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Tower Views

by Clearway

Pro's and Pan's in Austria

The Purging of Purgers

Another Crisis in France

¶ Swastikas in Austria — From Vienna comes Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, National Socialist Minister of the Interior, seeking to restore order in Austria's second city, Graz, and its important province of Styria, where National Socialists and Austrian government forces seem at loggerheads. Planning to arrive in secret and to use his influence to restore some measure of conformity to law and order, he debarks from the train outside the city, drives immediately to the Graz police headquarters, confers with leaders, issues orders. But, despite orders, a torchlight procession is hastily organized, buildings blossom with the swastika, red lights and banners contribute to a colorful scene, and some 18,000 marchers form rough columns, singing National Socialist songs and hailing Hitler. Graz, strongly pro-German, protests against the ubiquitousness of Government troops, claims ability to keep order. Dr. Seyss-Inquart seeks peaceful formation of the old Patherland Front. • The problem Austria ponders: How to promote pan-Germanism while preventing political pragmatism.

¶ Soviet Purge—The "trial of 21" tops all previous "demonstration trials" for spectacularity. Not only is the nature of the accusations bizarre, but the accused themselves consist of more prominent Russians than perhaps any previous trial has produced. Many of them are former close associates of Lenin, who once outranked Stalin in power. Former trials have had themes: "Moral bankruptcy of opposition" in 1936; "Sabotage in industry" in 1937. The current "purge" seems to follow a general idea that, maddened by failure to disturb Stalin's government, the opposition has adopted inhuman tactics. Like other trials, the present one is marked by an epidemic of "confessions." But while these may have lessened certain unpleasantness in the interim, they have seldom lessened the work of the firing squad. Russia's former Premier Kerensky estimates that an average toll of 20 to 25 daily has marked the trail of the "purge" during the past year. • And what will purge Russia of that guilt?

¶ France's Labor Code—The future of the Chautemps Cabinet again seems cloudy as the Labor Code Legislation goes to the Senate for a third time, and the Senate Commerce Committee stands pat, determined to maintain its stand on all points in the bill. Differences are these: The Senate wants agricultural workers excluded from the labor code, while the Chamber insists that where three or more persons are employed on farms, the provisions shall apply; the Senate wants proportionate salary adjustments if living costs rise 10 per cent; the Chamber wants an automatic adjustment on a 5 per cent basis applied semi-annually. The Premier warns Parliament leaders that unless the two houses reach a compromise the Government will be put in an impossible position. In the offing lurks the possibility that M. Chautemps may call for a vote of confidence. • It's probably a crisis—but since when was a crisis unusual in French politics?

¶ Neutrality Hurdles—When Anthony Eden resigned his Foreign Secretaryship on Feb. 21, Prime Minister Chamberlain trumped the play with an immediate announcement that Italy had agreed to the British formula for removing foreign troops from Spain. Today Eden's supporters wear grins. I-told-you-so's are prevalent. For, if informed embassies are correct in their disclosure, Italy has already begun to hem and haw over its promise to the British Premier. Britain's formula for withdrawals calls for the removal of 20,000 from the side having the least number of "volunteers." But now, reports the Associated Press, Italy wants the figure changed to 10,000 and at the same time demands control of the French-Spanish border, coincident with the arrival of the Nonintervention Commission in Spain. • Prime Minister Chamberlain seems destined to discover that in dealing with dictators, as with wet weather, all signs fail.

¶ Relief Jobs—As Congress sends a $250,000,000 emergency relief appropriation to President Roosevelt, WPA officials tell state administrators to take on an additional 500,000 relief workers. The Roosevelt recession will, by this device, bear less heavily on labor by about 1,000,000 jobs, since the new money not only takes care of a half-million new relief workers, but prevents a curtailment of another half-million. • And now that there's relief for the workers, the time seems propitious for considering relief for the producers of work.

¶ Spats for the President—State Department experts decree that President Roosevelt must wear formal attire when he receives the credentials of the new French Ambassador, Rene St. Quentin. • So long as the President's spats are sartorial rather than ambassadorial, 'sall right with us.

Major Powers In Accord On Spanish Case

Russia Agrees to British Plan for Withdrawal of Volunteers

Proviso by Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—Russia, which hitherto has been one of the main objectors in the efforts to find a method of withdrawing foreign "volunteers" from Spain, has agreed "in principle" to the newest British non-intervention formula.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, called at the Foreign Office today. He told the Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the European Committee for Non-Intervention in Spain, that Russia would accept the new plan for proportional withdrawals.

Meanwhile, however, there are reports that the Italians—whose acceptance of the British plan was announced immediately after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain took control of the foreign policy in Britain—had disagreed on one of the basic details of the new scheme.

Proviso by Italy

The formula is that the Non-Intervention Committee should agree in advance on the basic number to be withdrawn from the side having the fewer volunteers and that the Commissions on the spot should then calculate the ratio between this number and the total number of volunteers on that side. Withdrawals from the other side would be proportionate. Recognition of belligerent rights would follow immediately the withdrawals on this basis have been carried out.

[According to the Associated Press, Italy wants to set the figure for starting the withdrawals at 10,000. The British plan is understood to have fixed 20,000 as the number to be withdrawn from the side having the smallest number of "volunteers." Italy also is said to be demanding control of the French-Spanish border, to start immediately upon the arrival of the commissions in Spain.]

Technicians a Vital Issue

The question of establishing the basic number of initial withdrawals has been the subject of wide differences of opinion among the members of the Non-Intervention Committee.

It also has to be decided how withdrawals are to be carried out—whether technicians, especially air men, should be among the first withdrawals or left until after recognition of belligerency. As foreign technicians are easily the most valuable interventionists, this is regarded as the most important issue.

The third controversial point is restoration of land and sea control of Spanish frontiers. Regarding this France and Britain are at present in disagreement, owing to the latter's acceptance of an Italian proposal at which the French strongly demur.

Toscanini to Lead Radio Orchestra Three More Years

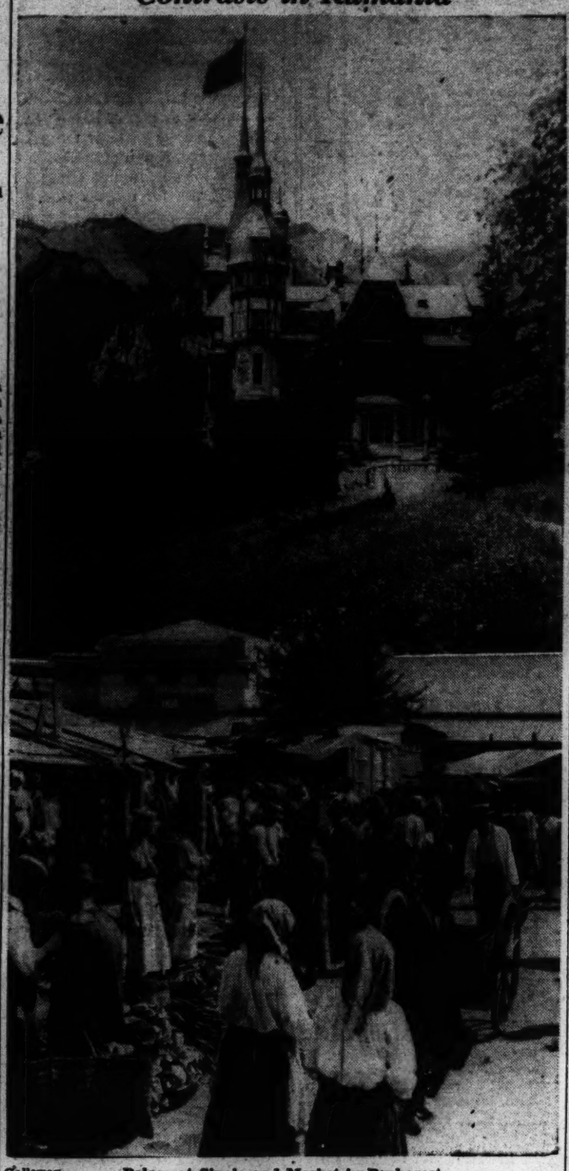
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Arturo Toscanini has made a verbal agreement with the National Broadcasting Company to direct its Symphony Orchestra for three more years it was announced here today, when it was said he might give more performances next year than he did this season. His agreement with the Broadcasting Company this year called for 10 Saturday-night concerts to which another concert, to be presented on March 5, has been added.

Mr. Toscanini's decision to return next year to the American radio field was laid to the vast public response to his programs from all over the country during the present season.

He will conduct the Palestine Symphony Orchestra this spring, and leaves here for Europe next week, concluding his appearances here with a special performance of Verdi's Requiem in Carnegie Hall on March 4.

Contrasts in Rumania



Galloway — Palace at Sinaia and Market in Bucharest

Youths Challenge Poverty Amid Wealth in Rumania

'From the Danube To Dixie'

Titles are not always what they seem.

When Mr. Markham's series was planned, the correspondent was told to revisit the Danube. He did. And he was also told to drop down to Dixie for purposes of comparison.

But Mr. Markham—as you will find later in these stories—has a family in Kansas. In the end, he won. He went to Kansas instead.

The editors were going to change the title. But Mr. Markham liked the title—even if he didn't go to Dixie until the very last article.

So it stands. And Mr. Markham continues his trip today, in the second of nine stories.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — One more day in Bucharest, then a swing through the Balkans, up the Danube, across Europe to the ocean!

And this day will throb, for Bucharest is a whirlpool. It is like a camp of ardent, avid, prospectors for gold.

Not that it is crude or primitive! Indeed, it is Europe's little Paris, the most flamboyantly elegant city on the continent. It is supremely sophisticated and urban. Its horses are as well cared for as those of Nineveh; its automobiles as distinguished as Detroit's; some of its homes are as beautifully furnished as Venice's. Its mark is luxury and lavishness.

Still it does resemble a gold miners' camp. Because of its frantic search for wealth, the torrents of movement surging through its streets, the eagerness of its citizens to plunge into bold adventures, the rapidity with which fortunes are made and the streams of fortune hunters pouring into town.

Today I am allowing myself the luxury of staying at Rumania's best hotel, "The Palace of Athena." It stands at the vortex of the country, where all streams of traffic meet—the streams of politics, commerce, culture, society, and news. Along one side sweeps Rumania's chief boulevard, Calea Victoriei, the Way of Victory. It is an ancient road, that seems to have traced its own course as a stream of water trickling

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Clothes Bill: A Fable Spiked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The old idea that women are more extravagant in dress than men will have to be revised in the light of modern facts, says Dr. Louis Stanley, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

A consumer purchase study made by the Bureau showed that in the Middle West, where compilation has been completed, only in the highest income bracket did wives spend noticeably more on clothes than did their husbands.

The husbands averaged spending $52 apiece for all clothing during a 12-month period in 1935-1936; the wives, but $4 more. For headwear and for footwear, husbands and wives spent the same, an average of $3 a year for hats; $8 a year for shoes. Women spent more for coats than the men, an average of $12 a year as against $7 for the men, amounts so small that "coats certainly must see several years of service," Dr. Stanley concluded.

Especially noticeable was the modest amount spent by wives on millinery, an average of only $3 per woman per year, the range of averages being from $1 in the lowest income bracket on up to $9 in the highest. Far from having several new hats each season, many of these women evidently were making one hat last several seasons.

The husbands' suits, trousers, and shirts averaged more than the wives' outer-wear wardrobe—suits, dresses, blouses, and skirts—$22 as against $17. The wives' underwear and hose, the category to which silk stockings and nightwear belong, averaged twice as much as the husbands', $10 a year as against $5.

However, little feminine fripperies did not overbalance masculine extras, for all other clothing averaged but $6 for the wives as against $7 for the husband.

The seven midwest cities included in the study were: Lincoln, Ill.; Boone, Iowa; Columbia and Moberly, Mo.; Mount Vernon and Philadelphia, Ohio, and Beaver Dam, Wis. Only white families were canvassed.

Niemöller Sentenced But—

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 2—The trial of Dr. Martin Niemöller, Protestant Confessional pastor, ended today with what amounted to a virtual victory for the accused. He was sentenced to seven months' honorary confinement in a fortress and two fines, one of 500 marks (about $200) and the other 1500 marks. Honorary confinement and the first fine are considered wiped out by Pastor Niemöller's detention in Moabit prison from July 1 last until the present struggle. Fifteen hundred marks have to be paid. Otherwise he must serve three months' detention. But it is generally assumed this fine will be paid at once by friends and Pastor Niemöller will soon be a free man.

When it is remembered that the charges leveled against him included malicious attacks against the State and the National Socialist Party, a continual misuse of the pulpit for political ends, and an open advocacy of disobedience to law, and when it is recalled that there was also earlier talk of high treason, which was evidently dropped during the course of the trial, the mildness of the sentence is significant.

Punishment, it will be noted, was not imprisonment but confinement

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Navy Program Ready to Face Congress Test

Committee Changes Some of Administration Views to Gain Votes

Policy Defined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—America's biggest single peacetime naval program was ready for its first legislative tryout today as the House Naval Affairs Committee put finishing touches on the $1,120,000,000 measure to smooth out its path in Congress and pick up a few extra votes by concessions to group and sectional interests.

Some of the changes cut across Administration plans, and in one respect crossed President Roosevelt himself. But the Committee is interested in meeting as many objections as possible in advance. As a result the concessions made to army and aviation enthusiasts before the program even reached the stage of a presidential message have now been supplemented by concessions to isolationist opinion, to airship groups and to dissatisfied inventors who want more money for experiments with their schemes for new weapons of destruction.

This morning, in executive session, the Committee perfected an amendment to define naval policy in an effort to avert the suspicion of isolationists that the projected Navy program has a concealed foreign policy motive other than strict national defense behind it. Late yesterday the Committee sought the support of a small but diligent airship bloc in the House by earmarking $3,000,000 for a new rigid, lighter-than-air scout cruiser which, if finally approved, would mark a return to this type of air weapon which was tentatively abandoned after the loss of both the Akron and Macon at sea.

Experimentation Funds

Of the $15,000,000 which President Roosevelt originally requested for experimentation in light surface vessels of not more than 3,000 tons—presumably small torpedo boats similar to those in the famed "mosquito" fleets of Italy, Britain and other European powers—only $5,000,000 is left for this specific purpose. Out of the original sum $3,000,000 is set aside for the airship, and $7,000,000 for experimentation in heavier than air craft, bombs, mines and other ordinance. These changes are contrary to navy wishes, but in conformity with considerations of legislative strategy.

Another change adding $15,000,000 to the total expenditures contemplated by the bill is an authorization for the Secretary of the Navy to finance contracts with investors and manufacturers "for experimental work, models, plans, materials and the developments of projects useful to national defense."

This last feature, and the transfer of $7,000,000 from the torpedo boat experiment to experiments in planes, bombs, mines and ordnance, both represent a concession to congressional opinion which has been

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

School Aid: Educators To Tackle Problems

Dewey Heads Opposition —Approval of Plan as Whole Hinted

Ready for Action

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 2—Evading the issue of the use of public funds for private schools, the Resolutions Committee of the American Association of School Administrators has asked the annual convention here to commend in general the report of President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education advocating Federal aid to schools, free from Federal control and leave it to the Educational Policies Commission and the Legislative Commission to evolve legislation.

When the resolution comes to a vote George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University, will push the fight to keep public education public and to cut out private schools from any benefit of the proposed Federal grants.

His Work Complete

Meanwhile, Floyd W. Reeves of Washington, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, said in an interview that he regarded the work of his Committee as completed unless President Roosevelt calls upon it for further service.

Mr. Reeves declared that the Committee in proposing to allow states to allocate funds to private and public schools was not suggesting that the states do so, but was merely making it permissive for all States to do what is now the policy in some, namely, to give funds for services to children, irrespective of whether they are enrolled in public or private schools.

Opponents Gain Strength

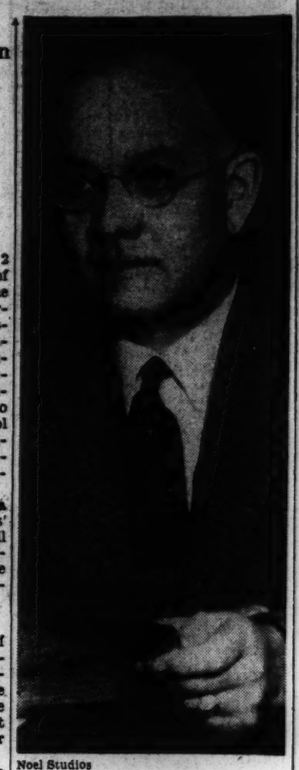
Meanwhile, the opponents of Federal aid for private schools gained two important accessions to their ranks, William F. Russell, Dean of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and John Dewey, Professor Emeritus of Columbia University, who declared that he would rather give up all Federal aid for education than have the religious issue injected.

"This is the most vital blow ever struck at the free public schools system in this country," said Dr. Dewey. "It is the surest way to draw religious groups into competition with one another and put the schools into unsavory politics."

Resolutions which unquestionably will be adopted include an appeal to the educational profession to

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

Dr. Conant's address: Page 9.



Noel Studios

John A. Sexson

Superintendent of Schools at Pasadena, Calif., and the New President of the American Association of School Administrators

Japan Eases Fishing Crisis

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced yesterday Japan was abandoning its plan to send "research ships" to Alaska to study salmon migration.

An expedition has been examining salmon movements on a three-year basis, the first ships going to Bristol Bay in 1936.

The announcement said friction was aroused in the United States when the ships returned to Alaskan waters in 1937. Therefore the 1938 phase of study would be abandoned.

"The Foreign Office has decided all sources of irritation between Japan and the United States should be eliminated and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has agreed to cancel the study program," the announcement stated.

[United States and Canadian fishery companies protested in 1937 that Japanese surveys to seek new fishing grounds off Alaska indicated plans for encroachment upon American continental waters.

[The United States State Department announced recently it was investigating Japanese fishing activities in Alaskan waters. Alaskan fishermen have claimed Japanese fishing boats, unrestricted by American conservation laws, were operating to destroy the salmon supply hatched in American waters.]

Japan and U. S. in conflict over Alaskan Fisheries: Page 3.

Economics in the News

Unhappy Austria—Relic of the Economic Dismemberment Caused by the Peace Treaties—A Real Anschluss

By H. B. E.

The Hitler move against Austria is called a "cold anschluss," meaning a connection which has been established without force. Unfortunately it is too one-sided to obtain general approval. The Anschluss that those supported who wished to reform "the Versailles system" was the one which Austria and Germany proposed in concert in 1931. This was quashed by the World Court. But for that decision, Europe would have been a better place, and, incidentally, the United States today might have been a member of the Court.

Austria's present status was settled by the Treaty of Saint Germain, the sister treaty to the Treaty of Versailles. The one was as short-sighted and vindictive as the other. The peace makers had to deal with an ex-enemy, Austria Hungary, which one historian described as a political monstrosity, but an economic masterpiece. In regularizing the monstrosity, however, they dismembered the masterpiece.

In the old dispensation, Vienna was the financial as well as the administrative center of this empire composed of 50,000,000 people. Administratively the job was difficult. There were too many ethnological and linguistic elements to make the Empire homogeneous. But the economic picture was different. Austria-Hungary was very nearly self-sustaining. And it was financed and managed from Vienna, which, according to some authorities, was second only to London as a European financial center. Vienna was also the factory part of the dual kingdom.

Saint-Germain severed the sprawling body from its Viennese head. The new Austria is a nation of 7,000,000. But it is practically all city, Vienna; that is, all head.

¶ ¶ ¶

Nothing is more pathetic to the traveler in Europe than to see how the former capital of the Hapsburgs has been humbled. Its imposing business houses and banks are still there. All the trappings of a metropolis meet the eye. But one soon discovers that Vienna is simply a façade. In default of real business, finance often degenerates into speculation, and it is no surprise to be told that one day a building may house a bank and the next day a cafe. This is one of the grim jokes behind which the sunny Viennese hide their troubles.

It was not necessary to make the cut economic as well as political. The example of the American colonies when they broke away from England shows what could have been done. Separate sovereignties flourished in a federated state. But that state admitted no internal customs barriers.

The makers of the Saint Germain treaty, to be sure, made a faint gesture against the creation of economic sovereignties out of the dismembered empire. Austria was left the Cinderella among the succession states. The other were Hungary and Czechoslovakia. So the three countries of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were authorized, during the first five years of the treaty, to set up "a special customs regime" for trade in products originating within their own borders. But when, near the end of the five-year period, Austria and Czechoslovakia undertook to apply the clause, they were met with the opposition of Italy and Germany. Dr. Moritz J. Bonn says that Great Britain also was hostile. These great powers objected to any preferences in the economic relations between these two countries in which they did not share.

This dog-in-the-manger policy persisted. For a time Austria saw her salvation in the pan-European movement. In 1930 she made a significant contribution to the discussion. She asked for specific agreements as a move toward the complete union visioned by Aristide Briand. This time Italy blocked progress. Tired of waiting while the great powers talked, Austria, in company with Germany, then launched the so-called Anschluss.

¶ ¶ ¶

Immediately the proposal was misunderstood. It was not, as was so freely reported, a union of Austria and Germany. It was merely a preliminary arrangement which set forth the general principles to be observed in achieving a customs union between Austria and Germany. Neither state would have sacrificed its political sovereignty. The agreement, moreover, was open to any other European nation. But, to the excited ex-Ally powers, led by France, the scheme was destined to wreck the peace treaty system. And the destined to wreck the peace treaty system. So the ferent reception, the Austro-German arrangement might have been used to forward the cause of an economically federated Europe, which so many students see as the only hope of peace in that distracted continent.

Little Austria has not simply waited, Micawber-like, for the great powers to settle her problem. She has accomplished a great deal by way of self-help. With no outlet for her industries and her banks, she set to work to build up her agriculture in the little land remaining in Austrian possession. Wheat is now growing where once there were shooting estates. Though Austria is by no means self-sufficient in this item, it has gone a long way to that end. In dairying and sugar-raising progress has been notable. Ten times as much milk is sent into Vienna from the surrounding territory as came in before the war. Present-day Austrian territory produced immediately after the war only 12 per cent of its sugar requirements. Today the proportion is 95 per cent.

This is a good record, one of which the Austrians might be proud. But it has not helped to put the country on the living standard which could be established by freer exchanges between the Austrian factory and the Danubian farm. Even the existing living standard is the result of dependence on a stream of foreign goods imported on credit.

President Puts Aside His Drive On Big Busines

'All's Quiet Along the Potomac,' Seems to Be the New Order

May Be Armistice

White House Spokesmen Say Nothing Is in View to Hinder Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—President Roosevelt has no further substantial legislative recommendations to make to Congress this session, nor will he intervene to press legislation already recommended. "Quiet along the Potomac" is the word from the White House today.

These tidings may elicit skeptical responses from those who have heard about White House breathing-spells before, and have seen them broken by sudden presidential activities, but they do represent accurately the President's current viewpoint and intentions.

Even his one remaining job, the anti-monopoly message — which is not expected to go to Congress for several weeks—will not contain recommendations for legislation, it is learned on authority at the White House. And while the President supports and stoutly believes in wages and hours legislation, his attitude is that if the House evidences further disinclination to pass the bill, there is nothing more he can do about it.

Indeed, a complete laissez-faire attitude toward Congress is now declared authoritatively to be the order of the day. The President is prepared to indicate his preferences, it is stated, but not to bring pressure behind their enactment. If Congress fails to pass laws in which he believes, it is his attitude that Congress alone must bear the responsibility.

Nothing Upsetting in Sight

One White House source said today that not since President Roosevelt's holding company statement, which he later modified, had he seen anything from the White House likely to cause a ripple on the waters. By this he meant that business, and opposition legislators, have no grounds for fear that they will be suddenly upset by new projects.

That the presidential attitude was basically "don't rock the boat!" has been implicitly clear for some time. But only latterly have White House spokesmen been willing to talk about the subject, and late yesterday, at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt himself repeatedly took the pacific line. The anti-monopoly situation, he said, was "continually under study," and his recommendations would go to Congress "soon," but these remarks were generally interpreted—with encouragement from presidential confidantes—to mean that no crusades are in sight.

Then, the President took the line that legislation was "evolutionary," and that the National Labor Relations Act, like the Social Security Act, doubtless would have to be amended many times before it got into really satisfactory form.

Praises Labor Board

Further, the President gave out a long statement expounding the strike-settling and pacific activities of the National Labor Relations Board, in an evident attempt to impress upon the public that labor troubles on a widespread scale are now being averted by Federal activities.

His remarks on the NLRB were also an open attempt to publicize that much-attacked agency, getting out some "constructive" information about its activities which newspapers have rarely published while they concentrated on its alleged pro-labor operation.

The President said that during January, 1938, 116 strike situations were before the NLRB, involving 9,562 workers. Of these, 103 covering 8,030 workers, were settled by conferences with the NLRB authorities. Of the 13 remaining strike cases, two were settled by state labor relations boards; one was settled directly; three were dismissed; two withdrawn, and five pending.

A total of 393 cases, not involving strike situations, were taken up by the Board in the same period, involving 42,000 workers, were treated by the Board, agreements reached, and the records closed in

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Conant explains idea to reduce present type of university enrollees.

Mount Wachusett sought as site for experimental radio station using revolutionary new system.

I. C. C. ruling will clear 70,000 tons of additional freight through Port of Boston.

Marked increase in alcoholic fatalities since repeal of prohibition reported in Suffolk County.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Japan's Anti-Air Raid Plan Is Denounced as Dictatorial

TOKYO, March 2 (AP)—Japan's concern over air raids on her closely-packed cities in "the next war" figured heavily today in excited Parliamentary debate over the Government's drastic national mobilization bill.

Defending the measure, which Parliament members have attacked as dictatorial and fascistic, Maj. Gen. Isamu Yokoyama declared:

"In the next war Japan will suffer air raids. It is quite possible that the Diet could not be convened because of destruction of railroads and highways following an enemy raid."

The General said that because of this danger, the law was necessary as an emergency instrument through which the Nation instantly could be placed on a war footing.

In general, the bill would give the Government wide control powers over Japan's business life, even to the extent that it could "expropriate subjects of the Empire and cause them to be engaged in a general mobilization of business."

Only a week ago Chinese planes bombarded the Japanese Island of Formosa and on the next day air alarms were sounded in Japan proper, warning of the approach of raiders who did not appear.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye made his first appearance in Parliament since his Cabinet and lawmakers moved into a deadlock over the war control measure, and met a fire of questions from members.

One Diet member told the Premier that the people, fearful of losing their constitutional rights, were "struck with terror" when they saw the bill.

"Unrest is now prevailing throughout Japan," he said.

The Premier acknowledged that similar foreign legislation had been studied, but said the proposed law "does not aim at a dictatorship" in Japan.

"It was formulated after careful investigation, taking the merits and abandoning the demerits of foreign laws in order to suit Japan's particular situation," he explained.

"It would be premature to regard it as Fascism because the Japanese national policy is so remote from those of Italy and Germany."

(Internationally, the three countries are linked in an anti-Communism pact.)

Diet observers found a possible medium of compromise in the Premier's remarks about a proposed national mobilization council.

The power to declare a state of emergency necessitating the national mobilization provided in the bill would rest with the Council. The Premier explained that the majority of Council seats would be occupied by Diet members.

"Questions have been asked," he said, "on whether the bill is not an imitation of a similar German law. Germany's statute operates constantly while the projected Japanese legislation would be enforced only in time of war."

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Evans' Falstaff Stirs Tradition

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—Maurice Evans, the English actor-manager whose characterization of Richard II has enthralled audiences in New York and on the road, gave last night what he considered a crucial performance of the role of Sir John Falstaff in "King Henry IV, Part One."

Mr. Evans has presented "Henry IV" successfully in a few other cities during the current tour, but he said he believed the play's reception here of sufficient importance to determine whether he should include it in a repertoire of classics on Broadway next season.

In his own words, he played Falstaff, one of the greatest tragi-comic figures in the world of literature, as "a knight and a gentleman very badly gone to seed." This reading of the part differed from the bulk of other portrayals in its rejection of a popular conception of Sir John as wholly gross and ribald.

"In the text," the actor said, "Falstaff never refers to himself as fat. It is always others who call him fat. In my opinion Shakespeare did not intend to make him grotesque . . . If Falstaff is made to appear grotesque he loses his character. I believe Falstaff is just any fat man, generically a butt of jokes, and in his weaknesses we observe our own."

Soong Heads Air Force

SHANGHAI, March 2 (AP)—A dispatch from Hankow today reported that Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, had been replaced as head of the Chinese air forces by her brother, Harvard-educated T. V. Soong.

Mr. Soong, for years China's Minister of Finance, recently arrived in Hankow, the provisional capital, from Hong Kong.

Madame Chiang, also American-educated, has been given most of the credit for organizing and revitalizing China's air defenses as head of the National Aviation Commission.

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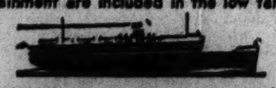

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Major Strategic Gain Seen Near for Japanese

Railroad Control Would Force All Chinese to Retire Inland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After more than seven months of campaign in China, the Japanese find their troops generally victorious with each victory increasing their difficulties and pushing the end of their task farther into the distance. Nevertheless, the past month's operations have brought the invading forces within sight of a major strategic gain that may soon put a different aspect upon the struggle, turning it into a new field.

During the past two months the struggle has been for possession of the 500-mile east-west railroad, the Lung Hai, running from Haichow, just below Shantung's Liaotung peninsula, due west to Sian, gateway to the great agricultural plain of China, covering six of China's most flourishing provinces. Possession of this line would compel all Chinese troops operating around the coastal areas to withdraw inland—it might even cut off the retreat of some 400,000 troops who have for weeks put up a stout resistance in defense of the line. It would also throw open the interior to the Japanese advance and enable them to turn Chinese positions in Shansi to the north or in the south generally, where the main Chinese strength lies.

But even were this railroad lost—and the arrows on the accompanying map will show that the Japanese are closing in on it at a number of points—it would not put the Chinese defense out of commission. A "reinvigorated" air force, centering upon Nanchang, south of the first big Yangtse bend, and a co-ordinated and remarkably effective system of guerrilla tactics have re-established the Chinese defense so well that loss of a key point tends to be less and less vital to them.

Hong Kong Artery

If any point is vital it is one that will not be affected by the loss of the Lung Hai roadroad—namely, the few miles of the Kowloon (Hong Kong) motor road to Canton, over which hundreds of motor trucks are nightly carrying the main body of China's munitions and supplies shipped to Hong Kong, to be entrained at Canton for transportation to Hankow. This stream of traffic from Kowloon up to Hankow is China's military life-line for all larger operations, and so far the persistent efforts of Japanese airmen to blow up stretches of the road and railroad have not succeeded in interrupting the supply.

The reason why Japanese troops have been held up far to the north of Hankow in the low-lying, boggy coastal territory between Shantung and the Yangtse, through which the Lung Hai railway runs, may be attributed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's decision to hold a large army on the railway at the risk of being encircled by Japanese forces pressing southward toward Chengchow, Kaifeng and the great bend in the Yellow River. The result of this strategy is that the Japanese have been compelled to reduce their forces around Wuhu, beyond Nanking, so that they could not push on toward Hankow, while only 30,000 Japanese are holding the line from Wuhu southeast to Hangchow, and have all they can do to maintain their hold on that busy port.

Up to the middle of February the four Japanese columns driving on the Lung Hai railroad, and in particular on Suchow, its junction with the Tientsin-Pukow (Nanking) line, had made little progress. Held up by blizzards in this low-lying territory, about twice the size of France, and by strong Chinese resistance, they remained stalled more than 80 miles from Suchow on either side. A diversion by way of an attempt to unseat the Government of Canton, which under Gen. Wu Te-Cheng is loyal to Chiang, and to replace it by a pro-Japanese body, failed.

Change in Tactics

But by the middle of the month, after Japanese reinforcements had landed at Tsingtao, new tactics developed, shifting the attack on the Lung Hai railroad farther to the west. Both north-south railways, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Hankow, were used, different columns pushing rapidly southward on Kweiteh, Kaifeng and, farther west, Chengchow. These points on the Lung Hai being all to the west of where the main Chinese force has been stationed, the new attacks brings a serious threat of completely encircling the Chinese and preventing their withdrawal.

At the same time two other thrusts, one toward the great bend in the Yellow River, where Linfen, temporary capital of Shansi province, has been captured, and the other westward toward the prosperous wheatlands of Shensi, are evidently intended to consolidate Japanese control over the north and if possible check the harassing guerrilla tactics by the former Red armies of Shansi that had threatened to disorganize Japanese plans.

Latest reports indicate that these western attacks brought an element of surprise to the Chinese commander. Rapid advances were obtained leaving the fate of the main Chinese army highly uncertain. Moreover, the Japanese are now attacking in a field where the difficulty of co-ordinating troops from the different Chinese provinces into a unified army for major operations severely handicaps Chinese command.

Disorder Around Peiping

That a change of Japanese tactics would take place was expected from the withdrawal on Feb. 23 of Gen. Iwane Matsui, who had hitherto been in charge of the major operations. This commander, whether on his own initiative or on that of his superiors in Tokyo, seemed overeager to disperse his efforts in many fields, while the discipline of his troops has not been above reproach and the northern territory of Hopei, around Peiping, which he is supposed to have conquered, is reported to be in a state of disorder, with brigandage virtually out of all control.

Although the Japanese appear to be on the verge of completing their Lung Hai operations, yet the Chinese genius for creating diversions, either by guerrilla tactics or by the reinvigorated air force—largely the work of Madame Chiang prior to her recent resignation—leaves the actual turn of events uncertain. The 500-mile bombing expedition of some 40 planes to the Formosa air base and the wrecking of Japanese plans for advance by air attacks on several occasions has shown that the Chinese have a potent weapon at their disposal.

If the whole north be taken from them—an eventuality that is still far from certain, since west of Shansi and around Suiyuan hovers a sizable army under Gen. Ma Chan-shan, hero of the Manchurian episode, which has not yet been in action, and beyond that lies the way to Soviet-controlled Outer Manchuria which may yet find a voice—even then China has the possibility of strong resistance in the south. The conqueror who plans to overrun Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichow and the other provinces below the Yangtse has certainly a formidable task on his hands.

By a Staff Artist

Gains Marked by Japanese in China
Shaded Portion Shows Territory Occupied by the Invaders in North China. The Arrows Indicate Direction of Advance

Reich Protests to Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 2—Publication in the German press of the information that a protest has been made by Germany to Japan has aroused interest here. It is one of the few times that German newspapers have been permitted to carry word of any objection by the German Government to Japanese actions since the conflict in the Far East began.

The protest was made by the German Consul General in Shanghai. It concerns an attack made by a Japanese soldier upon a German physician, who is the head of one of the hospitals in Shanghai. According to the written protest, the professor was assaulted while out walking.

SHANGHAI, March 2 (AP)—The German Chamber of Commerce here asked the Shanghai General Chamber today for action to stop Japanese authorities from withholding one tenth of all scrap iron owned by foreign firms and removed from Japanese wharves.

Shanghai Mills Reopen

SHANGHAI, March 2 (AP)—The Municipal Council reported today that 36,000 persons are now employed in International Settlement factories, an increase of 30,000 in one month, due largely to reopening of Japanese cotton mills.

'Purge' of Trotskyists Now Believed Moving Into China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's submerged "Trotskyists"—super-radicals of the Communist League of China—see in the Hankow arrival of Wang Ming, Chinese representative of the Third International, a sign of extension to China of the purge which has racked Soviet Russia for months past.

The formation of a "united front" for the waging of defensive warfare against Japan had brought about the liberation of a considerable number of the Trotskyist leaders after long periods in Chinese prisons. Now, Wang Ming's initial statements at Hankow on his arrival from Moscow appeared to indicate that the Chinese Trotskyists are to be charged with helping Japan and sabotaging China's war of resistance.

Mr. Wang has been quoted as saying that the aims of the extreme Leftists are to be spies for the Japanese. They are charged with efforts to destroy the anti-Japanese united front of the Chinese Kuomintang Party of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and the Chinese Communist Party which is Stalinist in attitude and therefore opposed by the Trotskyists.

It appears highly debatable whether this, in fact, has been the present goal of the Trotskyists, whose influence in the present hostilities is not to be overlooked. The Trotskyist viewpoint has been sometimes obscure. Yet it is now possible to outline the "official" attitude of this extreme left-wing group both as to immediate and as to long-term objectives.

Workers and Peasants

The Trotskyist platform is:

1. The "fight for national emancipation of China" must be regarded as "one of the main tasks." Under present circumstances, the "overthrow of Japanese imperialism and the achievement of final victory for China in the defensive war is its immediate goal," for which reason the Communist League is centering its attention mainly in rallying the workers and peasants and arming them.

2. No opposition is offered by the Trotskyists against the united action of the Communist Party of China with the Kuomintang in the present military defensive struggle. They are willing to co-operate in practical military work against Japanese militarism.

3. Victory is felt to be achievable, however, only by transformation of what is called the present "answering-war" struggle of the Kuomintang against Japan into "a nation-wide defensive war by the arming of the masses, on the widest scale possible, as the fundamental fighting power; by the improvement in the living standard of the masses, to strengthen the defensive power of the nation; by the reformation of the government machine in the immediate convocation of an all-powerful and commonly-elected national assembly." It holds that otherwise a defeat of the defensive war and a middle-way compromise by the Kuomintang at the expense of China's sovereignty is inevitable.

4. The Trotskyists condemn what they term "the political implications of the united front policy of the Communist Party of China, holding that such a policy is factually and clearly characterized by sacrificing the interests of the workers and peasants, by hindering the arming of the masses, and by concealing the dangers and inevitable failure of an 'answering-war' fight against Japanese imperialism."

Revolution in Abeyance

This last point, coupled with the preceding one having to do with arming of the masses, must be regarded as especially important from the Trotskyists' standpoint as a dynamic organization. It seems from Eighth Route (Red) Army front reports that the Chinese Communists actually are proceeding with an arming of the masses in their areas, leaving to the Trotskyists only the old argument—which held with reference to the Kuomintang-Communist entente of 1924-7—that when Communists and Kuomintang combine, it is the Kuomintang which dominates. Certainly the Chinese Communists have abandoned, temporarily they say, their program of land confiscation and virtually every other revolutionary doctrine. The view of the Left Opposition is that the revolution must go on within the frame of united Chinese resistance to Japan, a policy which to most appears impracticable and unworkable.

Always an underground group, the Trotskyists in China now fear that they will again become a target of active terrorism. It is impossible to say how many of them there are, and certainly their strength is not great. But they exist, they maintain a press of sorts, and Wang Ming may yet stir up trouble for them, although Hankow's attitude is not yet clear.

Japanese Gains Minimized

HANKOW, China, March 2 (AP)—A United States Marine Captain yesterday reported from first hand observation that costly Japanese military operations in Northwest China have netted them only thin strips of territory along the main railway lines.

Unpenetrated by Japan's war march, encircling areas contain 10,000,000 Chinese who continue to live under authority of the central Chinese Government.

Capt. Evans F. Carlson made the report after returning from a 3,000 mile, three-month trip through the rugged regions of Hopeh and Shansi Provinces with the Chinese Eighth Army, formerly Red forces which now have sided with the Nanking-Hankow armies to fight Japan.

Captain Carlson, attache of the American Embassy in Hankow, climbed the Shansi Mountains with a Red bodyguard and in company with Chinese troops crossed tow Japanese-held railway lines, one of them only 150 miles from Peiping.

He declared the civilian population was determined unanimously to continue resisting Japan and are co-operating with their military forces by transporting wounded soldiers and even moving hospitals when Japanese forces approach.

Captain Carlson praised the efficiency and mobility of the Eighth Army, pointing out that his escorting battalion once covered 43 miles over eight mountains in a 24-hour non-stop march.

Their mobility and endurance, in addition to their ability to live and fight on a meagre ration of millet largely compensates for the former Red Army's lack of modern weapons, said Captain Carlson, who found their guerilla tactics, aided by sympathetic support from the population, a great advantage against the Japanese.

Captain Carlson said great quantities of supplies were captured from the Japanese and he saw evidences of success in cutting Japanese communication lines.

The first foreign military observer to visit the former Red Army, Captain Carlson also was the only foreigner to have penetrated Japanese lines in North Shansi since the Chinese-Japanese fighting began last summer.

Captain Carlson was the guest of Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Communist Eighth Army, whose headquarters a Japanese Army spokesman said were bombed by Japanese raiders.

He declared Chu Teh was determined to continue resistance despite the Japanese march westward, cutting the Eighth Army off from the main Chinese forces, and heading toward the Communist stronghold in Shensi Province.

Russia Faces Dust Bowl Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — In their ambitious program of making barren wastelands productive the eastern republics of the U. S. S. R. face the same dangers that now harass the western United States, Prof. George B. Cressey of Syracuse University told an audience at Wayne University here last week.

Professor Cressey, head of the Geology and Geography Department at Syracuse, spent several months assisting the Russian Government in compiling a new atlas of its territories.

The huge agricultural expansion program, he said, may quite possibly result in the "dust bowl" conditions that have stripped so much topsoil from land west of the Mississippi in the United States, the result of too-strenuous cultivation.

"The rainfall cycle is the same as in other parts of the world," Professor Cressey said. "If the amount of water falls off they are going to have the same problem we are having."

The speaker spoke encouragingly, however, of Russia's resources and the "Soviets' ability to do things, to set standards and meet them."

Mines are modern and efficiently operated, he said, and the Urals are "probably the richest mountain range in the world; producing platinum, gold, and a variety of other minerals." Russia today, he said, "is catching up with the world's greatest gold-producer, South Africa."

He pointed out that in one instance coal deposits and the iron mines are 1,470 miles apart. "In this country," he said, "we would ask whether it would pay to transport the coal or the ore that far. Over there they don't ask that question. They say 'Is it desirable? If so, go ahead whether it pays or not'."

Britain Silent on Arms Export

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—The Government's refusal to disclose the quantity of arms exported from Britain to Japan in November is being much discussed here today.

Lieut. Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, Labor member of Parliament, asked R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, yesterday to state the value of exports of machine guns or machine-gun parts exported to Japan in that month. Mr. Hudson replied, "I regret that in the present circumstances it would not be in the public interest to publish such information respecting the arms of a particular category for such a short period."

Mr. Fletcher, in conversation afterwards, said that he already knew the answer, adding that one armaments firm had sent 26 machine-gun sets to Japan in November.

The Government is reticent as to its reasons for silence, but one possible explanation that has been put forward is that the Government wishes to discourage questions on the subject of arms exports to Japan since it might lead to a similar question about exports of arms to China, which are understood to be considerably larger.

Georgia Wesleyan Sold

MACON, Ga., March 2 (AP)—Bondholders bought Wesleyan College for $225,000 at auction yesterday in a foreclosure sale ordered for settlement of a $998,000 mortgage. Officials of the Methodist Episcopal school for women—whose first pupils arrived in hoop skirts and poke bonnets in 1836—announced it would continue to operate. About 300 girls are enrolled.

Moscow Trial Gets Surprises; Defendant Shouts Innocence

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Formerly Resident in Russia

GENEVA, March 2—The latest in Moscow's series of "demonstration trials," which opened today, is certainly the most spectacular, both in the prominence of its defendants and in the nature of its accusations.

No previous charges have been so implausible and fantastic, and no previous defendants have been so eminent as the 21 now charged with treason. Nor has any previous trial embraced such a sudden surprise as the fact that today one of the important defendants repudiated his alleged confession and claimed his innocence.

Among the accused are several close associates of Lenin who were far more powerful than Joseph Stalin in the conduct of the Soviet Government for years after the Revolution.

Alexis I. Rykoff was a former Premier; Genrikh G. Yagoda, a former Chief of the Political Police; Nicholas Bukharin was a foremost philosopher of the ruling Communist Party. The other defendants were Premiers in minority Republics until a few months ago, ruling over territories larger than most European countries.

Trials Have Special Themes

Every Soviet mass trial has had its "theme" or number of themes. The 1936 trial emphasized the moral bankruptcy of the opposition to Stalin and their lack of any alternative program. The 1937 trial emphasized sabotage in industry. The 1938 trial apparently is intended to emphasize that the opposition was driven to madnes by failure of their previous attempts to disturb Stalin's Government and became inhuman in their conduct.

Outwardly the Soviet trials are conducted with the utmost dignity. Photographers are not admitted to the small hall in Moscow's former Nobles Club where these trials are held. The audience is strictly limited and never permitted to make the least demonstration.

Amenities Are Obeyed

Judges and prosecutors are scrupulously polite to prisoners who are permitted to speak at length on their own behalf during and after testimony. It is necessary to understand, however, that hundreds of arrested persons are never tried publicly in Russia. Without exception in the past only those who confessed in advance to every charge against them have received public trials. It is therefore assumed that prisoners in public trials will invariably confess finally and any failure to confess would indicate that something had gone wrong. The chance that something might go wrong always lends a dramatic suspense to these trials.

The fact that the trial is held publicly is interpreted as evidence that the Soviet authorities are indifferent to foreign opinion and concerned primarily with the internal crisis. Moscow leaders certainly know that each such trial weakens their prestige abroad and sinks even lower the strength of international Communism. But these trials are planned primarily for young children who apparently believe all the confessions, however, fantastic. If they accomplish this result any loss of prestige abroad is considered comparatively unimportant.

Plot to Split Soviets Charged to Defendants In Lengthy Indictment

MOSCOW, March 2 (AP)—A defendant who desperately protested his innocence of treason charges against him today interjected a dramatic note into the opening of the trial of 21 fallen Soviet leaders. He was N. N. Krestinsky, former Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

The State produced alleged confessions of his 20 co-defendants to spying for Germany, Japan, England and Poland in plots to dismember the Soviet Union and to terroristic murders of prominent Soviet citizens.

The indictment also quoted at length from an alleged confession by Krestinsky, which said he had entered into a treasonable plot with Gen. Hans von Seekt, German military leader, at the behest of the exiled Leon Trotsky.

But Krestinsky repudiated this confession and sharp attempts by the Prosecution to shake his repudiation failed.

"I did not commit the crimes of which I am accused," he shouted, "I have been a member of the (Communist) Party and still consider myself one."

Krestinsky declared that he voluntarily had testified falsely in the preliminary investigation because he was "convinced there was no use denying guilt except in open court."

The sweeping indictment against the group was read before the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court. The espionage, the indictment said, had the encouragement of Nicholas Bukharin and Alexis I. Rykoff, the chief defendants.

Rykoff is former Premier of Russia and Buckarin formerly was an editor of Soviet newspapers and a friend of Stalin.

Genrikh G. Yagoda, former Secret Police Chief, was said to have confessed that Maxim Gorky, famed Russian writer, was murdered in the plot because of his political influence.

Dr. L. G. Levin and Dr. D. D. Pletnyeeff were descriped as admitting they hastened the deaths of Gorky and Valerian V. Kuibisheff, chief of the first Five-Year Plan, by improper treatments.

K. C. Rakovsky, Former Soviet Ambassador to France, was accused of working for the English Intelligence Service in 1924 and the Japanese in 1934.

M. A. Chernoff, Former Commissar of Agriculture, was described as a Germany spy since 1928. Gregory F. Grinko, Former Commissar of Finance, was accused of having been a German and Polish spy since 1921.

"Rykoff, Bukharin and others were well aware of the spy connections and encouraged them," the indictment declared. "That's why they all agreed to the dismemberment of Russia."

The group was accused of intending to restore capitalism. In dismemberment of Russia, the indictment said, the plotters would have severed from the Soviet Union the maritime provinces near Japan, the Ukraine, White Russia, and Central Asiastic Republics of the Union.

The official press was filled with indications that most, if not all, the accused men would be shot.

Vasily V. Ulrich, the veteran judge who sat in the treason trials of August, 1936, and January, 1937, again presided, flanked by two other judges, all wearing Army uniforms.

The lengthy indictment was read by the Secretary of the Court, also an Army officer, while Andrei J. Vishinsky, the Prosecutor, another veteran of previous mass trials, in civilian dress, sat facing the prisoners' box.

The retiring United States Ambassador, Joseph E. Davies, from a bench at the front of the room, watched the proceedings.

Kerensky Expects Upset

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, Former Premier of Russia, declared on his arrival from Paris today that political executions in the Soviet "purge" have totaled from 20 to 25 a day during the last year.

Kerensky, an expatriate since the rise of the Bolshevists, described the Stalin dictatorship as the "most ruthless tyranny in history" and reiterated a prediction that it would be overturned.

He ascribed present internal difficulties to a struggle on the part of Rightist elements to achieve an "armistice between Stalin and the peasantry."

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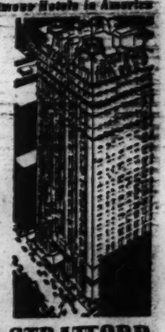

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Japan and U. S. in Conflict Over Alaska Fisheries Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Salmon has changed from a can on the grocer's shelf to an issue of international importance as Japan contests with the United States for control of the Alaskan fisheries, the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, revealed here today in its fortnightly Far Eastern Survey.

"By the use of floating canneries and mother ships, the Japanese are in a position to capture the red salmon of Bristol Bay as the run of fish heads toward its natal waters," the report says. "The gear which Japan has developed for deep-sea salmon fishing consists of enormous nets which can be set so as seriously to diminish the run of fish heading toward inland waters. Such gear, if used in Alaskan waters for this purpose, the Bureau of Fisheries would have no control over for use outside."

Discovery of Japanese fishing in violation of the ideals of conservation of natural resources might become so great that it could not be counteracted by restrictions on in-shore fishing, with the result that the supply of salmon would be depleted and eventually destroyed, according to the report.

Rise in Friction

The rise in friction over the exploitation of the north Pacific fisheries was seen by the Council as a circumstance which had attained heightened importance because of strained relations between Japan and the United States. Anti-Japanese feeling within the United States, it revealed, had fed the conflict.

"Japan has a strong legal position in this nation as it is fishing outside what are usually conceded to be United States territorial waters," the report says. "On the other hand, the United States can be considered to possess a special equity in the Alaskan salmon resources."

It was recalled that the United States and its far-north territory, Alaska, provide the lion's share of the world's pack of salmon. The average yearly output of the Alaska canneries alone was said to be (1931-'35 averages) more than 58 per cent of the world's supply. Alaska provides 80 per cent of the total American pack.

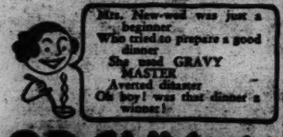
"United States salmon may be considered as a property which in 1938 brought in over $50,000,000," the report continues. "America's stake in the problem is evident from the fact that taxes on salmon are an important part of the territorial revenues of Alaska.

"In addition to the value of the salmon as a food supply, and as a factor in the national economy, there are more than 100 companies engaged in the Alaskan salmon canning. The canneries give employment to some 25,000 workers. Although seasonal, this employment plays an important part in the livelihood of the workers."

Labor groups, according to the report, have been among the most vocal opponents of the Japanese entrance into the Alaskan salmon fisheries and have been instrumental in many protests against the situation.

"Basically the conflict is one between conservation and advancing technique," it continues. "In this respect it is merely another example of a world-wide problem, which is complicated in this case, however, by the factors of national interest and investment. Japan and the United States happen to be the protagonists in this test case, the settlement of which will have implications for any future instances in which other powers may play the leading roles."

In view of the present international situation, it may be anticipated that Japan will prove anxious to avoid needless friction with the United States over an issue which, compared to other matters at stake, is not of great importance to the Japanese economy, he Council concluded.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Meteorite Found Elusive Border Still More Elusive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—There is a 50-year-old boundary law between Santiago del Estero Province and the Chaco Federal Territory which says that the line passes over the Meson de Fierro. That is the name given to a meteorite which fell centuries ago and whose location has puzzled conquistadors, geologists, miners and legislators.

The existence of the meteorite has been known for at least four centuries. The Spaniards first heard of it when they found Indian opponents to the north of the Plate River who tipped their weapons with iron. These indigenes would not reveal their secret, and in ensuing years soldier and civilian searched in vain for the spot where the meteorite was supposed to have fallen. A few fragments were found and are now in museums. The provincial boundary line was fixed where these were found.

At about this time—in the 1870's—the Santiago del Estero governor offered a reward of 2,000 gold pesos and a large land grant for the discovery of the elusive meteorite. A claimant for this reward has finally turned up. He is Baigorri Velar, who spent years on the search and now claims he has found the meteorite, weighing about 25 tons, a dozen miles inside the boundary line fixed by Congress.

Popular and scientific enthusiasm has been aroused by Velar's reported discovery, which, if proved true, will mean a valuable addition to the museum. But the federal and provincial legislators are chiefly concerned about their boundary line. What if the line passing over the Meson de Fierro is held to be legal? Does it mean that a large slice of Chaco, with oil in it perhaps, goes to the Province?

Move to Prolong Graft Inquiry Beaten in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2 (AP)—Democratic State representatives yesterday voted down, temporarily at least, a move to prolong a graft-hunting investigation which Gov. Martin L. Davey has termed "Stalinism."

Into the debate went a mention of the possibility of impeachment proceedings against the Democratic Executive.

Sixty-seven Democrats defeated 29 Democrats and 30 Republicans on a motion to suspend rules of the House to allow consideration of a Senate resolution to extend the life of the Senate Investigating Committee. Several representatives were reported, however, to have voted "no" to permit a move for reconsideration later.

Representative Thomas A. Christy, Democrat, told the House, "I am opposed to any action to impeach Governor Davey until he has been given a chance to disprove the charges against him."

The Senate resolution would extend the investigation indefinitely. The Senate Committee charged the State Liquor Monopoly was "shot through" with corruption and that the Department "presented the sad spectacle of almost gleeful waste." Governor Davey said he would decline to dismiss certain Department chiefs whose suspension the Committee sought.

Governor Davey has termed "unqualified falsehoods" certain statements before the Committee by Lee Bradley, a salesman, and the Executive has charged him with perjury.

Virginia Again Cuts Fire Insurance Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Reductions in fire insurance premiums that will save Virginians an additional $475,000 annually have been ordered by the Virginia Corporation Commission following an intensive study by rate technicians of the Bureau of Insurance under the direction of George A. Bowles, Superintendent of Insurance.

This is the Commission's fourth substantial cut in the fire rating schedules since 1929. In that period the reductions, the Commission estimates, have saved residents of the State more than $9,000,000, of which $3,225,000 would have accrued in the past year.

'Serenade'

Photograph by A. Dvoracek, Czechoslovakia, in Kodak Show

Amateur Photographers From 19 Countries Are Represented in the More Than 200 Photographs Exhibited in the Kodak International Exhibition for 1938 Which Recently Closed at Rockefeller Center in New York

Merit Plan 'Rider' Urged as Part Of Federal Shake-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—A drive by advocates of Civil Service reform to include the Ramspeck bill putting first, second, and third class postmasters under the merit system as a part of the new executive reorganization bill, was launched here today by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

As the reorganization bill stands it permits broad extension of the Civil Service to the army of 260,000 New Deal employees who have been added to the federal pay roll in the last five years, but it does not provide Civil Service extension to the upper grades of the Post Office Department, although the House of Representatives has already passed the Ramspeck bill with that objective. The O'Mahoney amendment would meet that defect and incidentally force the controversy to an issue, against the opposition of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who is fighting the House reform.

Administrator Proposed

"Inasmuch as one of the objectives of the reorganization bill is to enable the President to extend the Civil Service upward, downward and outward," Mr. O'Mahoney said today, "it seems to me that it should include provisions of the Ramspeck bill which has already passed the House of Representatives."

Mr. O'Mahoney offers additional amendments which he believes will strengthen recent plan provisions. The measure as drawn would replace the three-man Civil Service Commission with a single administrator, serving 15 years, with broad executive powers and supported by an advisory committee of nine. One of the O'Mahoney amendments is "designed to make certain that rules and regulations under the new administrator shall have the approval of the President. Unless this is clear," he said, "the administrator would be constantly under pressure to change a regulation or a rule for particular cases." The amendment requires that any rules made by the new administrator "shall be submitted to the President for approval and shall not become effective until approved by him."

Another amendment would set up a personnel officer to work with the administrator in each branch of the Government.

Reform Groups Divided

This matter of changing the old three-man commission to a one-man administrator is subject to sharpest dispute, and reform groups are divided on the matter. A report by the Brookings Institution rejected the change, while another expert advisory group recommended it. Neutral reform groups seem to take the position that the question of a three-man board or a one-man administrator is less important than the attendant conditions of power and authority which are included with the change.

Advocates of the change point to the greater executive authority with which it is proposed shall accompany the new office.

Opponents urge retention of the bi-partisan three-man commission, on the ground that it performs deliberative, quasi-judicial functions which require more than a single head and that one-man control would inevitably raise the question of political control.

Cotton Farmers Told To Vote for Control

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is appealing to southern farmers to "vote overwhelmingly" for the proposed marketing quotas in the March 12 referendum under the new Farm Act.

"The cotton grower is confronted with certain disaster unless he puts his house in order," Mr. O'Neal said. "Total domestic and foreign demand can take only about 13,000,000 bales while we produced last year nearly 19,000,000 bales."

Calling attention to the price slump from 12 to 8 cents on the crop, he warned: "Right now, if we did not have the cotton loan program and a control program ready for 1938, cotton probably would be going begging at a nickel a pound."

Hosiery Union to End Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Philadelphia: Vote of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers to end their brief work stoppage was hailed by Emil Rieve today as "living up to our agreement." The National President of the hosiery union said, however, the decision yesterday to return 15,000 employees in three States to their looms Friday "doesn't mean the people are satisfied with the wage-cut decision."

The union members quit Monday, protesting an arbitration board's adjustment of bonus rates, which they claimed effected an 11 to 22 per cent pay reduction. Workers in the Philadelphia area—the country's largest hosiery manufacturing center—decreed the stoppage. Fellow workers in New Jersey and New York followed suit.

William M. Leader, President of the Philadelphia branch of the union, who resigned from the National Executive Board following the wage rate tribunal's decision, accepted the stoppage end philosophically. "The membership obviously wanted to return to work," he said. "I am satisfied that the national organization will now function properly. I will be glad to abide by the decision of the workers." Alex McKeown, National Vice-President, said the union would seek new arbitration to obtain wage increases.

Detroit, Mich.: The stay-in strike apparently has had its day in Detroit. For the first time since Richard W. Reading became Mayor on Jan. 1, a group of workers took possession of a plant and were evicted by police.

The incident occurred yesterday at the plant of the Consolidated Brass Company where 38 strikers shut off the power and halted operations. Cots, bedding, and food were taken in shortly afterward and the management appealed to police. A force of 150 men led by Commissioner Heinrich A. Pickert and Police Supt. Fred W. Frahm went to the plant and the strikers retired without disorder. Picketing was begun without police interference.

The strikers, members of the Brass and Aluminum Union, which is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, are protesting against pay reductions. Mayor Reading, who defeated a candidate sponsored by the C. I. O. last fall, indicated after taking office he would not permit stay-in strikes.

Salem, Ore.: John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., will get a "warm reception" if and when he comes to Oregon, Gov. Charles H. Martin said at a board meeting yesterday.

"I've got some good news for you, boys," he said. "John L. Lewis is coming out here."

"Appoint me on the reception committee," State Treasurer Rufus Holman requested.

"Oh, he'll get a warm reception, all right," the Governor said, "but it would be a good idea for him to stay out of the State."

Bolivia and Peru Fraternize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Although on the surface there is no problem pending between Peru and Bolivia, the relations of the two countries have more than ordinary importance in South America, especially as Peruvian friendship signifies one vote more in favor of Bolivia at the Chaco Peace Conference in Buenos Aires.

The recent visit to La Paz of Carlos Concha, the new Peruvian chancellor, caused many contradictory speculations. One source declared that Peru would exercise influence in favor of Bolivia against Paraguay, another that Peru might induce Chile to look favorably on Bolivian port aspirations in the Pacific and a third that it was a poor maneuver inasmuch as it had put other powers on guard.

The two foreign ministries found it necessary to issue a joint denial of these and other rumors, and officially negotiations are limited to a bi-lateral economic and cultural program, studied by a mixed commission in La Paz. This is in accordance with Bolivia's new policy of making friends and the best possible economic terms with all frontier nations, now that, for the present at least, all sovereign outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific are barred to her. In addition to those with Peru, negotiations are proceeding with Brazil, Chile and Argentina. Those with Paraguay must necessarily wait until Chaco peace terms are settled.

It has been assumed that Minister Concha's visit marked the formal examination of the possibilities of intensifying commercial relations by the development of land, lake and air transport and the mutual exploitation of Lake Titicaca waters for future industries; building a railroad between Puno and Guaqui; and promoting intellectual intercourse on moderan inter-American lines. The speeches of the home and visiting chancellors stressed their mutual interest in promoting the solution of the Chaco and Peruvian-Ecuadorean problems by juridical and peaceful means and better consolidating the relationships between all American countries.

The idea of the Puno-Guaqui Railroad has two principal motives. One is the future exportation of petroleum of the zone near to La Paz, in the middle of the Bolivian oil district that runs from the Province of Caupolican to Juntas de San Antonio, in Tarija, after turning semi-circularly by the Beni River and the Province of Santa Cruz. The other reason is the cheapening of Pacific-ward transport, avoiding loading and unloading of merchandise and metals in Puno (Peru) and Guaqui (Bolivia) ports.

Bolivia has also to consider the claims of its northwestern Province of Caupolican, which borders on Peru. Petroleum, mining and other products await exploitation here, and exports thereof should benefit northern Peruvian port traffic. The inhabitants of Caupolican have asked for a railroad to link them with La Paz, frequently claiming that their isolation is an invitation to Peruvian penetration.

La Paz governing authorities, however, are far from considering this a peril. They proclaim once again that the fortunes of Bolivia are deposited on her frontiers and international equilibrium can best be obtained by accommodating all neighbors as far as possible.

British Economist Toys With Depression Names

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Sir Josiah Stamp, the British economist, had his own definitions today for the words "depression" and "recession."

He told reporters when he sailed for Europe that the difference between the two terms was "purely psychological." "A recession," he continued, "is what the politicians call it, and a depression is what Wall Street would call it."

Mexican Oil Rule Challenges Firms To Obey or Quit

MEXICO, D. F., March 2 (AP)—The labor section of the Mexican Supreme Court yesterday upheld an Arbitration Board award of increased wages and benefits to oil workers and thereby presented the $400,000,000 foreign industry with the question of abiding by the decision or making good on threats to abandon its operations in Mexico.

Four justices of the section unanimously rejected the appeal by 17 American, British and Netherlands companies from the award which they contended would increase their yearly costs by $12,000,000. The Board estimated the increased costs at $7,200,000 annually.

The benefits would go to 18,000 workers in the industry.

Hailed as one of the most important decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court, the vote was taken by the four justices after a draft opinion of 112 pages was read by five clerks.

(Mexican Supreme Court procedure differs from that in the United States in that the formal vote is taken after a draft opinion is read and debated publicly by the justices. However, the vote usually is a formality.)

The labor section, created by President Cardenas, normally consists of five justices, but Justice Javier Icaza, a close friend of Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Secretary General of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, excused himself on the grounds of having participated in earlier negotiations between workers and the companies.

In a heated speech, Judge Icaza charged the industry's objections to the arbitral verdict were "political and not economic." He declared the Court would rule "in accordance to its Leftist convictions."

Justice Alfredo M. Inarritu, who wrote the opinion, overruled all the companies' objections, based on the constitution and labor laws, to Arbitration Board proceedings, and denied the injunctions sought.

After an urgently assembled meeting in New York of managers of all the affected companies last night a statement was issued saying "their (the companies') inability to comply remains unaltered by the verdict."

While the statement did not repeat the oft-voiced threat to abandon operations in Mexico, one official said that was implied.

Should the companies refuse to put the decision into effect it would be left to President Cardenas to enforce it.

Informed quarters believed enforcement would take the form of putting interventors into all the companies to pay the new wage scales, increased pensions, larger savings fund apportionments and other benefits.

Company spokesmen previously have declared such a step would be tantamount to "temporary expropriation."

It's Judge Hamilton Now

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Elwood Hamilton of Kentucky to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit comprising Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.

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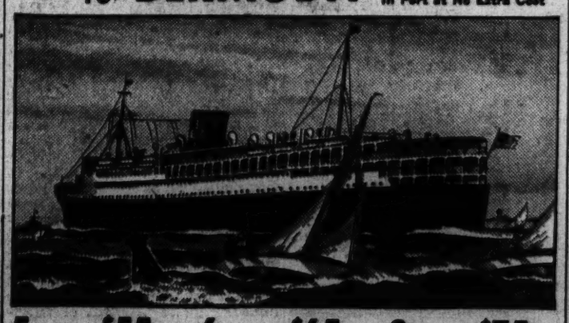
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Women Examine Their Roles as Jurors; New Rules of Procedure Are Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Women in their new role as jurors here are taking a frank view of themselves as well as of the court cases in which they serve in an effort to avoid the extremes of being the "pious reformer," the "flippant traveling salesman type," or "too timid," according to speakers at a luncheon held by the New York City League of Women Voters. Members of the League who have served on juries in the Supreme Court, the Court of General Sessions, the Municipal Court and on the grand jury told their experiences at a meeting held at No. 99 Park Avenue yesterday.

Reminded through the press and general criticism that women were in the spotlight since the privilege of serving on juries was granted them through permissive legislation last fall, some of the speakers mingled humorous comments with the serious in presenting their impressions. At the same time they offered recommendations for improvements, such as "rules of procedure in the jury room which would prevent too-prolonged discussions," a pleasant, fair-minded attitude on the part of the individual juror, and the firm courage of one's convictions.

Looking back upon her experience as a juror, Mrs. Dolores Kavanaugh told of a long session in which the women finally "signed a verdict which we will always regret." She declared this was due to "undue influence exerted in the jury room," and urged that that women must have the courage of their convictions and strive to be as confident of their decisions as the men are of theirs.

Mrs. John P. Cunningham held that "too many people were allowed to have their day in court" and advocated a less expensive process for dealing with minor damage actions.

Lester C. Dunnigan, lawyer attached to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, addressed the women at the luncheon.

"Women jurors display a remarkable interest in the proceedings," he said, "and, in my opinion, are as well qualified as men. They show a keen insight into the questions involved. There is a human element which involves both men and women in all types of cases."

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Austria Strives to Find Way To Keep Peace and Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 2—This morning Graz, second city of Austria and Capital of the important Province of Styria, resembles a city of the Third Reich on holiday.

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, pro-National Socialist Minister of Interior, came here on what was intended to be a quiet mission to help restore political order. But houses copiously befagged with the Swastika greeted his arrival and almost no other greeting except "Heil Hitler!" was heard.

Last night after the Minister's arrival from Vienna, a torchlight parade was hastily arranged and about 18,000 men marched through the streets singing National Socialist songs. Large crowds gathered on the sidewalks. The marchers are said to have been trained in the manner of the German Storm Troops, or "S. A." and Black-shirt Guards, or "S. S." although they did not wear the familiar National Socialist para-military formation uniforms.

Sending of Troops Protested

Dr. Seyss-Inquart himself apparently had hoped to prevent any such demonstration. He left the train at a small station near Graz in order to enter the city unnoticed. But with word of his arrival, the manifestation broke out.

The National Socialists of Graz had issued a circular protesting against the Government's sending out troops from Vienna. The circular claims the National Socialists, having complete control of local police, will preserve order in case of need.

Dr. Seyss-Inquart will continue his conference with local leaders in Graz today in an effort to revive Austria's one-party Fatherland Front organization there in such a way as to allow certain freedom of action within for National Socialists. The Styrian unofficial plebiscite is being continued and National Socialists claim the support of 80 per cent of the population. Neutral observers are inclined to grant them about 60 per cent.

Difficult Tasks Faced

The Interior Minister faced the task of satisfying, on the one hand, the National Socialists bent on complete union and Hitlerization of Austria and on the other of meeting Chancellor Schuschnigg's program of bringing the National Socialists into the Fatherland Front, under the condition that they support Austria's freedom. The principal National Socialist demands presented to Dr. Seyss-Inquart were for legal rights to belong to their own party, permission for a membership drive to serve as a plebiscite on the nation's wishes, and a ban on Socialist and Communist organizations.

The German day announced for Linz next Sunday seems to have been postponed for three weeks.

Discipline prevails throughout Austria and neither Dr. Seyss-Inquart nor the people about him are inclined to push matters to extremes. Patriotic groups in many parts of Austria are expressing warm loyalty to Chancellor Schuschnigg as the champion of Austrian independence.

"Vanishing Conceptions"

The Reichspost, Clerical paper near the Government, today says: "The peace treaties, the League of Nations and Stresa are vanishing conceptions. For Austria's relations to the German Reich only four factors are determinative. These are the will of the Austrian People, the responsibility of Austria's leaders, the agreements of July 11 and Feb. 12 and world peace."

Austria's new revisionist attitude is believed to be one of the reasons why the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Dr. Koloman de Kanya, is visiting Vienna today. In line with this general tendency is the inclination now seen in Bulgarian Government circles to recognize Italian annexation of Ethiopia. The long visit which Geo. Kiosseivanoff, Bulgarian Premier as well as its Foreign Minister, had with the Yugoslav Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, as the latter passed through Bulgaria on his way from Ankara to Belgrade appears to have strengthened Sofia's inclinations to take such a step.

Conciliator

Wide World

Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart

Austrian Minister of Interior, Visits National Socialist Center

Mexican High Court Reproves Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Mexico—The Governor of Coahuila, Gen. Pedro Rodriguez-Triana, leftist-agrarian enthusiast who precipitated a strike of students at the State University of Coahuila by insisting that the university teach the Socialist-Marx doctrines required to be taught in Mexican primary schools by Article III of the Constitution, was reproved by Mexico's Supreme Court. The court assured him that he was mistaken in thinking the Socialist teaching could be enforced in university or institutions of higher learning.

"Article III applies Socialist teaching strictly to primary schools and normal schools," ruled the court.

Students and teachers went on strike against General Rodriguez-Triana's insistence on the Socialist program, not because they object to it, but because they feel a state university should be free from political interference and dictatorship.

Spain: Salinas Opposes Partition

Castillejo Plan Is Cry of Defeatism, Says Wellesley Guest

By Pedro Salinas

Professor at the University of Madrid, Visiting Professor at Wellesley College, and One of the Outstanding Poets of Contemporary Spain.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have read Señor Castillejo's article called "Ways to Peace in Spain." I consider the author a man singularly influential in everything that may be called cultural progress in Spain within our century, and for that reason I have received his opinions with the respectful attention they deserve, trying to weigh his arguments carefully. May I be permitted to offer some opinions against those of my esteemed friend?

As a way to peace in Spain he proposes the temporary fragmentation of our country, with the purpose that each of the diverse political ideologies of the Spaniards may be tried out in a different sector of the ex-national territory.

The traditional regions into which Spain is historically divided would form the basis of that partition. We should then return to a map of the peninsula along mediaeval lines, with a Navarre, an Asturias, a Castile—like those of the Christian kingdoms—and a Seville, a Murcia, and perhaps even a Huelva—like those of the Arabic kingdoms called Taifas (or clans). Thus all our heroic sixteenth century struggle toward unity would be wiped out. Each of those regions would be free to choose its own form of government, and Señor Castillejo anticipates that for the moment they would be totalitarian states.

A Political Mosaic

How, then, may we picture Spain after that break-up? As a political mosaic in which a Communist Asturias would border on a Fascist Castile, a socialized Valencia on a Nazi Aragon. In my opinion, that would be a false division. Politically, the Spaniards are not divided on the surface, horizontally, but to the very depths, vertically. In each region, each town and even each house are to be found adherents of opposite doctrines. Thus each of the minute new states would harbor in its bosom the germs of discord. No, a surface, territorial division would reflect the doctrinal differences of the Spaniards in an even more imperfect manner than would unity. In order to make a material division that would correspond to the division of ideas, it would be necessary to divide the cities into wards, the wards into houses and even the houses into apartments.

Besides, there is no doubt that the Communist and Fascist positions are irreconcilable. The Spanish regions would be just so many more little states filled with antagonism and ill will between neighbor and neighbor. Spain would be converted into a seething cauldron of virulent cultures in which six or seven little Germanies would look upon six or seven little Russias with the same affection and comprehension as do the real Germany and Russia.

Current Question

Does anyone believe that, since Germany and Russia have lined up against each other, the probabilities of moral and political peace in Europe have improved? Quite the contrary: That attitude of permanent hostility, propoganda and the fostering of suspicion between the two countries has contributed, more than anything else, to wrecking the unity of Europe. I cannot believe that, by transferring the same factors of antagonism to the Iberian Peninsula, different results would be attained. How would our people be educated toward unity and mutual understanding, if, from the very nature of the case, each small state would be constantly attacking and discrediting its neigbor?

This would seem to me, on the contrary, an excellent system for keeping alive the hatred of opposing camps. The most that could be attained would be that after a few years all the Fascist regions would ally themselves against the Communist regions and would appeal to arms to decide who should dominate Spain. In other words, we should have another civil war, like the present one, or like that of Mohammedans and Christians in the Middle Ages.

Divergences

Divergence in political ideas exists in all countries, even though it may not have culminated in a horrible war, as in Spain. It seems to me that every State should respect such divergence and guide it into useful channels, because it is a consequence of man's most precious prerogative: Freedom in the exercise of thought and the application of it to collective living. In France, in America, the citizens are divided also. But does anyone defend the idea of handing Provence over to M. Tardieu, Normandy to M. Blum?

In the face of that division in political opinions, only two solutions have been found up to the present. One is that the group representing one definite doctrine shall crush and eliminate all others by means of brute force and set itself up as the sole arbiter of political truth: this is the dictatorship of the Fascist type, for example. The other consists of recognising that all shades of opinion have the right to live, respecting them all within the limits imposed by the state of dwelling together, and allowing each to propagate its doctrines freely and to attract all the adherents it deserves: that is to say, Democracy.

Abandonment

Señor Castillejo's system utilizes only the separatist and centrifugal tendencies of those differences. It amounts to a desperate abandonment of the possibility of finding the common denominator that should serve as a basis for all collective existence. To me, man's eternal drama takes place between his ideal aspiration to unity and the realism of the innermost divisions that exist within him. It is not possible to surrender to either of the two without betraying one's vital fidelity to himself. The heroic struggle of life consists of making our contradictions live together fruitfully and become a means of enrichment. Unamuno expressed this magnificently in his book "The Tragic Sense of Life," and even in the mere title of his first novel: "Peace in War."

If one admits that this principle of recognising differences is the one that deals most justly with human nature, one should seek the political system that offers the greatest guaranties of protecting them and giving them a positive direction. Now, which of the two sides struggling in Spain presents greater probability of permitting this free play of human activity? In my opinion, this is the question that every Spaniard should ask himself. As to the answer, there is no doubt. Those of Franco's group have announced repeatedly their intention of suppressing every idea and doctrine that does not agree with their own. For several months—terribly disturbing ones, to be sure, for all conscientious Spaniards—it appeared that the same tendency ruled on the Government side, though I am perfectly certain that such was not the will of the majority of those in power.

A New Hope

But now, for some months past, a splendid hope has been opening out before us. Many acts of the present Government, which is now stronger than ever, and more especially its general cast of policy, indicate the desire to make way for a future Spain in which there shall be respect for a much greater variety of human elements than would be the case if the other side were in power. For that reason, those of us who have always been on the side of the Republic feel our faith strengthened.

But there is still another point. Señor Castillejo's solution, a purely realistic one, disregards an essential factor: right and justice. According to his article, it seems that General Franco would be one of those entrusted with the partition of Spain. I doubt greatly whether he would be disposed to do it. But in any case, Franco has no right whatever to dispose of the destinies of any part of Spain. What title can he show for it? Simply that of a military rebellion and a series of painful and difficult conquests, won with great sacrifice. The Castillejo plan would invest Franco with the semblance of ethical right, whereas in reality the only thing that Franco has in his favor is a situation of fact: rebellion and conquest by fire and sword.

Does Señor Castillejo believe that it is lawful to transform a brutal and violent deed into a right? That procedure is not new in the world. In the case of Manchukuo, of Abyssinia, of China, we have seen how aggressor nations have created a fait accompli by an act of violence and then have found that the rest of the world, either tacitly or explicitly, has recognized it as right.

Toleration of Plunder

And that is the saddest thing in the twentieth century. The gravest symptom of the moral degeneration and debasement of the modern world is the fact that such practices of aggression and plunder are tolerated. The tacit recognition of the lawfulness of attack and robbery is the greatest blot on our age. And I regret that, behind the apparent realism of Señor Castillejo's proposal there lurks a new case of condonement of brute force, a new case of temporizing with the shamelessness of aggressive ambition.

That solution seems to me frankly defeatist. No. We Spaniards cannot yet renounce the possibility of living together, for we are constrained by a past full of creative realities, by the fact of speaking one language and of reacting to life in similar ways. I am writing this in a country which, in its own civil war, struggled as no other country has, for precisely that: for its unity. In adverse times it did not surrender to separatist forces, but fought heroically for union.

And so my mental vision of a few realities—that bull's hide stretched from sea to sea, which is our geography; that discovery of a New World, which is our history; the work of a few men like Cervantes and Velazquez, which is our creative spirit—impels me to raise my voice against the proposal of my friend Señor Castillejo and to affirm the hope that from this war will emerge not the defeat but the victorious entity of Spain.

Spain's Problem: A Two-Way View

A proposal for a "new type of central authority" in Spain as a means of halting the Civil War was recently outlined in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor by José Castillejo, Director of the Students' International Union, Geneva, and formerly Professor of Law at the University of Madrid.

Declaring restoration of either the Monarchy or the Republic impossible, Professor Castillejo urged a truce between the "embryo governments" now existing, as the basis for an experiment with a miniature League of Nations. He would recognize the political and ideological differences but the economic indivisibility of the Iberian Peninsula.

Professor Salinas today, in comment, presents an opposing view.

Eventual Unity Hoped For Instead of Split-Up Into Petty States

Austrian Workers Solicited By Germany to Do Farm Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Between 10,000 and 12,000 Austrian workers went to Germany last year to find work, some for part time, and some permanently, according to a report issued by the Labor Office here. This year it is expected that about 15,000 will go.

The Reichspost gives some interesting information about foreign workers in Germany. It is said that altogether 58,000 land workers came to Germany last year from abroad. In the meantime, it holds that the unfilled demand of German agriculture for 1938 is estimated at 200,000 workers.

It was for these reasons that towards the end of 1937 negotiations were carried on from the German side with Austria, Italy, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Netherlands, in order to bring in an increased immigration of both seasonal and permanent farm workers.

An agreement was made with Italy whereby 25,000 workers from Poland will be brought to Germany.

Representatives from Germany

In November two representatives from Germany came to Austria to make investigations about procuring more agricultural workers from Austria, and for several weeks now a "permanent" representative has been here to get the matter under way. He works with the Agricultural Labor Office, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Emigration Office.

Arrangements have already been made for about 2,000 seasonal and 8,000 permanent workers from Austria, although there are difficulties in arranging the money exchange for their needs. According to the Reichspost, it is estimated that each worker requires 350 marks (about $140). For 10,000 laborers from Austria a sum of 3,500,000 marks must be turned over to Austria, which is somewhat over 7,000,000 schillings (about $1,400,000).

Seasonal migration of workers is a common European practice. Last year 3,000 agricultural laborers from Hungary were allowed to work abroad, while this summer 6,000 may go. Up to the present only 4,000 have received permission to work in Germany and they have been selected from the "landless-jobless" of various villages. It is the responsibility of the authorities in charge of this matter to see that no one receives permission to work abroad who can be useful at home.

It is interesting to learn that 2,000 field workers from Hungary, in addition to those already mentioned, may go to Austria to work in the potato fields. Bulgaria regularly sends expert gardeners all through Central Europe for a part of the year.

Göring Warns Central Europe Air Force 'Tingles' for Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 2—Emphasis upon Germany's armed forces, which has been the keynote of most of the important public utterances here since the Feb. 4 "clean-up," recurs again in Field Marshal Hermann Göring's speech yesterday when receiving his Field Marshal's baton from Reichsführer Hitler on the third anniversary of the establishment of this state's new air force.

Although Marshal Göring insisted that Germany had been ready for arms limitation provided it was on a basis of complete equality, nowadays there is less mention of that "equal status" for which it was once declared this country was striving. Today the tremendous fighting potentialities of the new armed forces are stressed rather than any reference to a weapon for defending the Third Reich frontiers. The Reich's strength is presented as a means of enforcing the determination that "oppressed Germans" in the states bordering on its frontiers in Austria and Czechoslovakia shall be defended, whatever their personal desires.

"And so, my comrades," declared Marshal Göring in one of his two speeches yesterday, "we have all helped create the foundations of that force which will never permit a powerless Germany to be deprived of its most natural rights, and when in his Reichstag speech the Führer presented his report and declared proudly, 'We will no longer permit the oppression of 10,000,000 Germans beyond the frontier,' then you soldiers of the air force know that should the necessity arise you will stand by the Führer's words to the last. . . . An immeasurable fighting ardor and ardent confidence of victory inflame our weapons.

"However much we may, as Germans, passionately desire peace, as a weapon we tingle with eagerness to serve our Führer with the utmost preparedness and to prove to our Führer and our people that his air force, in defiance of all opponents, is invincible."

Meanwhile that strengthening of Germany's armed forces which Herr Hitler announced on Feb. 20 had already been a fortnight in progress, took another important step when it was officially declared that all blue-blooded Germans, whatever their age, who ever had held the rank of an officer in the fighting forces would be liable for military service.

This is clearly a step toward overcoming a shortage of officers which has continued to hinder further expansion in the armed forces and an immediate result is expected to be the summoning of more men to the colors and increases in reserve units.

All these new measures, it will be remembered, Herr Hitler declared necessary because of the "international press agitation" against this country.

To each general, compulsorily retired by decree on Feb. 4 and whose active service ended Feb. 28, Herr Hitler yesterday presented a letter of thanks and his autographed photograph in appreciation of their services for national rearmament. At special gatherings held in different barracks, particular emphasis was laid upon the unity of the Führer, the Army, and the National Socialist State.

La Follette Group to Probe Publicity by Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, which has received more publicity than any other investigation of the Seventy-fifth Congress, resumed hearings today on a brand new tack.

This time it was the $1,409,995 information program carried forward for four years by the National Association of Manufacturers, through the National Industrial Information Committee of which Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Corporation, is chairman.

Trade associations and citizens' groups will be the special subject of the La Follette Committee's new investigations, for which agents have made six months' preparatory survey.

The information program of N. A. M. according to explanation of Association officials today has been supplied "to newspapers, radio stations, motion picture theaters, schools and colleges and virtually every other group." Source of the information was always revealed they declared.

"Employers have been provided with special material for their employees covering fundamentals of the industrial system," according to John C. Gall, counsel of N. A. M., it has "reached millions," he said and included two series of full page newspaper advertisements. He denied the Association has violated civil liberties in any way.

Weir Sees President

Those present included Charles R. Hook, President of the Association, and head of the American Rolling Mill Company; Mr. Weir; Robert L. Lund, Vice-President of Lambert Pharmacal Company and former head of N. A. M.; Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President; and Noel Sargent, Secretary.

Mr. Weir was at the White House at the morning session, in conference with President Roosevelt.

The Committee sought to show that the N. A. M. is dominated by a group of big corporations whose representatives on the directorate control its industrial policies.

"It would appear," Committee investigators declared in a statement read in the record, "that 207 companies constituting 5 per cent of the membership were in a position to formulate policies."

The investigators reported that 60 per cent of all the tear gas purchased by industrial firms in the United States costing approximately $296,531 during the period of labor warfare, 1933-37, was purchased by these 207 companies.

There were no contributions for N. A. M.'s public information service in 1933, but since then there has been a rapid increase, to a total of $750,000 out of its total income of $1,439,000 in 1937. Largest contributor to the N. A. M. in the past five years was E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. with $116,000.

Mr. Gall, counsel for N. A. M., interrupted to ask,

"Is there any suggestion that the N A. M. suggested that members use tear gas?"

"No," responded Senator La Follette.

"Then why bring it in?"

"I think it is relevant to show that 207 leading members of the Association have used instruments of industrial warfare."

Mr. Gall declared at no time did the Association suggest use of tear gas and on the contrary recommended peaceful settlement of disputes.

Evidence showed that 55 of the 207 leading corporations used industrial detective service, and paid $2,500,000 to such agencies, 1933-1937.

In a statement released to the press Mr. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of N. A. M., defended the educational service of the organization.

Calls Service Instructive

"That our program has been carried forward on a high, constructive, patriotic basis is plainly evident from the usage of the material by newspapers, radio stations, motion picture houses, and schools," he said. "This widespread urge is graphically depicted in the breakdown by states which is attached as an exhibit to this memorandum.

It should be pointed out also that the various regular services to newspapers, radio stations, theaters, schools, etc., are conducted on a request basis.

The manufacturers group is a powerful industrial organization, generally rated as more conservative than the United States Chamber of Commerce.

New Jersey Tests Advance Television

A "laboratory revolution" that has promised to bring television for the home much closer by simplifying its technique and reducing the cost of equipment, has been staged by Allen B. DuMont in his workshop in Upper Montclair, N. J.

By demonstration rather than claims Mr. DuMont's new shortcuts in television do away with the elaborate synchronising and blanking impulses heretofore required, and eliminate sweep circuits at the receiver, cut costs by at least 35 per cent, permit two transmitters to operate where one could formerly, pave the way for use of higher wave lengths thereby insuring a greater range for television signals, and justify mass production of receivers by eliminating the risk of rapid obsolescence. As may be realised Mr. DuMont's system is a complete and fundamental realignment of television technique.

Besides the transmission of a more complete signal and the use of a simplified receiver, Mr. DuMont's system does away with the intricate means of weaving the pictorial pattern at the receiving end. Instead the television signal itself will contain the means for sweeping the cathode ray beam in horizontal lines as well as establishing the varying degrees of brilliancy of lights and shadows which form the picture.

Fewer Tubes Needed

The elimination of sweep circuits means that there will be no synchronization problems at the receiver. The number of tubes in a receiver are reduced by six or seven. Manufacturing expenses are cut. Thus a receiver which might cost $250 under present conditions will be reduced to about $160, a price which is less of a financial hurdle for the prospective owner.

The 441-line standard in use today calls for matched receivers and transmitters. Since 441 lines may not be the ultimate definition, manufacturers hesitate to produce receivers which may quickly become obsolete. With the DuMont system the receiver is very little different from a good short wave set with a cathode-ray tube in place of the usual loud-speaker. Scanning of the subject is done at the transmitting end and the signal contains the sweep elements. Thus all signals may be tuned and handled alike. The changes will be made in the transmitting end. No changes will be necessary in the sets that may be sold and put to use, Mr. DuMont says.

More 'Elbow Room'

With his video system Mr. DuMont believes that television can now go to standards of 882-line images or even 1,000 lines, employing any interlacing schemes that seem most desirable to minimize flicker and to secure maximum pictorial detail. Since receivers may be adjusted to tune in any new scanning standard, there need be no hesitation about making changes.

News in Radio

Television also gets more "elbow room" by Mr. DuMont's system. It becomes possible to use a narrower band for transmission and to place two transmitters on it. With the narrower band a higher wave length of 10 meters may be used which releases television transmission from the limits imposed on it by quasi-optical waves below 10 meters. Instead of a service area measured by the territory within physical sight of the quasi-optical transmissions, the 10-meter wave will provide service areas of up to 200 miles radius.

With a larger service area, television, Mr. DuMont believes, will no longer be confined to metropolitan service areas. There will be no need for duplication of transmitters and less need for so much coaxial transmission cable to link them up. Television can now be available to rural areas and take its logical place alongside sound radiocasting.

For some time Mr. DuMont has been conducting demonstrations of his new system over wires. In his laboratories, which contained both transmitting and receiving apparatus, the image picked up by one is reproduced by the other with surprising fidelity in either vertical or horizontal scanning of any number of lines and interlacing arrangements.

Field tests of the DuMont system are now dependent upon issuance of an experimental television license by the Federal Communications Commission. An application was filed more than a year ago and decision is still pending.

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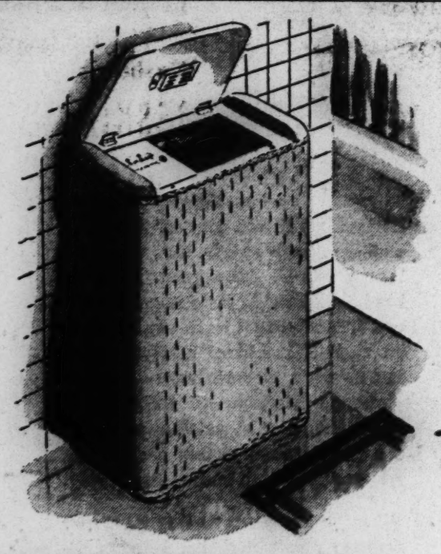

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Graham Wins Yosemite Run; Canada Plans New Motorway

Motors and Motorways

Traversing 314 miles of city traffic, inter-urban straightaways, small-town intersections, tortuous mountain roads rising 6000 feet with temperatures varying from below freezing to 70 degrees, 25 motorcars representing 17 different makes of automobiles completed the annual Yosemite Park Economy Run which has come to be recognized as one of the industry's most reliable yardsticks on the comparative performance of actual stock cars taken from show rooms of car distributors. For the third consecutive year, a supercharger led the "mile-per-gallonstantz" with an economy rating of 30.79 actual miles to the gallon of gasoline and a ton-mile rating of 38.927. Driven by Clay Moore, Los Angeles service manager for the company, the Graham broke all existing records for the annual event which requires that all entries be impounded for five days before the race while judges make sure that they are no different than stock cars in daily operation upon the nation's highways.

First prize was a giant silver loving cup, half as tall as the winning driver.

German Auto Show

The Berlin Automobile Show, Feb. 18-March 6, tells a graphic story of the rapid motorization of the Reich.

Four types of automobiles are given special attention. There is the "deluxe" car which is well-known throughout the wold, the medium-powered car for everday use and sport, the medium sized car which now finds a highly competitive market and the latest small four-seater to be sold at a price which promises to encourage mass buying of automobiles, one of Herr Hitler's economic aims.

Motorcar construction was revolutionized in Germany a few years ago by the introduction of separately suspended wheels or knee-action, self-supported bodies, replacement of the plate spring by the spiral spring and streamlining of the body. With 2000 kilometers of Reich motor roads opened for use, speed is being stressed in the new models. Economy is second in importance.

In the Berlin show there are nine miles of exhibits concentrated in 10 separate exhibition halls. Trailers are on display as well as motorcycles, a manufacturing enterprize in which Germany leads the world. In the freight field, the truck is seen turning radically to the diesel engine for motivation.

Auto in Canada

A trans-Canadian highway from Halifax to British Columbia and the leveling of automobile prices and operating costs on a parity with those in the United States are issues forced into the public focus as a result of the 1938 Toronto Automobile Show which broke all attendance and sales records.

Within another week or two, government officials will throw their full weight behind the plans for a cross Canada highway on the grounds that such a project would shift the automobile industry into high gear in Canada. They also have in mind the contemplated Alaskan Highway between Alaska and the State of Washington. The Canadian Highway would divert Alaskan traffic through Canada and help to build up the Canadian tourist trade.

Touching on the advantages of having the United States as a neighbor, J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, pointed out at the Toronto show that Canada is fourth to the United States, Great Britain and France in the number of registered cars, whereas it could very well be second if the spread of prices between the United States and Canada was lowered. He said it cost more to get a car in Canada than in any other part of North America and then costs more to operate. He suggested co-ordination between the United States, Canada, the oil and automotive industries to level off prices in Canada and promote recovery in automotive fields.

England Dyes Roads

English research laboratories have proved to their own satisfaction, at least, that highways colored a full orange, brick red or marigold have 40 per cent less sun or headlight glare than white concrete.

Pedestrians are said to be more distinguishable against the colored backgrounds as indicated in a reduction in accidents where color is used for experiments. Concrete engineers have evolved coloring that will not fade, although experiments have become complicated with the discovery that coloring in cement increases the absorption of the sun's heat, thus increasing expansion of the cement.

At the recent convention of the National Paving Association in Cincinnati, brick red was advocated as the most satisfactory color for highway tinting.

Best to Go Easy

Remember the old days when automobile manufacturers stressed the importance of keeping that new car down to 20 miles an hour for the first 500 miles, then to 30 miles an hour for the next 500 miles, etc. The reason, of course, was too lighten wear and tear on the working parts.

Well, the automotive laboratories have gone a long way since then although it is still deemed advisable to take things a bit easy at first. Today, the Associated Press reports that the increased use of Canadian nickel, noted for its hard-wearing qualities, is making it more and more possible to drive the new car as hard as one chooses.

No. 1 Plates

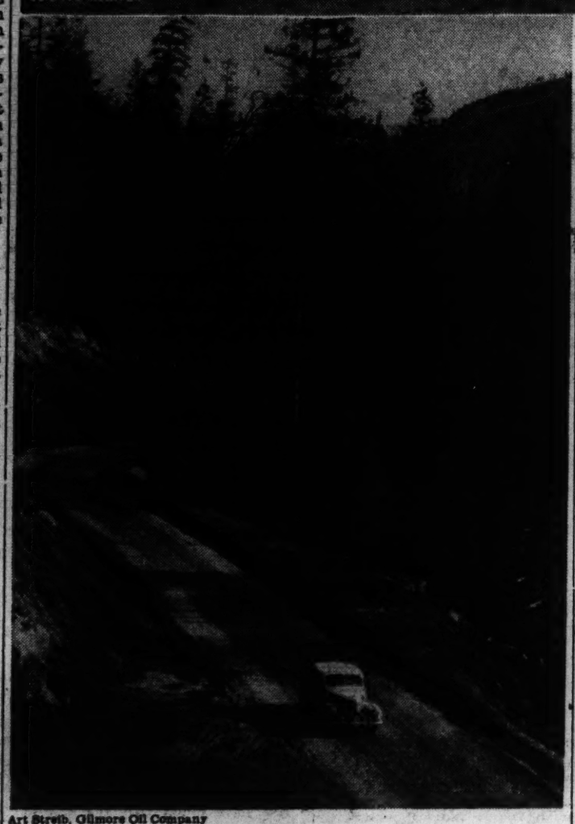
Varied and complicated are the ways in which influential persons win the much-coveted license plate Number 1, so 21 states have solved that perplexing annual contest by assigning the plate to the Governor.

Findings by the American Automobile Association reveal that 18 states issue more than one Number 1 plate, usually combining the numeral with a letter of the alphabet. Ohio, with an ingenious arrangement of letters, manages to produce 1778 Number 1 plates and all of these are issued to persons who have had permanent reservations since 1935.

Four states, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Utah get around the problem by issuing no Number 1 plates, all tags starting with three or four digits. Wyoming's lowest number is hyphenated 1-1 which goes to the County Treasurer. Oregon leaves the Number 1 selection to chance, with all early applications mixed in a box with a public drawing to determine the low winner. Iowa and South Carolina follow the first-come-first-served plan. Kentucky gives its Number 1 to the Highway Department. New Hampshire's lowest number is 100.

Yosemite Winners Get Their Trophies

Victory
The Man Fourth From Right With No Trophy Aloft Is Clay Moore, Winner. His Prize Is on Ground in Center



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The Winning Car on Its Way
Graham Supercharger Did the Difficult 314 Miles From Los Angeles to the Yosemite on Just Under 26 Miles to a Gallon of Gasoline

New York's Record Tax Rate Expected to Rouse Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—New York City's basic tax rate for 1938 will rate $2.80 for each $100 of assessed valuation, 16 points higher than last year, according to estimates by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick which await action by the City Council today.

While the new figure is a ranking one in the history of city assessments and is certain to draw fire from the Democratic Bloc on the new legislative body, affirmation appears certain when the special rate-fixing session assembled on call of Mayor La Guardia yesterday resumes with its Finance Committee recommendations in hand.

The increase reflects in the five boroughs over a range of 16 to 21 points, with Manhattan assessed at $2.93, the Bronx, $2.92; Brooklyn, $2.94; Queens, $3.04, and Richmond, $2.95. It is premised on figures supplied by the Tax Commission which fixed the final assessed valuation on city real estate last month at $16,650,297,794, or an increase of $50,602,600 over the final assessed valuations of 1937.

The Borough rates include taxes for local improvements, the cost of which is borne by the Boroughs at large. They are those actually paid by owners of the real property, the basic rate being merely a fiscal fiction separating the cost of the maintaining the city as a whole from the cost of Borough improvements.

The $2.80 base was figured upon a city budget of $589,980,576, of which the Comptroller estimates $124,098,396 in general fund revenues, leaving $465,882,180 to be raised by taxation.

The basic rate is reached by dividing the total assessed valuation for tax purposes by this latter figure. The amount of improvements assessed for the city at large is $23,991,842, which breaks down by boroughs into $8,194,482,439 for Manhattan; $1,938,546,942 for the Bronx; $3,953,668,426 for Brooklyn; $2,263,879,714 for Queens, and $299,720,273 for Richmond.

Realty groups constituted the vanguard of protest to the rate, with Jones W. Mercereau, of the Real Estate Board of New York, declaring it "the highest since New York City has had a basic tax rate," and urging the necessity for a "real estate union" of property owners to combat such tax-rate figures.

"With 82 cents of the basic rate representing debt service and with a constitutional limitation of 2 per cent of assessed valuation for realty," he continued, "it is obvious that we are right up against the ceiling."

"Only by maintaining assessments at fictitiously high figures can the City keep within the 2 per cent tax limit and yet wring out of real estate owners the money it wants to support the highest budget in the City's history.

"It must be clear now why the recent bills were introduced in the Legislature to 'suspend' the legal right of review of assessed valuations on the grounds of over-assessment. If they could get away with that, they could run the assessments up still higher to increase taxes and extend the City's borrowing capacity."

The Executive Board of the Taxpayers' Union met today and decided to advise all its members to raise rents on their real estate here from 20 to 25 per cent to compensate for the increase in the tax rate.

Duke University Outlines Plan For Forestry School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., March 2—Culminating seven years of preparation, Duke University officials today announced details of opening a graduate school of forestry in the fall of 1938.

Dr. Clarence F. Korstian, director of Duke Forest since 1930, is to be Dean. Under him will be a full-time faculty of seven professionally trained foresters, two instructors in botany from the regular university faculty, and an administrative staff. In the fall of 1939, it is expected that the faculty will be increased to provide instruction in additional courses.

The school announces that it will accept for entrance men who have received their bachelor's degree from other universities, as well as those completing the pre-forestry course at Duke. The Master of Forestry degree will be available in one or two years, depending on a student's previous training. The M. A. and Ph. D. degrees will be given for work in forestry through the University graduate school.

The Duke Forest of 4,938 acres directly adjoins the University campus, providing the school with practice ground. Laboratory and greenhouse facilities are provided in the University's biology building. A 900-acre arboretum is being developed in which 54 species of trees have already been planted.

Cincinnati Plan Copied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2—Legislation setting up joint purchasing authority for Monroe County, Rochester City Council, and the Board of Education was sent to Albany for introduction by Monroe representatives today following its approval by a committee of members from the three agencies. The bill, designed to effect savings in purchases and to set up quality standards, is similar to one adopted recently for the City of Cincinnati.

Trading in Votes By Parties Shown At Election Trial

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2 (AP)—Testimony that James Pendergast had provided money to pay Republican city committeemen in "an agreement" to countenance a "big pad"—padded Democratic registration rolls—was written into Kansas City's eleventh vote fraud trial records today.

The federal court jury also heard that a Democratic worker said the T. J. (Boss) Pendergast Democratic organization had contributed to G. O. P. campaign funds in return for acceptance of "ghost votes."

The testimony came from Mrs. Elma O'Byrne, Republican committeewomen, who pleaded guilty to vote fraud conspiracy and became a Government witness. Eight other Republicans and Democrats are on trial.

Mrs. O'Byrne testified that at a conference with Democratic workers she and Lester L. Aulgur, Republican committeeman, received $100 each not to challenge "padded Democratic registration." She said Aulgur told Mrs. Frances S. Ryan, Democratic committeewomen: "We (Republicans) needed some money to pay our workers for their dinners. . . .

"And Matt Devoe spoke up and said . . . each ward was to get $500 Republican campaign money for their ward that day" from the Democratic organization.

Devoe is a Pendergast party worker in the Twelfth Ward.

The witness said Mrs. Ryan told her and Aulgur: "I had a hard time getting this money ($200); I had to make two trips to see Jimmy Pendergast."

James Pendergast, T. J.'s nephew, directed the Pendergast organization through the 1936 elections, when his uncle was ill in New York.

Mrs. O'Byrne, wife of a packing company employee, further testified: "Mrs. Ryan said to me that Jimmy Pendergast had told them to give the Republicans 2,500 votes in the Twelfth Ward, and we had given them only between 1,300 and 1,400. She said he said he didn't like it, but that she could tell by his actions he was more than pleased."

Mrs. O'Byrne told the jury Mrs. Ryan also paid her and Aulgur $20 each for replacing Republican judges objectionable to the Democrats with other Republicans "who would not do too much investigating of the pads" (padded Democratic registration rolls).

Kansas City's registration for the March primary, under a new bipartisan election board, is approximately 200,000. In the 1936 Presidential election, 256,000 votes were counted, of which 190,000 were Democratic.

Fifty Democrats and Republicans have been convicted of the 1936 vote frauds; nearly 150 others, indicted, await trial.

Hearst to Give and Sell Art Worth $15,000,000

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—A decision by William Randolph Hearst to dispose of about $15,000,000 worth of his art collection—about two-thirds of it—was announced by associates.

The publisher, it was stated, plans to break up the vast collection by sale and gift in order to cut down inheritance taxes his heirs must pay.

The portion to be sold will be offered in private sale through Parish-Watson and Company, Inc., a well-known firm specializing in art of the Far and Near East.

Hoover Visits Vienna

VIENNA, March 2 (AP) — Former President Hoover arrived here today for a two-day visit during which he will receive an honorary degree from the Technical University and see Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, President Miklas and Foreign Minister Guido Schmidt. He will go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, late Thursday.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Friday, January 6, 1769.

Near to midnight, God wot, and one month to the day since I have set down one word in this Journal. 'Tis plain that I am of no orderly turn of mind and do not things because I have set my hand to them. Well might it have been a far longer time before I did take up quill again if for this hour past I had not scanned the Diary for very idleness and unease, for I cannot to bed until Henry does come up, and for all I know that may be at cock crow. Ten minutes back I had hope that he and Sam Adams would have done at last when at this mad hour in comes John Adams and Mr. Warren and John Hancock, and others whose voices I knew not, and now the clacketing has all begun afresh.

This has all befell because this morning comes an express from His Excellency, General Gage, asking of all things, Henry's presence in New York Province!

His Excellency writ most fairly of Henry's fine service, and he would counsel with him on how British purchases in New York might be dealt with in some such way as Henry hath here contrived.

Henry too provoking about the whole affair, and the letter did appear by the hand of the British military while we sat at breakfast. Henry did break the seal and read the content to himself without so much as a change of countenance to help me divine what was going forward.

Sybil Is Piqued

I rather pleased at the moment that my husband should show so quiet an air as though e'en letters writ by a General were not so great a matter in his life. But the lofty young equerry gone, my husband fair madded me by placing the General's letter in his pocket with but a brief word to me, as I have set down above.

"You need have no concern of this, Sybil," said Henry coldly. "I go not to New York. His Excellency can e'en save this extra silver also. It will take but few words writ down on paper to tell him all my cunning. He has but to find another man willing to make enemies as I have done."

And with this he was off.

Well have I known with how great difficulty Henry hath gotten honest price for the Military. 'Tis something to marvel at how many of our fine citizens, e'en some who sit under our dear Master Cooper and hear his discourses each Sabbath Day, do behave in this matter of supplies. Men, friends, whose names I would shame to see before me here writ down, whose private dealings are beyond reproach, have behaved most compromisingly when somewhat of His Majesty's silver was to be gained.

At any time would it have gladded me if Henry had laid down his ungrateful task, but he is not so made. Opposition does but harden him.

Virginia the Least Worry

And yet do I not really desire him to resign this work, for clients be few and far between these parlous days, and always before me lies the threat of that wretched Virginia land, and silver grow scarce enough.

Had I but known, I had more to fret me than Virginia land. When Henry, at long last, did appear toward the evening meal, Sam Adams was with him. And scarce were we seated than Henry did take His Excellency's letter from his pocket. "Read it," quoth he to Sam.

Sam began aloud, or perchance to this moment would I have known nought. What was my amaze when he did pronounce these words: "And it would pleasure me exceedingly if Madam Wentworth would find it convenient to accompany you. Our ladies would initiate her, no doubt, into our New York gaities."

And before I had time to gasp Sam did cry out. "This fits to a marvel. We do sorely need an envoy to New York. Of course you go, Henry."

And when I did cry in protest, Henry actually did wave for me to be silent and depart. Never has my husband so used me.

"This is men's business," quoth he sternly, and I did withdraw.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-sixth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Cabinet Hostess Explains Her Secret: Just Good Food, People and Service

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Mrs. Homer Cummings, whose novel parties and ready wit have won her prominence as a Cabinet hostess, has this to say of Washington society:

"All these do's and don'ts about Washington entertaining are a lot of hooey.

"Many a newcomer is made to feel that if she doesn't glue a butler behind every chair and serve humming bird's tails on toast, people won't come to her parties."

The wife of the Attorney General said there are only three essentials for an interesting party: Interesting people, adequate service, and good food.

"When a dinner list includes 80, it's not a dinner—it's a convention," she added. Dinners at her home are never for more than 12.

Against advice, Mrs. Cummings herself refused to employ a social secretary when she came to Washington in 1933. She decided interesting people could talk as well over a lamb chop as over a squab.

She made a concession to conventions, however, when she was presented at the Court of St. James's last year. Her dress was red, but she explained:

"Everything I wore was checked by the American Embassy and the Lord Chamberlain. I sent a sample of the red frock abroad long in advance. Colors have been a matter of choice at court presentations for some time. Although white and silver are most popular, I saw dark brown, blue, green and lavender."

Formal Fashion Reigns; President Is a Subject

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Spats have triumphed!

State Department experts decreed today that President Roosevelt must wear formal attire when René St. Quentin, new French Ambassador, presents his credentials tomorrow. That means diplomatic dress for the Ambassador, too.

Mr. Roosevelt recently received the new Nicaraguan Minister in business clothes, and hinted he would like to continue that practice. Protocol officials, their brows furrowed by the weighty problem, finally decided large nations should not be asked to give up centuries-old diplomatic customs.

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THE STORY OF THE AUTOMOBILE

How the American system has put a nation on wheels

A 1904 MODEL

Less than 40 years ago America went places with the aid of Dobbin and the family buggy. Meanwhile, inspired young wagon builders and bicycle mechanics were tinkering with the first chug-chugging motor cars. Their early creations, crude and unreliable, pioneered today's safe, sleek, swift automobiles.

The growth of the motor industry is a triumph for America and the American way of doing things. It is this system that has made possible a vastly better car at less than half the price—so low in fact, that more than 26 million motor vehicles travel the country's three million miles of highways—one car for about every five people (there is only one car for about every seventy-five people in Europe).

The development of this country's gigantic automotive industry was a long, difficult struggle. It took years of exacting research and experiment to improve motors, bodies, tires and all the refinements that go into a modern car. And it required men with tremendous vision, ability and dogged persistence to work out the engineering and organization problems of mass production. In its expansion, the motor transport industry has created jobs for over five million workers. It has become the best customer of such industries as steel and various other metals, glass, rubber and upholstering fabrics and has provided the major market for another gigantic industry—gasolines and oils. In this way, it has provided employment for an additional six million wage earners.

What system is it that has made America literally "a nation on wheels?" It is simply the American system in which capital, representing the savings of men and women in all walks of life, works hand in hand with efficient labor, representing technical and business ability and manual skill.

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This advertisement is one of a series prepared by The New York Sun to create a broader understanding and appreciation of industrial America's contribution to the advancement of our civilization and our social and economic well-being.

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East Orange, New Jersey, Observes Its Diamond Jubilee

Civic Progress Marks History Of Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 2—A monument to the founders, in the form of a permanent historical society, will signalize completion of 75 years of growth for this city. The diamond jubilee, to be observed on Friday, will be marked in a variety of ways—parades, pageants, exhibits, indoor and outdoor fetes.

The celebration will get under way officially on Friday night when Mayor Charles H. Martens raps the gavel which was used by City officials for 25 years continuously after establishment of East Orange on March 4, 1863. The Mayor will meet with a committee of citizens to arrange details for the celebration to extend over several months.

Founded in 1863

East Orange is a community derived from the partitioning of Orange and constitutes territory with a Colonial heritage. Settlers from Newark, N. J., which was founded in 1666 by men from Milford, Conn., came in 1678 to what are the Oranges today and bargained with the Indians for land. Main Street, one of East Orange's principal thoroughfares, follows the windings of a trail of the Leni Lenape Indian tribe, who traveled to the Delaware River for fish and shells.

Named for Orange

The settlement, originally known as the Mountain Society because it spread over what now constitutes the Orange Mountains, took the form of the usual pre-Revolutionary village. Later the community was named after William of Orange. Orange's first meeting house was erected in 1719 and is said to be the second oldest congregation in New Jersey.

Probably the most important pre-Revolutionary event occurred in 1744 when fire destroyed the home of Jonathan Pierson. The deed to the settler's land went up in smoke, and although the Indians were willing to issue another deed, the British land proprietors refused to accept it. The case went to court and rioting followed a decision against the colonist.

This engendered an anti-British feeling among the settlers, and even though a brigade from the Oranges—the Jersey Blues—fought loyally for the Crown in the French and Indian Wars, the section became a hotbed for Revolutionary ideas. After the battle in nearby Springfield, in which the Hessians reduced the place to ashes, the German mercenaries looted homes in the Oranges. One of the last of these homes, situated in Springdale Avenue, East Orange, was razed only last year.

When the war ended, the community became a center for the hat industry and held its position until a few decades ago. The Jones hat factory was established at Main Street and North Munn Avenue, East Orange, and the proprietor purchased pelts from John Jacob Astor.

Except for a copper mine operated at the northern end of East Orange, in a section known as Doddtown, the community depended chiefly upon farming. The Dodds conducted a sawmill at what is now Watsessing Park of the Essex County Park System.

Diverse interests sprang up in the region, however, and on Jan. 26, 1861, South Orange was formed. Two years later, East Orange and West Orange withdrew from Orange. Only 112 voters in a population of 3,000 cast ballots in the first township election in East Orange, women not being permitted to vote and the majority of the males being in the Union Army.

Horse Cars in City

East Orange of that day was a far cry from the progressive community of the present. Horse cars operated in Main Street and the Morris and Essex Railroad was the chief means of transportation to New York. The township ranked seventeenth in the State's population, but is the eighth today. The mode of living was much the same as other communities of the period. Streets were poorly lighted. Citizens had to depend for drinking water upon springs and wells. Not until 1872 did East Orange have gas lights in the streets and the town clung to this lighting system much longer than neighboring communities.

By 1870 the population had reached 4,115. Double that number now commute to New York each day.

By 1885, East Orange had running water in its homes, a household facility which few municipalities in the region could boast.

The township form of government in 1899 became outmoded in view of the place's rapid growth and East Orange adopted a city form. It is divided into wards with councilmen representing each. The Mayor is elected by the voters-at-large and the present incumbent is serving his tenth two-year term. William King was the first Township Committee Chairman.

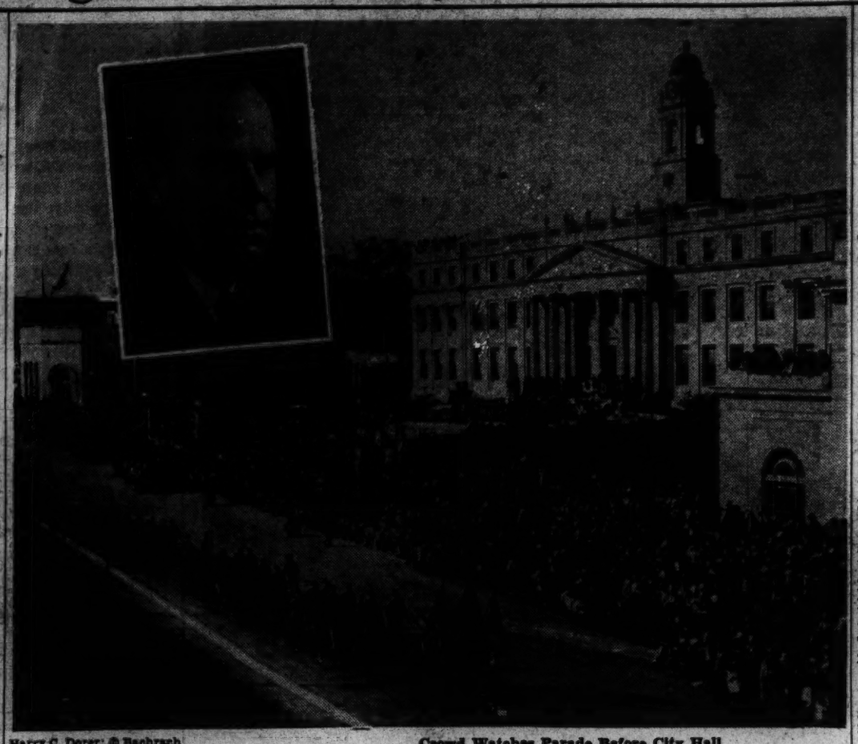
Churches Increase

With the growth of population, the number of churches increased from two in 1863 to 43 at present. The expansion of the community was reflected not only in the quantity of schools, but in types. In addition to public and parochial schools, there are many private institutions of learning, outstanding of which are Upsala College, which grants degrees in the liberal arts to men and women, and Panser College of Physical Education, also co-educational, which offers training to those wishing to be athletic directors.

As the years passed, East Orange not only possessed a fine group of parks, but a playground system which, in its inception 30 years ago, was an innovation. There is a little theater, subsidized by the City Recreation Department, and which is practically self-sustaining. The friendship of Alexander King, of East Orange, and Andrew Carnegie led to the granting of $50,000 for a library building and the main edifice was opened in 1903. The present librarian, Miss Adeline T. Davidson, has served since 1926.

The atmosphere of East Orange has changed in the past few decades, probably because of the growth of apartment houses and the razing of many old mansions which once lent distinction to the place. Many are of the first generation but all races live here together in harmony.

Despite the mutations in appearance, East Orange still possesses an air all its own and is likely to remain for some time as a symbol of quiet homes, shaded streets and placidity.



Harry C. Derer; © Bachrach

Charles H. Martens
Mayor of East Orange, N. J.

Crowd Watches Parade Before City Hall

Symbolic of Processions and Pageants to Be Staged in New Jersey City During Its Diamond Jubilee Celebration—The City Hall Is Flanked, on the Left, by a Bank, and, on the Right, by the Post Office

Youths Challenge Poverty Amid Wealth in Rumania

(Continued from Page 1)

down a rocky slope. It is a vagrant canyon squeezing itself among wayward buildings, which pretentious grandees once placed wherever their whims led them.

When the leading men of Rumania were all great landowners and drove through the capital in magnificent carriages, pulled by double spans of white-stockinged, arch-necked steeds, the picturesque zigzagging of the main street only added to the delight of the journey, but now it impedes the sweep of the automobile flood. So Victory Road is being straightened out and broadened. Buildings go down with surprising swiftness, and soon the stream of traffic will pour unhampered for 12 miles through one of Europe's most splendid avenues, passing on its way the District Court, Post Office, Officers' Club, Royal Palace, many Ministries, grand parks, princely palaces, striking monuments, and the Arc of Triumph.

Of the 19,000,000 inhabitants of Rumania, fully 5,000,000 are not Rumanians; they are Hungarians, Bulgarians, Turks, Gypsies, and Serbs. Rumania is a mosaic of peoples and provinces. It is a picture puzzle in which many of the pieces are trying to push the others out of the center, in fact, out of the picture altogether.

The second largest Hungarian city in the world is Rumania's capital, Bucharest. This is also Europe's chief Jewish center, outside of Poland and Russia, and has a very important German population. You constantly hear Russian spoken on the street, too, while much of the garden truck and milk is furnished by Bulgarians.

Some of the foremost Rumanian statesmen have been partially of Bulgarian origin, while the names of many others end in "itch," showing that they are of Serbian descent. Yet in spite of Bucharest's cosmopolitanism, the rest of Rumania is even more mixed up.

Peace Treaties Added Land

Let us take a little trip through the country. Before the World War it was shaped like a baby's stocking, with the toe turned west. As a result of the peace treaties, "new provinces" were added on the east, north, and west, so that now "Great Rumania," as the people here call it, has the form of an apple.

If we travel east from the "old kingdom," we come to the long, narrow new land of Bessarabia, which is a farm country much similar to Nebraska. Throughout the whole of its length of 600 miles, it is separated from Soviet Russia only by a very narrow river.

For decades it was Russia's border province. Now it is Rumania's. It is primitive, destitute and neglected, without any good roads, lacking in useful public institutions, and usually badly administered. In not a single city or large town there do the Rumanians form a majority of the population. In all urban centers Jews and Russians predominate. In many villages also Russians, Bulgarians, Germans, and Turks abound. Neither culturally nor economically have the Rumanians held first place in Bessarabia.

As we slowly proceed in a small uncomfortable train toward the northern tip of this province, we seem to be in an alien, deserted land beyond the care of governments or rulers. Then, as we turn west and finally pull into Chernowitz, the chief city of the former Austrian Province of Bukovina, we still feel as though we were out of Rumania. Jews appear to possess the place, German is spoken everywhere, and Russians abound in all the squares or streets where country people gather. You cannot escape the feeling that Bukovina is a sort of colony of Rumania, as it was long a colony of Austria, a mosaic within a mosaic, a half-alien border land between the Rumanians and the Poles.

The Center of New Rumania

Passing southwest from Bukovina through thinly settled mountains along the Czechoslovak border, we traverse Jewish-Hungarian towns and come at last to the attractive city of Cluj, the capital of Rumania's greatest new province, Transylvania.

This is the most important Rumanian cultural and political center outside of Bucharest and might be called the heart of "New Rumania."

For centuries it and the district round about were part of Austria-Hungary, and under the administration of Vienna's Kaisers or Budapest's Kings reached a high economic and cultural level.

This city has three distinct names, a German, a Hungarian, and a Rumanian one. Cluj is the Rumanian name, and it has been used the least of all, for the Rumanians were a minority people here, the fourth race after Hungarians, Germans, and Jews. They were villagers; they were considered clod-hoppers, and were not allowed to settle in the center of town. In this city, the Rumanians did not really "belong." They milked the cows, tended the sheep, hoed the corn, and gathered the eggs for more important people.

As we returned to teeming Bucharest after our swing around Rumania's provinces, you would call to mind that in every single one of the new cities the Rumanians have been a numerical minority and have been held in a position of spiritual inferiority. That's one of the reasons why Rumania's capital and all its centers are as unsettled as a gold rush camp.

"New province" Rumanians are struggling against "old kingdom" Rumanians, the poor young Rumanians against the older richer Rumanians, and all Rumanians against all foreigners for the wealth of this land. In rich Rumania most of the people are still exceedingly poor and now some of the younger members of the dispossessed Rumanian groups are fighting for their share with a vehemence never displayed before.

Former Quiet Village Grows Into Apartment-House City

By Charles H. Martens
Mayor of East Orange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 2—On March 3, 1863, the Township of East Orange came into being. It was a community of about 3,000 persons, made up of many commuters and, in the outlying districts, farmers and dairymen. Many of the men took part in the Civil War. The Township grew in population, so that in the year 1899 it was made a city. The golden anniversary of the community was celebrated in 1913.

From such small beginnings, the community has grown until it is now the home for about 75,000. We have 43 churches, one of which, the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, will be 75 years old this year.

The City is proud to have a water supply system of its own which provides water at the lowest rate of any community in Essex County, and the lowest of any second-class city in the United States that derives its water from subterranean sources. The water is pure. Nothing is added, nothing is taken away.

9,100 in Schools

We have 12 public schools with an enrollment of 9,100 pupils and 370 public school teachers. The area of the City is four square miles and it owns 2,162 acres of land in its water reserve. We have seven banks and trust companies, six municipal and three school playgrounds and one municipal stadium.

Taxable property is valued at $116,097,826, and the non-taxable property, which includes churches and schools, $20,968,300.

We are 11 miles by rail from New York and thousands of residents commute there daily. Our City is rapidly growing into an apartment-house community. We have about 400 apartment houses, one of which is the largest in New Jersey. All of these changes have added to the complexity of the city government.

We are planning a series of events. We hope to organize a permanent historical group, The Historical Society of East Orange. We plan to exhibit tools, kitchen utensils, books, newspapers, and clothing of 75 years ago in the Public Library; we expect to have parades and pageantry depicting the past. The quicker we get back to the clear thinking of the past the better, as there are too many 'isms' nowadays.

We plan to have school children write essays of historical interest. Throughout the spring, we shall have outdoor events which will culminate in a Fourth-of-July program and a fireworks display.

Apartment Community

The outlook for the future is that we are going to be an apartment-house community. Because of its nearness to New York, good government, low fire-insurance rate and good reputation, East Orange is going to attract an increasing number of residents. Our area is limited, and since we cannot expand, we must go upward, residentially speaking. For example, our largest apartment house, which is the home for about 400 persons—a village in itself—stands on ground which once was occupied by a family of five and two servants.

Some of our streets are like canyons. Our community is going to continue as chiefly residential with few factories, and those in outlying sections. Industries still can come in certain districts along the railroads. The future indeed looks bright for East Orange.

Third Trial Date Set For Newark Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., March 2—Trial of Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, City Commissioners Pearce R. Franklin and Michael P. Duffy, former City Commissioners Reginald Parnell and Anthony F. Minisi, and 26 others indicted in a Supreme Court investigation of the City's affairs, has been set for March 28.

Trial postponement was ordered by Common Pleas Judge Flannagan. The Court is awaiting a decision by the Supreme Court on certiorari proceedings begun by the defendants. Forty indictments resulted in December last from Grand Jury hearings which followed a lengthy investigation by Special Assistant Attorney General Warren Dixon, Jr.

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The Home Forum

"All Abo-o-ard!"

MR. MEGGIS, a little breathless, sat down beside me just as the train was pulling out of the station. He makes it a practice never to arrive before the train is due. Inefficient, he calls it. Sometimes he figures a mite too closely and gallops awkwardly down the platform at the last split second. Then he insists that the engineer is ahead of time.

"Someone is sitting in my place," he said as though he were picking up the story of "The Three Bears" where he might have left off the night before. I understood, however, that the remark was meant to be apologetic.

It is one of the unwritten rules of the early morning train to the city that each passenger shall be allowed undisputed possession of a pair of seats, so that he may have plenty of room to spread out his belongings and an opportunity to read the news without disturbance. Not only that, but each regular rider has his favorite seat. When a stranger, as sometimes happens, takes the wrong place, the whole car is vaguely upset.

* * *

"DIDN'T HAVE TIME to get my paper," Mr. Meggis went on, a bit disconsolately. I halfheartedly offered him part of mine, but it was no use. When he is in a mood to talk, it would take more than a bit of paper to stop him.

"The trouble with this railroad is that it's getting too paternalistic," he announced as though he hoped to be challenged.

I mildly responded that I had seen no signs of it. "You still have to pay for your tickets, don't you?" I suggested jocosely.

"Fair treatment and every man looking after himself. That's all I ask," he went on, as if he had not heard me. "Do you know what the brakeman asked this morning?"

I confessed that I did not, and tried to let the matter drop there; but Mr. Meggis was determined.

"He wanted to know if there was anyone in the station who was going on the train," he declared with some heat. "Yes, sir. Pretty soon the railroad will be sending out automobiles for late passengers, like politicians on election day. It never used to be like that. You either got the train, or you didn't. It was up to you and not to the railroad."

* * *

IF I DID not know Mr. Meggis so well, I might have been surprised at such an outburst. He is a crotchety fellow on the surface whose zeal to be the party-in-opposition, I have discovered from long experience, sometimes betrays him into arguing vigorously against things of which he secretly approves. So I contented myself with remarking that he hadn't wasted much time in getting aboard himself, and looked out of the window at broad fields white with frost. In the distance were a couple of locomotives on a siding, with great plumes of steam billowing above them in the still morning air.

"Did you hear Jones last week?" Mr. Meggis continued. He meant it to be a rhetorical question, but I forestalled him by admitting that I had. Jones had caught the train only by a hundred-yard dash and then had berated the conductor for not waiting for him. Everyone had been mildly amused.

"Well, you see, it's got Jones—this paternalism," Mr. Meggis insisted. "Now he expects to be taken care of. He looks on it as a right.

"It's cropping out in all sorts of directions. I didn't get a paper one morning. Guess the engineer's watch must have been fast—." Mr. Meggis looked at me sharply, but I didn't even smile. "—I didn't complain, but the conductor must have noticed that I had nothing to read. So, after he had taken up the tickets, he brought me his own paper. I couldn't very well say anything under the circumstances, you understand, but I thought it was an unfortunate precedent." Mr. Meggis paused a moment and then added a little inconsequentially: "It was a paper that I don't like to read, anyway."

* * *

I HAD NOTHING to say, and Mr. Meggis took another tack.

"Even the youngsters are catching it," he volunteered hopefully. "Yesterday afternoon when I was coming out on the 4:18 (Mr. Meggis goes to work early, but makes up for it by returning home at a seasonable hour) a schoolgirl shrieked when she was getting off at Lakeside. It sounded like something pretty important. But guess what it was. She had dropped a lot of paint brushes at the door of the car. An art student, I suppose. Well, sir, the conductor held the train for all of three minutes while he and a couple of men helped her to pick them up and hunted around for one that had rolled into a corner."

"What would you have done?" I asked him. But he was ready for me. "Gone on and picked 'em up afterward and let her call for them at the lost-and-found department," he responded briskly. "It might have taught her a lesson and it wouldn't have taken a minute longer than it did for us to find them when the train was stopped."

"Did you say 'us,' Meggis?" I asked him, thinking I had him cornered. He looked a little embarrassed and hurried along without replying.

* * *

"THEY DO MAKE themselves at home in the trains, all right," he muttered. "I remember one evening when I was coming home a little later than usual. A comfortable looking woman was sitting across the aisle. I gathered that she lived somewhere out in the country and had been shopping. Probably getting back just in time for supper. I didn't notice her at first. Then I heard a steady rustling and a persistent dropping sound, like acorns falling in dry leaves. I looked around, and saw that she had spread a paper out in her lap and was shelling peas. I suppose she wanted to have them ready to put on the stove the minute she got in the house. I'll admit it was practical. (Mr. Meggis fancies he is practical himself.) But what struck me was the way she settled down as though she were in her own kitchen."

Mr. Meggis paused a moment for emphasis. It gave me a chance to interrupt. "I don't see anything paternalistic about that," I remarked, and then wished that I hadn't.

"More in the maternalistic line, maybe," he admitted waggishly. I could see that he was growing more cheerful as we approached the city.

* * *

"THE TROUBLE WITH you, Meggis, is that you didn't have time to get your paper, not that the railroad is too paternalistic," I ventured, trying a direct attack.

"Not at all, not at all," he protested and was about to proceed with his argument when the brakeman threw open the door as the train was pulling into the terminal.

"South Station, South Station," the trainman shouted, with that rising inflection which seems to be as inevitable as the double announcement of station names. "Don't forget your umbrellas and packages."

"There," said Mr. Meggis triumphantly. "Did you hear that?"

But I took one more shot at him. "If you will set your watch right tomorrow morning and get your paper, you won't even hear it," I persisted.

"My watch—" said Mr. Meggis. But I had hurried away before he finished maintaining that his pocket chronometer was always right "to the second."

EDWIN F. MELVIN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. Roseman, Paris

TOULON: *An Oil Painting by Othon Friesz*

OTHON FRIESZ, a descendant of Norman fisher-folk, shows his innate love of the sea when he paints harbors and fishing-boats, gray-green skies, tide-washed stones.

Othon Friesz was one of the first to understand the classicism of Cézanne. Of his own generation of painters, he has explained how, in continuing the work of Cézanne and in seeking for something basic, in the variations of light, they have rendered the greatest service to art.

Although Friesz was numbered among the "Fauves" (painters who revelled in the use of violent color), his natural lyricism led him to curb in himself the exuberance of these artists and to use restraint in the relation of color and space. Through his gifts as a colorist, Othon Friesz interprets with emotion and sonority his native country. He is a painter of imagination.

As a boy, he was sent with a scholarship from the art school at Havre to the National School of Fine Arts of Paris. In 1899 he began to exhibit in the salons of the French artists, where immediately he showed an extraordinary gift for painting. In 1921 he was awarded the prize of the Carnegie Foundation in Pittsburgh. At the recent International Exhibition of Paris, he exhibited a decorative ensemble and a design for a tapestry to be woven at the Gobelins Manufactory for the Palace of the Society of Nations in Geneva.

Othon Friesz is represented in many art galleries, and in most of the large private collections in Europe and America.

Twelve Reassuring Hayricks

UPON my return to England last October, after some weeks at home, I found upon the farm land just beyond my garden hedges twelve ricks of hay and grain, placed there during the harvest. The long, flat fields, which I had seen in the spring and in the early summer change from brown and gray rain-soaked soil to the green of peas and beans, clover, grass, and wheat, bore now upon their yellowing surface these concentrated symbols of their fulfilled, completed life. The ricks were beautifully made, their brown sides true and straight, their tops carefully thatched, each bearing at the extreme end of its roof peak a jaunty tuft like a tiny, squat chimney. I had missed seeing them piled and treaded, the careful eyes of the farmer shaping them well against the coming of the thatcher, who would cord and bind their roof slopes against the rains and winds of winter; but this regret was lessened in the sudden surprise and pleasure of seeing them upon the cropped field like some ancient, silent village in their simple, grave design. As a group, huddled there beneath the pale English sky, they gave the impression of a careful study in proportion and symmetry, as though the farmer to whom they belonged had had an eye to perfection in form and placement as well as to the secure storing of his harvest. . . .

Of all the manifold pleasures which England has afforded me during a two years' sojourn, none has surpassed that which these twelve ricks have given from October until early spring. I have gazed at them in all weathers, at all hours of daylight, and beneath the moon on still winter nights when the sky has cleared after a long day of rain. I have risen foolishly early in the morning to watch them emerge from the darkness, trying in vain at six o'clock to catch their vaguest outlines in the blackness, perceiving an hour later the blurred form of their huddled indistinctness, seeing at eight o'clock their coming clearly into shape and form beneath the milk-white sky, against the brown and green fields about and around them. Under the pale winter sunshine of noon their slowly weathering colour has been warm and clear, dull only in comparison with the red of the cattle who have found food and shelter among them. By four o'clock on January afternoons they have again faded into half light and by five into darkness. They have stood dark and silent against flaming sunsets and have caught the clear gold of November afternoon skies, their tufted chimneys the last to lose the glow. Their gigantic shadows have now merged with one another, now stretched far into the fields.

A rare wet snowstorm has plastered their roofs with white; they have stood taut and secure against Cambridgeshire winds tearing across the fens. Heavy dews and mists have lent a ghostly appearance to them, made them like some mysterious northern settlement swept by fine snow. English frosts have clothed them with half an inch of rime and held them sparkling in the sun for eight long hours of a cold, clear day.

Every night at bed-time, when I have swung wide my casement windows, I have seen or not seen them, according to the vagaries of the weather. The full moon has brought them out clearly, the half moon, in shadow. By their very presence in the rain and fog of moonless nights they have lent an odd security to sleep.

In late January and early February the threshing began. Before it was light in the morning I heard the rumble and clatter of farm wagons in the lane behind my hedgerows and soon as the slow dawn had made working possible, the monotonous whirr and jangle of the thresher. Now the ricks became populous with men, feeding from their roofs the great machine with their well-stored board. Now their symmetry was lost, their completeness destroyed, their silence ravaged by the shouts of workers and the reverberating drone of engines in motion. Smoke and flying chaff filled the air, now clear in the sunlight, now lost in the dullness of overhanging clouds.

By early April, when I returned from some weeks in France, they had quite gone. Beyond the glistening, rain-washed black-thorn of the hedges, now beginning to be starred here and there by white, there were only shreds of yellow straw on the bare, awakening fields.

Yet in the brief months of their presence the twelve ricks were not only satisfying to look at. They connoted the stability of life upon the land, the everlasting prose of labour, the nameless line of those who plough and till and harvest, the long, continuous epic of the soil. They rolled the centuries swiftly back to Vergil and Horace, Homer and Hesiod, to other sheaves and stacks gathered together on the high fields of Italy and in the valleys of Greece. In the grave designs of their simple, classic outlines they were impervious to time, bound life and labour together, knew no past or future, and lent a singular security to that round of existence which will once more at harvest place them in the field.—From "This England," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Waterbury Watch

ALL my life I have exercised a tireless curiosity. I cannot see anything without wanting to know how it works. I still remember the anxiety my first watch cost me, not because it would not go, but because I fought an overwhelming desire to take it to pieces. I took it to pieces, and despite scolding prophecies, put it together again. There was one wheel left over, but the watch went as before. This odd wheel so worried me that after a week, during which the watch kept perfect time, I took it apart again. The modern jigsaw puzzle cannot compete with the intense absorption aroused by that watch. Nothing I did would make the odd wheel fit in. Had it been a spare one tucked away by an exasperated watchmaker? I shall never know. I remade the watch and put the odd wheel in a drawer, ready for a breakdown. But it never broke down, until I behaved badly towards it.

The original cost of that watch was five shillings, though actually I had acquired it with a rabbit, a fine Belgian hare. The rabbit was the size of a terrier, and had a habit of coming into the living-room and stretching itself out on the rug before the fire, often displacing the cat. Here it would go to sleep. But as with the canary, a day came when my reluctance to clean out the hutch resulted in an order of banishment for the rabbit. So a friend gave me the watch in exchange.

It was called a Waterbury watch, and I remember it exercised a particular fascination because it was the first thing I had seen with the letters U.S.A. marked on it. . . .

In an evil moment a schoolfellow suggested that the watch was called a Waterbury because you could bury it under water and it would still go. The temptation to test this assertion was too much. One evening I took it with me into my bath. It stopped immediately, to my bitter disappointment.

Some twenty years later I found myself in Waterbury, U.S.A., a thriving town in Connecticut, where I was engaged to lecture. Recalling my first watch, I told my host the story. "Why, that's too bad," he said, without a trace of a smile. "It shouldn't have stopped. I'm president of a large watch factory here. If you'll come round with me in the morning I'll show you watches going under water." And he did. But he could not explain that odd wheel.—From "Gone Rambling," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

March Walk

I CLIMBED the hill and thought to find the spring—
It looked so very green from down below;
But at the top, no joyous living thing
Had swelled with warmth, nor had begun to grow.
And then I turned; the valley lay serene
And fertile, with each giant checkered square
Accented with bright spots of tender green.
I scrambled down the hill, for spring was there.
But all the hills were only plowed and brown—
The green mist in the trees had changed to gray,
And so I found a stone and sat me down
To sigh that spring was still so far away.
And then I saw, as white as any bride,
A sweet wild plum in blossom at my side.

HAZEL SCAIFE DETWILER

Solving Problems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world today is faced with many problems—social, economic, financial, political, physical, and mental. Harassed humanity looks this way, then that, for some remedy for its individual and collective difficulties. Too seldom does it find a satisfactory solution. Yet it is a divinely scientific fact that for every problem there is a right solution.

The first chapter of the Holy Scriptures states (Genesis 1:1, 31): "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." And in the New Testament, John declares of God (1:3), "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Do we believe these Biblical statements? Do we motivate our daily activity by this standard? John's clear vision enabled him to see "a new heaven and a new earth" (Revelation 21:1). May not each individual, in a degree, attain this pure perception? And as men attain this understanding, is it not certain that world conditions will improve?

"Theoretically, that is true," admits the earnest inquirer; "but how shall we proceed to bring about an effectual change in human thought?" Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives a succinct reply (p. 318): "The material senses originate and support all that is material, untrue, selfish, or debased. They would put soul into soil, life into limbo, and doom all things to decay. We must silence this lie of material sense with the truth of spiritual sense;" and, also (p. 298), "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality."

Certainly, since the Bible statements in relation to creation are true, and Christendom generally admits that they are, then whatever is not good is not authorized by God, and is therefore not true. To realize this fact is to prove it true in one's own experience. In proportion as it is understood, one may utilize it to the exclusion of any discordant argument or circumstance, just as one rejects a statement that two and two is five when he knows that it is four.

Nehemiah, while living in comfort and security himself as cup-bearer to the king of Persia, heard that his people were in sore straits. Having asked divine guidance, he obtained permission from the Persian king to return and rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. After the work was begun, many were the suggestions of material sense as to lack of numbers, authority, strength, and ability, but Nehemiah steadfastly refused to come down from his God-given work to parley with false arguments, and the wall was completed. For, says the record (Nehemiah 4:6), "The people had a mind to work." So will the defenses of the world today be strengthened in proportion as those with spiritual vision work without ceasing in the cause of righteousness and peace.

The primary problem of the world today is to gain an understanding of God. When men can be induced to give attention to this endeavor, they will find world problems being solved as naturally as are problems in mathematics when the right rules are applied.

God is Love. With love as the leading motive in the world, what would become of war? Does anyone wish to kill a beloved friend or to deprive him of anything? And as men know God, the loving, all-powerful Father-Mother, giving liberally of good to all, what becomes of unemployment? The problem is solved as one expresses whatever of good lies within his present opportunity. As his right activity increases, he will find not only that he himself is of more and more help to others, but also that others are more and more gratefully helpful to him. Thus will the world's varied difficulties be diminished and finally overcome.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, has given us the perfect example in loving service, in his overcoming of the world. And in the Christian Science textbook already mentioned a present-day disciple of the Master, Mrs. Eddy, has given definite rules for the application of his teachings. Increasing numbers of students are finding in the daily study of this textbook, together with the Bible, the truth against which material arguments are powerless. Though there may be frequent overturnings, "God is working His purpose out," as the words from a hymn declare, and those not mesmerized by the world's mistakes made in the effort to solve its problems, are joyously advancing and aiding in the true solution. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 208), "Let us learn of the real and eternal, and prepare for the reign of Spirit, the kingdom of heaven,—the reign and rule of universal harmony, which cannot be lost nor remain forever unseen."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Řešení problémů

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SVĚT stojí dnes před mnohými problémy—sociálními, hospodářskými, finančními, politickými, fysickými i mentálními. Znepokojené lidstvo dívá se tou a zase jinou cestou po nějakém prostředku proti svým individuálním i kolektivním těžkostem. Velmi zřídka nachází uspokojivé řešení. Jest však božsky vědeckým faktem, že pro každý problém existuje správné řešení.

Prvá kapitola Svatého Písma praví (I. kniha Mojžíšova 1:1 a 31): "Na počátku stvořil Bůh nebe a zemi. . . . A viděl Bůh vše, což učinil; a aj, bylo velmi dobré." A v Novém Zákoně praví Jan o Bohu (1:3): "Všecky věci skrze ně učiněny jsou; a bez něho nic není učiněno, což učiněno jest." Věříme těmto výrokům Bible? Je pohnutkou naší činnosti toto měřítko? Janovo jasné zření uschopnilo jej viděti "nebe nové a zemi novou" (Zjevení 21:1). Zda nemůže každý jedinec do jisté míry dosíci tohoto čistého postřehu? A není jisto, že poměry světa se zlepší, když lidé dosáhnou tohoto porozumění?

"Theoreticky jest to správné", připustí vážný myslitel; "avšak jak máme si počínati, abychom dosáhli účinné změny v lidském myšlení?" Mary Baker Eddy dává na to jadrnou odpověď v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 318): "Hmotné smysly dávají vznik a podporu všemu, co jest hmotné, nepravdivé, sobecké neb nízké. Rády by umístily duši do hlíny, život do předpeklí, a odsoudily všechny věci k zániku. Musíme umlčeti tuto lež hmotného smyslu pravdou duchovního smyslu"; a dále (na str. 298): "Duchovní smysl, opak to hmotných smyslů, znamená intuici, naději, víru, porozumění, hojné plody, skutečnost."

Jistě, ježto údaje Bible ve vztahu k tvorbě jsou pravdivé, a křesťanství všeobecně připouští, že jsou, pak cožkoli není dobré, nemá Boží oprávnění a není proto pravdivé. Býti si vědom tohoto faktu znamená dokázati ve své vlastní zkušenosti, že jest pravdivý. V poměru jak mu rozumíme, můžeme jej použíti k vyloučení jakéhokoliv nesouladného důkazu nebo nesouladné okolnosti, právě jako zamítáme tvrzení, že dvě a dvě je pět, když víme, že to jsou čtyři.

Nehemiáš, zatím co sám žil v pohodlí a bezpečí jako číšník krále perského, uslyšel, že lid jeho je ve velikých nesnázích. Když byl prosil o Boží vedení, dostalo se mu povolení krále perského, aby se vrátil a znovu vybudoval zdi jerusalemské. Když dílo bylo započato, bylo přemnoho pokušení hmotného smyslu co do nedostatku množství, autority, síly a schopnosti, avšak Nehemiáš vytrvale odmítal sestoupiti od svého Bohem daného díla, aby jednal s falešnými důvody, a zeď byla dokončena. Neboť záznam praví (Nehemiáš 4:6): "Měl lid srdce k tomu dílu." Tak bude dnes obrana světa posílena v poměru, jak pracují bez ustání ve věci spravedlivosti a míru ti, kdož mají duchovní zření.

Hlavní problém světa jest dnes získati porozumění Bohu. Když je možno přimětí lidi, aby věnovali pozornost této snaze, shledají, že světové problémy mohou býti řešeny právě tak přirozeně jako problémy matematiky, je-li použito správných pravidel.

Bůh je Láska. Kdyby láska byla ve světě vedoucí pohnutkou, co by bylo s válkami? Což si někdo přeje zabíti milovaného přítele nebo zbaviti ho něčeho? A kdyby lidé znali Boha, miljujícího, vše-mocného Otce-Matku, jenž rozdává z dobra štědře všem, co by bylo s nezaměstnaností? Problém je vyřešen, když člověk vyjadřuje z dobra vše, co spadá do okruhu jeho okamžité příležitosti. Když se jeho správná činnost rozmnoží, pak shledá že může nejen stále více pomáhati druhým, ale že též jiní lidé mu stále více vděčně pomáhají. Tím způsobem budou různé obtíže světa zmenšovány a na konec přemoženy.

Kristus Ježíš, Ukazatel cesty, podal nám k tomu dokonalý příklad v láskyplné službě, ve svém přemožení světa. A v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, o níž již byla zmínka, podala Mrs. Eddy, dnešní učedlnik Mistrův, určité pravidla pro používání jeho učení. Stále se světšující počet žáků nalézá při denním studiu této učebnice a Bible pravdu, proti níž jsou hmotné námitky bezmocné. Nechť se dostaví časté převraty, "Bůh vypracuje svůj záměr", jak prohlašují slova jedné hymny, a ti, kdož nejsou zmesmerizováni chybami světa, učiněnými v úsilí rozřešiti jeho problémy, postupují radostně vpřed a pomáhají při pravém řešení. Mrs. Eddy píše (Science and Health str. 208): "Učme se od skutečného a věčného a připravujme se pro vládu Ducha, království nebeské,—vládu a řád universální harmonie, která nemůže býti ztracena, ani zůstati provždy neviděna."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938

Federal Front Demands Title In Power Sites

War Department Joins in Opposing Scheme for State Ownership

Change Advised

New Englanders Are Urged to Have Legislatures Alter Flood Control Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—A united Federal front in support of the contention that the Federal Government should have title to the proposed New England flood control dams and reservoirs, is apparently now forming for the first time.

The War Department, which originally approved the pending interstate flood control pacts which call for state ownership of the sites, now backs ownership by the Government, it is learned. The National Resources Committee, which has hitherto taken no stand, has indicated support of Federal ownership. The President and the Federal Power Commission have all along insisted on Federal ownership.

Representatives of the New England Governors have been recently apprised of this situation. The new War Department attitude has been made plain to them in this manner: Where the Army engineers find a site to be worthless for any except flood control purposes, and where it is planned to have the reservoir empty at all times except for a short period each year for the storing of water, they report the existence of no power potentiality, build the dam, and the Department gives the title locally.

Depends on Power Value

This has been done in the case of the Crooked Creek and Tionesta dams in Pennsylvania. Such dams, it is stated, cannot be built higher, have no power value, and are, in effect, only retaining walls.

However, War Department officials add, if the Department believes a dam might be built higher—and Army engineers have stated that seven of the proposed 13 New England flood control dams eventually might be raised—and that power might be developed thereby, the Department requires local interests to deed to the United States the land in fee simple, or the War Department will not build the dam.

Officials of the National Resources Committee, a largely impartial agency which has not been involved in the controversy, have advised the New Englanders to go back to their State Legislatures and have the pending interstate flood control compacts amended so that they provide for title to the projects to be in the Federal Government.

Amendment Unlikely

This seems to be the only solution to the existing impasse which sees President Roosevelt refusing approval to the compacts on the ground they violate Federal law and policy regarding power and title. The New Englanders face a fact and not a theory. Officials of the National Resources Committee add that it will probably be impossible to get Congress to amend the 1936 Flood Control Act to provide for state title to the proposed dams.

The title issue has been called the center of the New England flood control controversy. It has been pointed out that if the Government had title it would then clearly have control of the dams, and other issues, such as whether the States or the Government should control any future power development at the sites, would be obviated. The New England Governors and State Officials have strongly contended that title to the projects should rest with the States.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain and colder tonight and Thursday, possibly changing to snow Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; much colder Thursday night; fresh southwesterly to west winds, shifting to northwest or north on Thursday, becoming strong.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow in the north and snow possibly mixed with sleet or rain in the south portions tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight; colder Thursday and Thursday night.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Thursday possibly changing to snow in the west and north portions Thursday; colder late tonight and Thursday; much colder Thursday night.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer in the extreme south portions tonight; colder Thursday; much colder Thursday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds over the south and central portions shifting to northwest or north Thursday, and moderate to fresh east or northeast backing to north winds over extreme north portion, and overcast weather with intermittent rain over south and central and rain or snow over extreme north tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	36	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	66	54
Chicago	40	40	New York	38	32
Denver	48	44	Norfolk	52	38
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	38	38
Kansas City	46	46	St. Louis	46	44
Los Angeles	66	56	San Francisco	56	52
Miami	66	66	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 2.
B—Minimum, March 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:37 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 11:56 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:04 p. m.

Fund for Wrecked Sailors Is Set Up

By the Associated Press

Chatham, Mass., March 2

Chatham today remained as the only Cape Cod town earmarking a fund for "shipwrecked sailors."

The voters set aside $50 to feed, clothe, and pay expenses of shipwrecked sailors, who happened to land in this town. At one time practically every town on the Cape had such a fund.

Use of Cape Cod Canal and supplanting of sailing ships with steam vessels have lessened greatly the number of wrecks along the Cape, and as a result all other towns have discontinued the fund.

New Boston-N. Y. Steamship Route Allowed by I.C.C.

A victory for the Port of Boston, which will result in approximately 70,000 tons of additional freight a year passing through this port, and will bring increased employment to the city waterfront, was heralded today by maritime officials in the authorization of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, to extend its present service by establishment of a water route between New York and Boston.

The new route will be operated for the transportation of through traffic, in conjunction with connecting rail lines.

The additional freight expected is cargo formerly moved out of New York over the Long Island Sound route to Sound ports and then carried to its destination.

Rate Equal to New York

"This means that the Port of Boston for the first time in its history will enjoy a rate equal to New York on this class of freight," declared Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association.

In addition to providing increased waterfront employment, he added, this authorization will enable the New England railroads to send cars to Canada and the Middle West filled, instead of empty as in the past. He said much credit should go to the Boston & Maine Railroad in taking the initiative in this important port development.

According to the Associated Press report of the hearing in Washington, the steamship company, controlled by the Illinois Central and Central of Georgia Railroads, asked authority for the additional service because the New England Company, formerly the connection of the Boston and Maine and Canadian Pacific Railroads, no longer operates its boats between New York, Fall River, Mass., and Long Island Sound ports.

The Ocean Steamship Company's service will replace that formerly supplied by the New England Company so far as through interterritorial traffic is concerned.

Urged by Railroads

Both the Boston & Maine and Canadian Pacific urged the Commission to approve the application.

The Commission said granting of the application would restore to the Boston & Maine its connection with New York by water. It also will restore to the Canadian Pacific its participation in through water-rail traffic between New York and Central and Western trunk line territories in the United States.

The Commission said the Ocean Company is well equipped to handle this traffic.

In addition to providing an additional water and rail route from New York through New England, the Commission said, the increased traffic which will be handled by the Ocean Company will permit it to maintain its present service between Savannah and Boston. Due to a decrease in tonnage and revenue, the Commission said, it might have been necessary to curtail that service unless the new route were established.

Chinese Students Hasten Home to Aid in Defense

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 2 (AP)—In order that they may return to China quickly and help fight the Japanese invaders, four Chinese students of Springfield Y. M. C. A. College will receive their degrees at the weekly college forum, next Wednesday, instead of waiting until June.

Massachusetts Declared Weak In Forest Work

Conservation Department Is Accused of Inefficiency and Neglect

Changes Are Urged

The Massachusetts State Department of Conservation was raked over the coals today by the Committee on Policy for the New England Section of the Society of American Foresters, in a report charging the Department with:

1. Appointment of men without technical training in forestry to positions of responsibility.
2. Failure to show any inclination to build up a highly competent staff of trained workers.
3. Allowing political influence to dictate appointments.
4. Evasion "by the shallowest of pretenses" of the State civil service requirements.

The report was issued following another report released last November by the Massachusetts Conservation Council—a group of 14 state conservation organizations such as the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs—calling for certain changes in the set-up of the Conservation Department.

Some Included Changes

These changes included retention of a single commissioner, and creation of an advisory board to assist the Commissioner in framing a more constructive policy for the future. The Commissioner would not be the head of any divisions of which there would be six in place of the present three. Heads, instead, would be required to pass competitive technical examinations.

Admitting that these changes might effect certain improvements in the situation, the Committee declared that "they will not go to the heart of the matter, nor bring about a permanent cure."

Retention of a single commissioner, it said, favors "continuation of the same set-up which has been at the bottom of all the troubles, vacillation of purposes, and political inefficiency which has retarded the progress of conservation in this State since the beginning of the movement."

Use of Advisory Board

As to the Advisory Board being given power over policy, the Committee declared that "the best that can be said about such an arrangement is that it may act as a brake to restrain too raw an exhibition of politics and incompetency."

In concluding its report, the Committee recommended that to protect public interests against both politics and vacillation, a board be appointed which could control its own appointees—over the Commissioner—and with his advice, over heads of individual divisions.

Members of the Committee included H. H. Chapman of Connecticut, chairman; J. J. Fritz, of Vermont; A. Koroleff of Quebec; A. C. Cline of Massachusetts; A. W. Hurford of Vermont; George T. Carlisle of Maine; and E. C. Hirst of New Hampshire.

Sewer Extension Plans Opposed

Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., today, opposed several petitions before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs to provide for the extension of the present sewage systems in the northern Metropolitan Area, at a cost of $4,000,000, levied on the various cities and towns.

Mr. Parkman said the continuation of the system for Medford would result in "prohibitive assessments" being levied on all the communities. He suggested as an alternative further study of separate drainage systems or the establishment of water meters.

Medford city officials asked the Committee to adopt the petition calling for a continuation of the system which starts in the Woburn section and empties into the Craddock Dam, near Medford Square.

Registering the opposition for Winthrop, Fred Fisher, City Solicitor, said no more money should be spent on a proposition on wthich spent on a proposition on which where the extensions are going to stop, how much this is going to cost, or when it can be done. Winthrop is opposed to any plan to dump waste on its shores.

Boston Terminal Urged For Atlantic Air Route

In Boston Today

Transatlantic Service Approved

Learning today that the United States Department of Commerce had approved plans for a transatlantic passenger air service to be operated by the American Export Air Line, Inc., Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce wired W. H. Coverdale, President of the company, at once, urging the selection of Boston as the American terminus of the line.

The new line is a subsidiary of American Export Lines, which operates passenger and freight service between Boston and New York, and Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, which will also be served by the proposed air line.

Flying boats designed to carry 20 passengers, with sleeping accommodations, are already under construction, according to officials of the American Export companies, and the French, German, Italian, Greek, and Egyptian Governments—after being approached through the State Department, have already signified their willingness to co-operate in every possible way.

Experts were engaged two years ago to make plans for the service and to study sites for European terminals.

Two round trip flights a week—non-stop across the Atlantic—are planned.

Williams Case Before Council

Under orders from the Executive Council, James W. Burke, counsel for Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, appeared before the Council today to substantiate charges that a "high State official" assaulted Dr. Williams last May.

At a morning session an order was adopted asking that Mrs. Williams, wife of the Commissioner, appear to discuss the charges, but when it was ascertained that Mrs. Williams would be unable to attend the meeting, the Council order was changed to order the appearance of Mr. Burke.

Dr. Williams has been unable to perform his duties as Commissioner since last May. Until two weeks ago he had been collecting his monthly pay checks—on a $10,000 yearly salary, but recently the Commission on Administration and Finance halted further payments.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley explained the Council order at today's press conference and said that the Councillors individually and collectively denied another charge that Dr. Williams was attacked in the Council chamber.

At the same time the Governor announced that Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, had transmitted to him his report on Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court. The Governor had asked Attorney General Dever to seek from Judge Stone the answer to 20 questions regarding the Judge's action in seeking the release of Howard Long, degenerate murderer, from Bridgewater State Farm. Long is now under sentence to be hanged in New Hampshire. Attorney General Dever's report has been turned over to Paul C. Ryan, the Governor's chief secretary.

Radio Speeds Arrest by Police

Usefulness of the two-way radio sets in Boston police cars was shown again today when Michael H. Q. Powers, police radio dispatcher, successfully directed a fleet of 17 cars in a two-mile chase resulting in capture of a green sedan.

Shortly after 3 a. m., firemen were called out by five false alarms in the South End, Dorchester and Roxbury. The telephone rang in Mr. Powers' radio room in Police Headquarters, Berkeley and Stuart Streets.

"I just saw a man ring a false alarm," said a voice. "He drove off in a green sedan." The caller hung up without giving his name.

Instantly Mr. Powers spoke over the police radio. "Car- so-and-so go to Columbia Road and Massachusetts Avenue, arrest lone man in green sedan," he ordered crisply.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Alcoholism High In Suffolk County

Alcoholism fatalities in Suffolk County have increased at the rate of 100 a year since the repeal of prohibition, Dr. Timothy Leary, Medical Examiner of the County, testified today before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

The number of such fatalities also has risen in the State, Dr. Leary said, although he claimed they have decreased in other States. He blamed the increase in this State on the ease with which poisonous ethyl alcohol may be purchased in drug stores.

Urging passage of a bill to forbid sale of ethyl alcohol except on prescription of a physician, Dr. Leary said that even minors can purchase the poison now at any time of day, except on Sundays. If the cause of the fatalities were other than alcoholism, a national scandal would result, he said.

Ninety-five per cent of the ethyl sold in drug stores is sold for beverage purposes, the physician declared.

Others who supported the proposed legislation included Henry F. R. Watts, Boston Health Commissioner; Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent of the City of Boston, who said Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was in favor of the measure, and representatives of several package liquor store associations.

A prediction that bootlegging would return, if the law were passed, came from Samuel Silverman, former Corporation Counsel of Boston, who appeared as legislative agent of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

Denying that alcoholism had increased in this State, Mr. Silverman said the number of cases admitted to the Washingtonian Home had fallen off during repeal. To this Dr. Leary replied that the number of cases had fallen off due primarily to economic reasons. He said the number treated at Boston City Hospital has increased.

Civil Service Plan Opposed

Before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service today Timothy C. Murphy, Secretary of the State Department of Public Safety, recorded opposition on the part of Eugene M. McSweeney, State Commissioner of Public Safety, to legislation placing State Police under Civil Service. The Commissioner plans to appear in person on March 30 to outline his opposition.

His predecessor, Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, now Assistant Justice of the State Superior Court, was also opposed to the introduction of Civil Service during his term as commissioner.

Larger Superior Court Proposed

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly today urged passage of his bill to authorize appointment of 31 temporary Superior Court Justices to clear up the dockets of automobile damage cases.

In a message to the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, Mr. Kelly declared it now takes three or four years to obtain a decision in an accident case, and that during this period witnesses move away or their memories grow dim.

"It cannot be rightfully said the people of this Commonwealth are accorded justice, when it is necessary for them to wait such a long period of time," the Lieutenant Governor wrote. His bill would provide that the 31 Justices be released from work when the Chief Justice decided they were no longer needed.

Network Asks Mt. Wachusett Radio Station

Yankee Chain Seeks to Extend Its Tests for Better Reception

For State Service

Permission to launch a major experiment in a new method of radiocasting which some day may remove all present sound radiocasting to a new place in the radio spectrum alongside the channels used by television was sought today by the Yankee Network before a hearing of the House Rules Committee in the State House at Boston.

Specifically, J. Arnold Farrar, counsel for the Yankee Network, owned and operated by John Shepard III, requested permission from the State to radiocast experimentally from the top of Mt. Wachusett in Princeton, Mass.

Mr. Farrar, who wished to have the bill enacted during the current session of the General Court, explained that the lateness of filing was due to delay caused by an attempt to gain a permit from the trustees of the Wachusett Mountain State Reservation. He asked that the State Committee of Conservation be authorized to grant the station permit.

Seek Greater Expansion

In a six-page brief to the House Committee, Mr. Farrar explained that the Yankee Network wants to continue experimenting on a greater scale at Mt. Wachusett. It has been conducting other experiments in ultra high frequency transmission for the past two years at its radiocasting location in Squantum, Mass., and from the top of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire.

In the Mt. Wachusett transmissions, however, the Armstrong method of "frequency modulation" would be employed. Since 1933 Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the regenerative circuit used in radio sets, has been investigating a new method of transmission which is said to increase the coverage of stations, improve the quality of transmission and greatly reduce interference or static. This method, Mr. Farrar explained, can be used on some of the Yankee Network's present radiocast channels though it cannot utilize them to the fullest efficiency.

After a thorough survey of several months the top of Mt. Wachusett was selected by the network engineers as the ideal point for the most effective coverage of Massachusetts. This location would serve Boston and all of Massachusetts east of the Berkshires.

Would Extend Service

Albert F. Sise, engineer of the Yankee Network, stated that the Mt. Wachusett location not only would serve the Massachusetts territory mentioned but also would serve the cities of Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., Springfield, Mass., Manchester and Nashua, N. H., with the exceptions of the northern portions of New Hampshire and Maine and the extreme southeastern portion of Connecticut.

The Mt. Wachusett work would involve an expenditure of $250,000 over a period of three years. On the mountain a one-story building located just below the summit and a steel flagpole to support the transmitting antenna would be erected. The top of the flagpole was suggested as a location for an airplane light beacon.

The Yankee Network proposed a rental fee of $1 a year during the experimental period, and if and when commercial transmission began a rental fee of not more than $1000 a year was recommended.

Higher Education Is Overcrowded, Conant Maintains

© Bachrach

Dr. James B. Conant
President of Harvard University

Calls It Grave Mistake to Provide Training That Is Never Used

Advocates Funds For Needy Students

Assails Inequalities in Education and Seeks Selected Groups

"I doubt if society can make a graver mistake than to provide advanced higher education of a specialized nature to men and women who are unable to subsequently use this education."

Thus, in one of the most straightforward and fact-laden speeches recently delivered in educational circles, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, this morning enlarged and defended the unusual declaration he first outlined in his annual report last month—namely, that "there are too many rather than too few students attending the 'universities' of this country."

Addressing the gathering of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City on the topic, "Higher Education in a Democracy," Dr. Conant quickly disposed of generalizations and proceeded to the core of his thesis which bids fair to divide the country's foremost educators into two distinct schools on the matter of higher learning.

Untapped Reservoir

"At the risk of being dogmatic without sufficient evidence," Dr. Conant said, "I suggest that the country at large would benefit by an elimination of at least a quarter or perhaps one-half of those now enrolled in advanced university work and the substitution of others of more talent in their place. That there is a large untapped reservoir of such promising material I have no doubt. That geographic and economic factors prevent our utilizing this reserve I feel quite certain. In spite of our much-vaunted democracy of opportunity and 'education for all,' can anyone doubt that of the 89 per cent who do not go to college at least 5 per cent of high ability have failed to proceed for economic reasons?"

Drawing a definite dividing line between colleges and universities, Dr. Conant declared:

"For those who are to proceed beyond high school but who do not contemplate entering a learned profession, a university is not essential. A certain type of college, unlike universities, can be widely distributed throughout the country. Indeed, in certain parts of this nation such colleges—junior colleges—are rapidly expanding."

Scope of Universities

The scope of universities, however, is more limited, he said.

"By necessity, first class professional training must be carried on in relatively few centers in the country, perhaps a hundred or so. The advancement of knowledge and university teaching must go hand in hand. A community of scholars must not grow too large; nor can it thrive if too small. Each group must have expensive libraries and laboratories. It is an impossible ideal to imagine a university in every city or large-sized town."

Since there cannot be universities in every town, Dr. Conant believes that the opportunities for higher education are very unequally divided in this country between the youths of the large cities and those who dwell in towns or rural communities.

Unequal Opportunities

"Every metropolitan center," he said, "has one or more large universities, and a professional education in these cities can be obtained at low cost if a boy lives at home. No such privilege is available for the young man in community beyond the commuting range."

Because of this, the Harvard president said, "It is perfectly evident to me that at the college level, and at the advanced professional school age, all the institutions of the country have been fishing in one small pond. They have been concerned, by and large, with a competition for the most promising youths in the income tax paying group; and at least three quarters, or more probably 90 per cent, of the youths of the country are not to be found within this class."

Turning to scholarships, which are the most common means of bringing scholastically brilliant students from poor families to the universities, Dr. Conant said: "It is a strange thing that in spite of the great need for scholarships in our present educational system, the basic considerations involved in a discussion of this subject are often entirely misunderstood."

Scholastic Policy

Adequate funds for these brilliant, but under-privileged, youths must be made available, and the wasteful process of two colleges or graduate schools bidding against one another for the same boy must be abolished, he stated.

"A sound scholastic policy, I am convinced, can be established only if one starts with the premise that he stipend will be adjusted to the financial needs of the individual. For the student absolutely devoid of financial resources the award must be large enough to cover all the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Senators Mum When Asked To Judge Oysters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — If United States Senators aren't gourmets by the end of the present session of Congress, it will be their own fault. Their food tastes have been subjected to unusual educational opportunities this winter.

It all started when they were called upon by their colleagues from Idaho and Maine to compare the merits of baked potatoes from the two states. A few weeks later it was announced that cheese from Wisconsin and New York would be furnished free for sampling at the Senate restaurant.

Yesterday, Senator Theodore F. Green (D) former Governor of Rhode Island, supervised the distribution of a "great quantity" of Narragansett Bay oysters, with the request that Senators judge for themselves whether they are not superior to any that Maryland or Virginia produces. Said the Senator:

"I predict that after once having tasted our Rhode Island bevalves, the majority of our oyster-eating Senators will never go back to the relatively insipid Chesapeake Bay brand."

There were no Maryland oysters on hand to defend themselves, however. Senator and Mrs. Ellender of Louisiana treated Capitol newspaper correspondents to a real Mardi gras luncheon party yesterday, although they did not expect any one to compete with the Louisiana Creole gumbo they provided. Furthermore, they presented each guest with a boutonniere in Mardi gras colors—yellow, purple, and green.

Thus far, all of the numerous food contests have ended in a draw, or Senators have at least been politicians enough to keep their conclusions to themselves.

City Bans 'Bank Nights'

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 2 (AP)—Mayor William Felker announced yesterday that theater "Bank Nights" would be taboo here in the future. The Mayor said he would withhold licenses from any theaters that continued the "Bank Night."

New Hampshire Shows Rise in Collections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 2—The total debt of the State of New Hampshire, its counties, cities, and towns, decreased $25,209 in the year ending April 1, 1937; and in the same period the taxable property valuations in the state increased from $548,432,102 to $551,464,249.

The State Tax Commission also reveals that property taxes in New Hampshire totaled $18,780,108 last year as compared with $18,824,375 in 1936. On the other side, there was a decrease in the total debt of state, counties, cities, towns, and school districts in 1937. Contrasting with this was an increase in 1936 of $709,385; and in 1935, an increase amounting to $1,850,604.

A breakdown of valuation figures shows that in the year ending March 31, 1937, there was an increase in value of public service corporations of $164,426; railroads decreased $32,500; and telephone companies, $749,300. The commission also reveals that tax collections have been showing an improvement. For the year ending Jan. 31, 1936, they were 82.3 per cent of the assessment, while for the next year they were 83.3 per cent of the assessment.

The drop in the aggregate debt is accounted for by drops in the debts of cities, towns, school districts, and precincts, but this decrease was only $25,000 larger than the increase in the debt of the state and counties for the year.

The Week in New Hampshire

Quick Climb

Work is progressing rapidly on the Cannon Mountain aerial tramway in Crawford Notch. Officials of the New Hampshire Tramway Commission seem to feel certain that it will be in readiness for official dedication on May 25, and that it will be open to the public the following day. The last of the anchorage cement is being poured. The steel for the first of the three towers is now in shipment. Two steel cables, each 5,784 feet long and 1 inch and seven-eighths thick, and weighing 30 tons, are also on their way to the site of the tramway. The cables will serve as tracks for the two passenger cars. The Commission has determined that the fare on the up trip for adults will be 60 cents and on the down trip 45 cents, with a round trip charge of 95 cents. Separate rates for ascent and descent have been provided, so that persons who desire to climb up and ride down, or ride up and climb down, may be provided for. The Commission announces that there will be no charge for use of observation platforms and other facilities that will be provided at the summit. One platform is expected to be completed in time for the dedication, and a second and larger a month or two later.

For the May Convention

The people of the smaller organized voting communities of the state, numbering about 200, will hold their annual Town Meetings next Tuesday; and in the case of a couple of localities—Hampton and Derry—the warrant calling the folks together contains a special item, quite out of the run of the mill.

At Hampton, the voters will decide whether or not Eunice Goody Cole, who was imprisoned in 1656 for witchcraft, and relieved of her citizenship, shall be restored in history as a citizen of the town. If her citizenship is restored, fitting ceremonies will be held in her behalf at the town's tercentenary celebration this summer. Certified copies of the documents bringing the witchcraft charges against her will be destroyed.

At Derry, the voters will declare themselves on the purchase or acquisition of a municipal lighting or gas plant by the town, "for purpose of supplying through whole or any portion of the town, electricity, or gas, or both, for street lighting, the use of the citizens and others and such purposes as the town may from time to time direct."

Furthermore, at the town meetings and at special elections in cities, the voters will select delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, which is to be held in May. Observers feel that the membership of the Convention will have a Republican majority, but they ex-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. 2:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Behind the Mike." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Bette Davis in "That Certain Woman," with Henry Fonda. Also Ricardo Cortez, in "Talk of the Devil." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Decathlon Champion," "Billy Symphony," "The Blind Man and His Dog," "Ice Ballet," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent, Olivia de Havilland, Claude Rains and Margaret Lindsay. 10:00 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:56, 9:47. Also the Mauch twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother." 11:54 a. m., 3:01, 5:41, 8:34. Tomorrow: "Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

Tremont—

"Smilin' Thru," with Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard. Also Dick Powell in "Singing Marine." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Breakfast for Two." Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter.

Uptown—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Walter Connolly. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:30, 5:50, 9:00.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre and Jane Regan in "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:30, 5:10, 8:05. Also "Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard. 3:25, 6:50, 9:30. Tomorrow: "The Black Doll," with Nan Grey and Donald Woods. Also Fred Astaire and Burns & Allen in "A Damsel in Distress."

Coolidge Corner—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Frederic March. 3:50, 6:35, 10. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:10, 5:15, 8:30.

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Boston—
"Night Spot" with Gordon Jones, Joan Woodbury and Parkyakarkus, 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:26, 6:09, 8:52. Also "Radio City Revels," with Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker and Ann Miller. 11:04 a. m., 1:47, 4:30, 7:13, 9:56. Tomorrow: Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez co-starred in "City Girl." Also "Maid's Night Out," featuring Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane.

Fenway and Paramount—
James Stewart, Guy Kibbee and Walter Huston in "Of Human Hearts." Fenway: 2:03, 6:30, 9:47. Paramount: 11:03 a. m., 2:30, 5:07, 9:28. Also "Swing Your Lady," with Humphrey Bogart, Mai Pendleton and Louise Fazenda. Fenway: 1:30, 4:47, 8:14. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:07, 4:34, 8:01. Tomorrow: "Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:15 a. m., 1:14, 4:13, 7:12, 10:11. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

University—
Will Rogers in "State Fair." 3, 6:20, 9:50. Also Ronald Colman in "Clive of India." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Dick Powell in "Hollywood Hotel." Also "She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman and William Hopper. Also "Outlaws of the Orient," with Jack Holt and Mae Clark.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Other Events

Massachusetts School of Art—
Modern industrial design to be discussed by various guest speakers at Alumni Association meeting. 7:30. 364 Brookline Avenue.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Gallery talk on the Sargent paintings by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Modern Art in a Comprehensive Survey

The Arts in Boston

There is an extraordinary panorama of modern pictures currently on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Modern Art, Dartmouth Street at Newbury. Forty pictures come from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, part of its permanent collection. Included are works by Frenchmen, Germans, and Americans.

Here in a sweep of the eye we may behold the whole range: the variations of Impressionism, the "savage" departures of Matisse, the gradual withdrawal of Picasso from the actual world, the experiments of the abstract artists, the anarchism or rampant romanticism of the Surrealists. Here we become better acquainted with those deviceful and audacious performers who conformed to no discipline or tradition beyond their personal convictions. Here are the artists who commenced where Cézanne left off: some, like Othon Friesz, carrying on in similar fashion; others, like Fernand Léger and Juan Gris, expanding the ideas of Cézanne, refining them, and reaching ultimately something far removed from the intention of the master.

For Cézanne was, with all his excesses, a realist; his imagery was conditioned by what he saw, and the environment which enveloped it. These abstract painters lift their shapes and colors out of a context. They gain effects of light and dark, balance and proportion, through a play of colored or illuminated surfaces, unimpeded by factual resemblance. A whole section of the current exhibition is devoted to abstract painters, and there is much to be learned in studying these canvases, some of which fail utterly to reveal a content—even abstract—

Cosmo-Sileo Company Simkie

Shan-Kar's French Partner, Who Will Appear With Him in His Farewell Boston Performance in Symphony Hall on Friday Evening, March 11

which warrants the space covered and the pigments used.

Here are Picasso, Miro, Gris and Léger trying deliberately to make pictorial compositions by denying pictorial substance. A Miro canvas is vaguely reminiscent of pre-historic wall drawings; a Picasso presents the reductio ad absurdum of abstraction, in which there is not merely a reduction and refinement of material, but a failure to convey ideas. But Picasso is not shown merely at his worst, for here is Picasso also at his best in a classical portrait of a woman, delicate, allusive, a monumental portrayal. We like to believe that his interest in abstraction has refined his vision and made such superb portrayals possible.

But there are other things to be seen. A handsome Vuillard, a delicious Bonnard, confirm our opinion of these two substantial Impressionists with whom color is so eloquent, so sensible a substance. A Modigliani portrait of a woman recalls the willful Africanism of an artist who was overwhelmed by the African cult images. He was a good draughtsman, and no mere faddist. This portrayal, at an odd angle, in attenuated posture, wears very well. A nude by Dunoyer de Ségonzac is brisk and strong, providing good contrast in its broad brush stroke with the sleek and painstaking canvas of Pierre Roy. How differently fellow-countrymen can feel about the visible world; how their imagery and responses vary. Soutine, Utrillo, Derain, Chirico, Max Beckman and Otto Dix are also represented.

For years we have traveled far to see just such works. And here they are, finally, in Boston, where we may all see and enjoy them in the original. Many of them have not dated, most of them are still provocative. The pictures sum up to reveal an extraordinary era in the history of painting, the most varied and individualistic—we guess—in all history. There are few who will like everything in this exhibition; few persons without prejudice can dislike everything. Here is one of the most stirring displays we have had in years.

D. A.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm, with really delicious food.

31 Newbury St. Boston

Men's Formal Attire

is suggestive of the fine way we launder evening shirts and waistcoats.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
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For Thursday: 'Possibly Snow'

The Boston Weather Bureau report for today: "Rain and colder tonight and Thursday, possibly turning to snow Thursday."

The lowest temperature tonight probably will be in the middle 30's. The lowest official figure reported last night was 38 degrees.

Canton, New York, reports a foot of snow, and it is still falling. Burlington, Vt. has eight inches of snow, with five inches reported from Mansfield, Vt.

Conant Says Universities Have Too Many Students

(Continued from Page 9)

expenses of an education away from home. To pay this same stipend to a boy whose family can provide a portion of the requisite amount is not only a waste of precious funds but of dubious advantage to the boy."

If work is to be required as a condition of scholarship awards, Dr. Conant recommended that this type of work be "carefully controlled."

"A generation or so ago it was an easier matter to earn one's way through college, though we often fail to consider at what cost certain students obtained an education even in those days," he said. "The development of a well-rounded individual with sound health is worth much more to the country. The future officers of the Army and Navy are not expected to pay their way through West Point or Annapolis by doing chores. Why should we treat the future leaders of our non-military adventures with less consideration?"

Selective Process

Dr. Conant concluded his address with a plea that American educators post "warning signs" on "dangerous or impassable" educational thoroughfares.

"We must continually urge upon the country the desirability of directing the expenditure of public money for education with the selective process in mind. University education for all is to me a contradiction in terms. A two-year course in a junior college, however, might conceivably be desirable for every boy and girl, though many educators doubt the value even of high school for certain types of students. This much is certain: that a selection of a group of promising students from all economic levels for higher education in the universities is essential for the continued vitality of a democracy."

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

press uncertainty as to whether or not this majority will be favorable to Gov. Francis P. Murphy. Party politics, however, are not expected to play any great part in the doings of the Convention.

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Building the Roads

The New Hampshire Petroleum Industries Committee, which makes a habit of reminding lawmakers, automobile owners and the general public of the tremendous sums that automobile owners are paying in taxes, is out with its latest revelation. Motorists of the State, we are informed by the Committee, have paid $30,032,000 in state gasoline taxes since the tax was first imposed in 1923. In addition to this, we are reminded that motorists have paid in $4,104,000 in federal gasoline tax.

Stinson L. Taylor, secretary of the Committee, in releasing the figures to Governor Murphy, says that they dislike to see the birthday of the gasoline tax in the United States pass "without expressing gratitude to the motorists, most of them small wage earners and farmers, who have dug down in their pockets for these millions of dollars to pay for the state's great economic asset—its highway system."

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Club Keys Demanded

The New Hampshire Supreme Court is going to determine whether or not the State Liquor Commission has a legal right to demand keys for the private licensed clubs in the State. Some time ago the Commission made demands for two keys for each of these clubs, one of the keys for the use of the law enforcement officers of the Commission and the other for the use of local law enforcement officials. In making the demand, the Commission took the stand that it had the right to enter and inspect quarters where liquor and beer is dispensed; but that in the case of private clubs, its law enforcement officers often had to wait some time to gain admittance to such establishments, with the result that the policing was being hampered. Under protest, the various clubs surrendered their keys, the only hold-out being the Manchester Press Club. This club finally surrendered its keys, when it was agreed that there would be a test case over the action.

N. H. Responsibility Law Upheld by Court

CONCORD, N. H., March 2 (AP)—The New Hampshire Supreme Court yesterday upheld the constitutionality of that State's automobile financial responsibility law.

The statute, enacted by the 1937 Legislature, requires that motorists involved in fatal accidents, or in accidents resulting in injury or property damage of more than $25, provide proof of financial responsibility before continuing operation of their car.

The validity of the law was questioned in several cases presented to the High Court in briefs, in which it was claimed several sections of the act produced hardships.

Town Forests Found Source Of Profits and Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—F. A. Silcox, chief of the Forest Service, hopes to make the country community forest conscious. He believes that "town and community forests, of which we have all too few," would round out the forestry program of the United States as well as benefit the various communities appreciably.

There are over a thousand American towns and counties that have community and watershed forests, but the major portion of such experimentation has been done in New England. Mr. Silcox believes the citizenry of towns and villages would take more interest in such projects if they knew how many European communities turn over bonus checks to the citizens from operation of local forests instead of a tax bill to maintain the town.

Town Forest Pays

"Town forests are not a new experiment in New England," Mr. Silcox says, pointing to the example of Danville, N. H., which has operated 77 acres of forest land almost from its settlement in 1760. Money from the forest goes to the support of the minister and the parish. In 1930, the committee in charge reported more than $10,000 in the bank with annual interest of over $400.

He also points to the example of Petersham, Mass., which closed its poor farm of 99 acres in 1904, and practically forgot it until someone suggested selling it. "It was then discovered that a greater part of the farm was covered with white pine which was growing at the rate of 75,000 board feet a year. A committee recommended that the property be held as a town forest," he explained. Merchantable timber on 13 acres was sold for $5,200, with expectation that within 40 years the village would receive about $50,000 from such sales. The town has spent only $836 on the forest but has paid $600 for more land so the forest now contains 165 acres.

Harvard Experiment

Harvard University, in 1908, acquired 2,100 acres of woodland near the Peterahm community forest which provides a net income for improvements and equipment of from $1,000 to $2,000 a year.

At Russell and Westfield, Mass., successful forests are in operation. Others are at Concord and Newington, N. H. and Stowe and Rutland, Vt.

"Development of a town or community forest offers a means of putting both idle men and idle acres to work at an undertaking which will be self-liquidating and in which the original cost is relatively insignificant," says Mr. Silcox in behalf of his plans for more community forests.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To our way of thinking, the height of something or other has been reached in the way of convenience . . . and far be it from us to keep from telling you about any item which will give you more leisure.

The accommodator-of-the-moment is the Bendix Washing Machine . . . a veritable little laundry in itself. Jordan Marsh is featuring it, as well as a number of other places . . . and when we say it they were having both a morning and an afternoon demonstration of it. Which we believe they're still having. Anyhow the Bendix is probably as unlike a washing machine as you could possibly imagine, for everything is all enclosed. It's really more like a small refrigerator from the outside . . . and very trim.

The idea is that it's supposed to do your washing at home in less time, with less wear and tear and all that sort of thing, with no extra cost electrically . . . and with much less time, energy and bother attached to the job. Practically all you have to do is collect the washing; and from then on Bendix does its stuff without any assistance. Oh you do have to turn a couple of dials . . . but that's easy enough for anybody; even us! The water is even changed for you, and when the washing is done, off goes the current. On the principle of the red and green "Stop" and "Go" traffic lights, we're told. Regardless, your clothes come out all ready to hang out on the line . . . and there's none of this dragging them through a wringer on your part. In fact, as we looked at it we sort of marveled at the whole thing . . . for it isn't necessary for your hands to even touch the water! To be sure, the price is more than the regular washing-machine, but if your checkbook will allow you to pay for added convenience in your household; then here's your buy.

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Venetian Blinds In a "Grand Buy"

Dashing around for good buys in the way of window shades the early part of the week, we ran into a grand buy in Venetian blinds at Hovey's. Which we hadn't intended to buy at all; but which immediately gave us an idea, anyhow. Because with what we were going to pay for the shades, we might just as well have the Venetian blinds. Because they were only something like $2.98, and we were told they'd be quite a bit more if they had been custom made. If your windows will take anywhere from their 23-inch to (and including) 29-inch size, you can get in on this buy, too. They're equipped with an automatic stop, more than two coats of paint, and the heavy tapes that can be washed.

♦ ♦ ♦

A Piano Lamp That Is a Piano Lamp

There are piano lamps, and there are piano lamps. But here is a lamp that's a piano lamp plus. And it isn't one of those great big things that stand in back of you and light up everything for miles around, either. Rather it's a small affair that sits right up on your piano, and has a little arm that bends down and holds the light in a graceful fashion. And the light itself, which is so made that your eyes are shielded from what glare there might be around, directs itself right onto your music and nowhere else. Anyhow, the lamps have an alabaster base, and a metal shade. Two finishes . . . bronze and chrome. The first is $8.50, the latter a $1 more. At Paine Furniture Company, 81 Arlington Street.

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Some Interesting Finds Elsewhere

Thither and Yon: Plotkin Brothers has a new veil, which you can buy by the yard, that has big soft chenille dots in Paris tan (copper spaniel or even luggage tan perhaps you call it) on a black veil. Incidentally, they're wearing veils of contrasting colors, if you like. There's invariably a sale of silk nighties or slips on the first floor at Slattery's. And a new meat called "Spam." A Hormel product with many uses. It comes in a can, and you can have "Spamwiches," "Spam" and eggs, baked "Spam" and what not with it. Jordan's has it. Nice to have on hand when 8,000 people come barging in on Sunday night! The Lila Dress Shop, 177 Massachusetts Avenue, has the cutest tea-rose pink taffeta evening gown with little short puff sleeves, a flounce on the bottom of the skirt, and several little pink bows that should go well with the stag line at your next formal.

Janet Treat

A Regular Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat. Feature

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, March 3

Paris—1:45 p. m.—Fifteen Minutes with the Poets. TPA3, 25.2 m. 11.88 meg.

London—3:20 p. m.—British film music: orchestra. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.13 meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.53 meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo" (Part IX). GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.

London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace—5: The New Commonwealth," the Rt. Hon. Lord Davies. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English Listeners. EAR, 31.6 m., 9.48 meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—Matteo Della Corte: "Old Craftsmen's Guilds"; Selections from Lyric Opera. 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; 25.2 m., 11.90 meg.

Boston—8:15 p. m.—Joint Concert, Harvard Glee Club, Radcliffe Choral Society; Mlle Nadia Boulanger, conductor. W1XAL, 25.6 m., 11.73 meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"The Waltz Hour." YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

London—9:40 p. m.—Band of Royal Military College, Sandhurst; "Great Scientific Discoveries." GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

Paris—11:45 p. m.—Gramophone Records. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.

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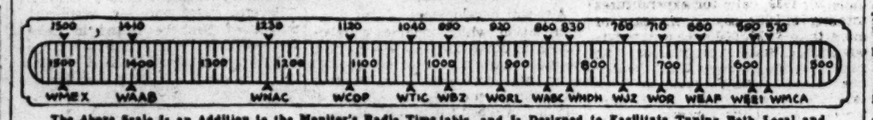
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportsbeats	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Commentator	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter; news	Musical programs	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport Reports
6:45 Tum and Abner	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	Mario Cozzi, songs	Soloists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Doris Rhodes, songs	Vocal Varieties	Concert Album	dramatic sketch	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	Address, Dr. James Bryant Conant	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	U. S. Marine Band	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. vocalists	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Jimmy Kemper and Co.		George Olsen's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orch.
8:45			George Olsen's Orch.	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett; comment; orch.	Cleveland Orchestra	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Larry Funk's Orch.	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15	Cleveland Orchestra		Larry Funk's Orch.	
9:30 Ben Bernie and All	Cleveland Orchestra	Players; guest artist;	"Let's Visit"; informal	Naval preparedness
9:45 the Lads; soloist	Cleveland Orchestra	orchestra	home interviews	"Gangplank"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Howard University	"Your Hollywood Parade"; Rosemary Lane;	200th Anniversary M. E.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	speaker; music		Church; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk, Income Tax.	NBC Minstrel Show;	choral group; orchestra; guest star	Founder's Day talks	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45 Rep. J. Randolph	soloists; chorus		Founder's Day talks	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Founder's Day talks	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orch.	
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita";	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac";	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Housebost Hannah	Food talk	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"Johns' Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Vocalist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Dance Revue	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	The Mystery Chef	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports;	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Orimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Glenn Darwin, songs	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 Talk; music	Vocal trio	"Way Down East"	George and Juanita	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 National Education	Songs and patter	Household talk	Sport matinee	Organ concert
2:45 Assn. convention	Vocalist; orchestra	School for Wives	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Rosa Linda, pianist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "New Voices"	Eastman School of	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:30 Community Bulletin	Music Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	
3:45 Studio speaker	Network program	"The Guiding Light"	School dramatisation	Sport reports
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Studio program	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow, sketch	Concert Violinist	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Music; comment	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch.
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Talk, Senator Chavez	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Kate Smith's Hour	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Studio program	Commentator
8:30 Kate Smith's Hour	Barry McKinley, songs	Vallee Hour; Connecticut	Boston Stock Exchange	Legion speaker
8:45 Kate Smith's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	Yankees; guests	Dinner; speakers	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Jose Iturbi,	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	Jack Early, songs
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors"	"Music That Soothes"
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks;	picture previews; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	"Which Way Out of	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music;	the Recession?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade"	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 soloist; orchestra	"Town Meeting"; talks	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 CBS Educational	NBC Night Club	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 program	NBC Night Club	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 E. E. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Hockey	Request Serenade
11:30 Wyn Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:45 Wyn Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Dance Music

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 3

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Slattery's

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$7.75

$11.75

TOP: Tan perforated suede on black patent leather with diagonally perforated tongue upon the vamp.

CENTER: Perforated black suede with white patent leather trim.

BOTTOM: Black perforated suede with patent leather trim.

47 Temple Pl. 419 Boylston St. Coolidge Cor. Wellesley Sq.
Tremont and Wellesley

Boston Day News

(Continued from Page 9)

"Car after car go to Massachusetts Avenue and Southampton Street, same duty."

A green sedan was noticed at the first of these places and the chase began. As police cars sped after the green fugitive, they reported their movements to Mr. Powers, who summoned numerous other cars to the scene in an effort to head off the fleeing machine.

When 17 police cars finally were engaged in the wild chase, one of them caught up to the sedan at Buttonwood Street and Columbia Road. Officer Thomas Troy fired a shot in the air and the suspect came to a halt. The occupant proved to be Albert H. Stephenson, 36, of Wollaston.

Indignantly, Mr. Stephenson defied sending in the false alarms, said he didn't even know he was being chased. Police replied that perhaps the difficulty was that he had been drinking. They charged him with reckless driving, drunkenness and being a menace to "the lives and safety of the public."

Later in Dorchester District Court, Judge Richard M. Walsh released Mr. Stephenson in $800 personal surety for a hearing next week.

Insurance Firms Methods Debated

Business methods of insurance companies in dealing with agents writing industrial life insurance policies were described as "nothing more than a vicious pickpocketing scheme" at a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

Discussion centered on four bills prohibiting companies from making deductions from agents' salaries on lapsed policies.

Gerald J. Conner, representing the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union of Massachusetts, an organization of 2,000 members, said: "This lapse situation is the bugaboo of all industrial insurance agents. At the present time, an agent has to pay the premium or he must write three to five times as much new business to offset the deduction."

Denial of the charges was made by representatives of the Metropolitan Life, the John Hancock Mutual, the Prudential Life insurance of America and the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Azalea Slowly Is Making Port

The disabled freighter Azalea City, which has been in tow since last Thursday after wallowing without a propeller for a week in the North Atlantic, was reported by the Coast Guard at 9:15 a. m. today to be still 690 miles from Boston and encountering rough seas and fresh west-northwest winds. The position reported was due east of Boston—which the vessel is expected to reach about March 10. Yesterday the ship was reported to be 10 miles nearer to Boston than today.

Increased Air Force Advocated

The United States air force should be substantially increased, and schools should be established throughout the entire country to train military fliers because there is a scarcity of pilot material in America today, said Col. Arthur Goebel of the Army Air Corps Reserves, Los Angeles, Calif., winner of the 1927 trans-Pacific air race from Los Angeles to Honolulu, who established a trans-continental air record in 1928 from Los Angeles to New York. He was one of the 22 passengers who arrived on the American Export Lines steamer Excambion at the Army Base, South Boston, today, the ship having come from ports in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Goebel added that it was easier to train a non-flier for military flying than to teach a commercial pilot this branch of aviation.

Republicans Win Special Election

Republican strength in the House of Representatives will be increased as a result of the victories of John D. Pratt (R) and John M. Hawley (R) of New Bedford in a special election yesterday to fill the seats vacated by Mayor Leo E. J. Carney (R) and the late Representative John Halliwell (R) of New Bedford.

The Carney and Halliwell seats have been unfilled since the start of the 1938 session in January. Mr. Pratt was President of the New Bedford City Council last year and is President of the Harvard Graduate Club. Mr. Cawley is a former member of the City Council who has been a candidate for Representative several times.

Mr. Cawley received 5240 votes, Mr. Pratt 4200, Louis Cordeiro, Democrat, 3722, and Christopher Sylvia, Democrat 2800.

G-Men of N. E. Get a New Chief

After functioning for several months under Acting Chief William J. West, the G-Men of the New England branch of the Federal Bureau of Investigation today obtained a permanent chief. He is Virgil W. Peterson, who was appointed by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau, to succeed Mr. West.

Committee Stirs Rhode Islanders To Protest Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 — Citizens of Rhode Island who are opposed to further increase of State expenditures, with resultant rise in taxation, have been invited to register their names with the Emergency Committee of Rhode Island in a letter just sent to 22,000 voters and taxpayers.

The Committee urges citizens to write to Senators and Representatives and to Gov. Robert E. Quinn in protest against increasing government cost, also against the threatened use of gavelling in the passage of legislation.

The letter, signed by J. Earle Bacon, Executive Secretary, points out that while the population of Rhode Island increased only 11 uer cent from 1922 to 1937 and the ratable wealth of the people of the State increased only 37 per cent, State expenditures increased 115 per cent, from $6,803,376 in 1922 to $15,611,527 in 1937.

"And now," the letter declares, "the proposed budget of our State Government for the year ending June 30, 1939, calls for expenditures totaling $17,262,439, an increase of more than $2,200,000 over any previous annual State appropriation. The sum proposed is larger than the entire State bonded debt in 1932 ($16,806,000) and constitutes a matter of grave public concern."

Going Aloft to Report the Weather

Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.

Balloons Just After Being Released

Tiny Radio Sets Are Attached to the Inflated Bags Sent Up From Blue Hill Observratory. Meteorologists Tuned In to the Radios Are Able to Translate the Hum Into Data on Weather Conditions in the Upper Air

Tiny Radio Station in Balloon Forecasts Weather in Boston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass. — Boston's only free-flying radio station, W1XFW, takes to stratosphere skyways daily, broadcasting a message sometime before six a. m., which meteorologists decode and set down on paper as the record of temperature, pressure and humidity in the atmosphere thousands of feet overhead.

The license of this station is granted to Harvard University for use in its experiments transmitting weather information, over a frequency of 4¾ meters or 68 megacycles. Balloons sent up from Blue Hill are released by a special balloon-launching device perfected by engineers of the Dewey and Almy Chemical Co. in Cambridge, Mass., makers of the balloons. Attached to the balloon is the tiny radio station weighing only 18 ounces.

It is a "branch" of the ultra-high-frequency station at Blue Hill Observatory established in 1933 with the call letters W1XW. Its purpose has been to experiment with transmissions of five meters or less and to communicate regularly with the station on Mount Washington, N. H.

Daily Forecast

A recent development of this communication, which includes collaborators in southern New Hampshire, is the usual daily issuance at 7:30 a. m. of a forecast of the weather from the observatory for the rest of the day. Anybody within a radius of 50 to 100 miles of Blue Hill can tune in on this if he has a radio that will receive at 60.6 megacycles, or approximately five meters.

Daily ascensions are being accomplished using these balloons and the small radio-meteorograph which is station W1XFW. The broadcast is a steady hum intelligible only to meteorologists with receiving equipment capable of translating the message into valuable weather information.

For a long time, daily flights were made from the Boston airport by the "weather plane" starting at 4 a. m. About a year ago, Harvard checked the accuracy of its radio-meteorographs with the record obtained by the plane. Then for a week during bad flying weather, Harvard meteorologists telephoned upper-air temperatures and humidities to the Weather Bureau before data from the plane were available.

Balloon Supplies Data

On two foggy mornings when the plane could not fly, the Blue Hill balloon radio-meteorograph reports supplied the Bureau with its only upper-air data from New England.

Experience has been used to make minor improvements in instrument and technique. For example, in some of the first ice storms, the balloons did not rise fast enough to penetrate the freezing layer before being stopped by the weight of accumulated ice. One such turned down at 5,000 feet, but so much of the ice had melted at 2,800 feet it again resumed its ascent and on the second trip into the icing zone, passed through and went on up to nearly 30,000 feet.

Another balloon became so weighted it failed to get through, and after more than an hour of drifting eastward, followed by the radio-direction finder at Blue Hill, it descended into the opposite wind below and was seen by a research associate, G. W. Pickard, coming in off the sea at Seabrook Beach, N. H. Thereafter more hydrogen was used.

Only three of the 31 radio-meteorographs have been returned and two of these were from the sea. Probably most of them have drifted far out over the Atlantic before falling.

The daily weather plane has been stopped entirely now, the last flight having been on Dec. 31. The Weather Bureau is operating smoothly on all phases of the radio-meteorograph work. New calibration and recording equipment was installed at the Boston Airport during January and the daily ascent of W1XFW is made from there.

Fame Achieved: Woollcott Wins Town Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTLETON, Vt., March 2—Alexander Woollcott, author and critic, who also is now appearing as an actor in "Wine of Choice" in New York City, was elected to the Board of Library Trustees here yesterday.

Several years ago Mr. Woollcott purchased Neshobe Island in Lake Bomoseen and after building a home there became a legal resident of Castleton—one of the stopping places of the troops of Ethan Allen on their march to Fort Ticonderoga.

Some time ago Carlos S. Cole resigned as a Library Trustee so that Mr. Woollcott might be elected to replace him. Although a New Deal supporter himself—in a strongly Republican town—the author won over his opponent yesterday, Dr. Edward R. Clark, by a vote of 388 to 285.

When announcing his candidacy, Mr. Woollcott stated: "I think we should institute a practice of having the people of Castleton return the books to the Library once they have been taken out. That's revolutionary. It will completely change the habits of the Village."

Campbell Named Institutions Head

Hugh J. Campbell, of Jamaica Plain, stump supporter of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in the mayoralty campaign last Fall, was appointed Commissioner of Institutions by the Mayor last night. He succeeds Dr. John W. Lane whose resignation reached the Mayor's desk today.

The position pays $7000 and was among those to receive a salary reduction by the Mayor a few weeks ago. It formerly paid $7500.

Mr. Campbell, a former Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, has been prominent in political life for about 20 years. He served two terms in the House of Representatives, 1921 to 1924 and was appointed an Assistant District Attorney in 1925 by former District Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, serving until 1936.

The Mayor today named Representative Daniel P. McGillicuddy of Roxbury one of the three members of the Transit Commission, tenure of office continuing to April 30, 1939.

Mr. McGillicuddy was known as one of the "Four Horsemen" of the Tobin campaign. The transit job originally paid $7500, but has been scaled down to $5000 in Mayor Tobin's economy drive.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berengaria	Mar. 3	Cherbourg	Mar. 9	Mar. 2 6:00 pm	Mar. 3 7:00 am
†Amer. Merchant	Mar. 4	Plymouth	Mar. 12	Mar. 3 6:00 pm	Mar. 4 12:00 noon
†Caledonia (Bos)	Mar. 5	Cobh	Mar. 13	Mar. 5 9:00 am	Mar. 4 7:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Mar. 7	Mar 3 4:00 pm	Mar. 3 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 15	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 16	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 23	Mar. 17 4:00 pm	Mar. 17 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 24	Mar. 19 4:00 pm	Mar. 19 7:30 pm

*Except Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. †Ireland, North Ireland, and Scotland only. ‡Except France and Italy.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 4:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 15 hours on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Lodge Confers With President On Relief Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, had his first conference with President Roosevelt today. He urged the payment of prevailing wages in all federal relief jobs. He attempted recently in the Senate to get an amendment of this kind into the Federal Housing Act.

The junior Massachusetts Senator explained that he had transmitted to the President a few weeks ago a letter from the Massachusetts Hod Carriers Union requesting the extension of prevailing wage scales such as have been observed under the PWA to jobs made by the Works Progress Administration. The President expressed the hope to Mr. Lodge that he would come to the White House and discuss the matter personally. Today Marvin McIntyre, the President's Secretary, called and made the appointment.

Mr. Lodge said he also took the opportunity to express a hope to the President that the woolen industry of Massachusetts would be protected in the promulgation of the proposed Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

Narrow Gauge Trims Service

Twelve-minute service during rush hours, and half-hour service through the rest of the day, are provided in new schedules of the ferries and trains of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, which go into effect at midnight tomorrow.

This reduction of service on the Narrow Gauge will mean the laying off of about 30 men, according to its officials. One train in service on the Lynn line and one on the Winthrop circuit will be taken off and except at the rush hours—8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.—only one ferry boat instead of two will be operated.

Campus on River for B. U. Seen as Fund Drive Nears

Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of Boston University's College of Business Administration, more than 400 business college alumni in the Boston area have been enlisted to assist in the campaign for a new $1,150,000 building to house this branch. The drive opens March 14, and will continue through April.

The building will be the first to be erected on the Charles River campus between Commonwealth Avenue and Bay State Road near Cottage Farm Bridge. According to plans it will be six stories high in its main section, and two stories high in a wing to extend toward the Charles River. This wing housing the auditorium will seat 1,500 persons. The entire building will occupy 32,600 square feet of the 15-acre Boston University tract along the Charles River.

Centralized Campus

The structure marks the beginning of the University's ultimate goal, a centralized campus. The new Boston University will rise along the opposite side of the riverbank between the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the East and the Harvard University buildings to the West.

Building fund campaign committees have been organized by each undergraduate college and graduate school, and in principal cities throughout the country, alumni are working to secure funds for the new building.

'False Note,' Eh, In Leader's Garb At Symphony Hall?

In the softened light of Symphony Hall, and with the distinguished conductor's back turned most of the time to the audience, patrons scarcely could be expected to observe a faintly false note in Dr. Serge Koussevitzky's evening attire.

Rather—for men particular about niceties of dress—he is established as one of the best tailored men in a city not noted for sticklers for sartorial conventions, and wears his clothes with an air during his commanding direction of the symphony orchestra.

It remained for Robert Bacon, the Boston artist, to record that the noted conductor has sacrificed style for comfort in evening wear, and after the fashion current on winter cruise ships. In a sketch of the conductor, Mr. Bacon gives Dr. Koussevitzky a soft collar with white tie.

Orchestra officials deny that their leader is setting a new style. They have a matter-of-fact explanation. Directing partly by emphatic movements of his head, Dr. Koussevitzky found—as haven't we all—that the "hard" collar sawed his neck.

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TARENTUM
BLAIRSVILLE
MONESSEN
UNIONTOWN
STEUBENVILLE
MORGANTOWN
CANONSBURG
WAYNESBURG
SHARON
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CHARLEROI
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Detroit Hockey Is at Lowest Ebb and Must Be Rebuilt—Amateurs Here Tonight

Bruins Easily Overcome Red Wings by 6–1 Score

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	8	9	116	74	50
Rangers	24	5	12	130	77	53
Chicago	11	9	22	80	122	31
Detroit	9	11	21	77	100	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	20	8	13	120	106	48
Canadiens	16	10	15	105	108	42
Americans	15	9	15	87	83	39
Montreal	11	5	26	89	135	27

Results March 1

Boston 6, Detroit 1.
Toronto 5, Montreal 3.
Americans 4, Canadiens 2.

The usually genial Jack Adams presented an unusually dejected appearance in the Detroit dressing room following the 6-1 licking his team took at the hands of the Bruins last night. The Stanley Cup champions were badly outplayed in the second and third periods after a scoreless opening session.

Adams admitted, "We haven't what it takes. There is no fight in the club and the players simply quit. We will have to build all over again." He agreed that Canadiens would, or should be, the team to watch regarding an upset in the coming play-offs and other than that, he likes the chances of Rangers and Bruins, the former for their speed and combination and the latter for balance and power.

Before the game, at the weekly Bruin dinner, Weston Adams, president of the club, and Art Ross, vice-president and general manager, spiked all rumors regarding the latter going to Chicago. Young Mr. Adams admitted that the Bruins without Ross would not be the Bruins and that as long as he controlled the club, Ross would be with him.

Motter on Job

After a scoreless first period in which Alex Motter, formerly the property of the Bruins, enlivened the game with body-checking battles against former teammates, the game dwindled to a run-away for the home forces. Detroit scored first on a looping shot from Hec Kilrea in combination with Barry at 7:43 of the second period. Thompson saved, but cleared into his own net.

Bobby Bauer teamed with Woody Dumart to tie the score at 15.03 of the same period and Weiland took a pass from Shore to beat Norm Smith at 19.10. Wares missed a penalty shot just before the Weiland goal.

In the third period the Bruins made a run-away game of it as the Detroit machine collapsed. Most of the local goals were made by breaking away from Detroit massed attacks and two scores, one in the second and one in the third period, were tallied while the locals were a man short.

Dit Clapper roared by the Detroit defense after a passing play with Bill Cowley and Art Jackson for the third goal beginning the final session and Bauer collected his second goal of the night on a play with Hollett. Jackson realized in combination with Shore and Getliffe and Pettinger beat his former teammates for the final goal assisted by Weiland.

Hockey Dribbling

The Bruins play tomorrow night in Chicago and then entrain for St. Louis to play the Flyers an exhibition game Friday night. . . . From St. Louis they journey back to Detroit for a game with the Red Wings Sunday night, and return here for a Tuesday engagement with Americans.

Boston fans must have sensed an easy victory for the locals, because only 10,000 turned out to view the affair . . . A penalty shot was called against Boston when Shore covered the puck with his hand during a melee around the net . . . Thompson should have had his seventh shutout of the season, but could blame no one other than himself, dropping the puck in after making the save.

Play-off ticket distribution has been arranged as follows: Season ticket holders will get tickets for first play-off game in usual way . . . Beginning March 10, all purchasers for the Maroon game, March 15, will be entitled to buy at the same time for the first play-off game . . . identification permitting purchase for subsequent play-off games included . . . Ticket buyers at Chicago game, March 20, receive privileges on remaining play-off tickets . . . Play-off tickets left will go on public sale March 21.

Detroit Red Wings still have a chance to make third place, but their showing last night was not assuring . . . Bruins increased their margin to six points for first place over Rangers . . . Americans narrowed the gap between them and Canadiens for second place by beating the latter last night, 4-2, and Toronto reduced the Montreal Maroon chance of making the play-off by whipping them, 5-3 . . . Maroons are 12 points below Amerks and have only six games to play . . . They cannot do better than tie for third place.

American Hockey Association

Results March 1

Kansas City 2, Wichita 3, overtime.
St. Paul 5, St. Louis 1.

Receiving Department of Boston Bees

Left to Right—Al Lopez, Ray Mueller, Stanley Andrews, and Johnny Riddle

Harvard Swimmers To Earn Major 'H'

Harvard swimmers are now eligible for the major "H," according to an announcement this afternoon. The award of letters will be similar to that of track.

All men who place against Yale in the dual meet will receive major letters, while men who compete, but do not place, will receive minor letters in major colors. Any Harvard swimmer who places in the National Collegiate championships will receive a major "H."

Plans for Cunningham Attempt at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., March 2 (AP)—Paced by six Dartmouth varsity trackmen, Glenn Cunningham, king of milers, tomorrow will attempt to set a 4m. 5s. record for the mile on Dartmouth's board track. Cunningham also will seek to better his own world's indoor record of 4:08.4.

Stew Whitman, winner of the recent Quadrangular Meet mile, will be handicapped at five yards and is expected to push the Kansan to a two-minute half mile. Five cross-country runners will be given handicaps of 200 yards, which Cunningham hopes to overcome. They are Cliff Holmes, Bert MacMannis, Fred Upton, Hal Wonson and Robert Yuell.

Cunningham established a world's record of 4m. 6.7s. for the mile, June 16, 1934.

International-American Hockey League

Result March 1

Pittsburgh 3, Springfield 0.

Nechtem in Last Court Game For Terrier Tonight

Line-up Tonight

Boston University		Mass. State
Nechtem, lf	rg,	Sievers
Lawry, rf	lg,	Bemben
Leahy, c	c,	Riel, Fred
Rosenthal, lg	rf,	Riel, Fran
Rotman, rg	lf,	Czelusnick

Game starts at 8 o'clock

The Terrier basketball team closes its season tonight at the Boston University gymnasium against the strong Massachusetts State Quintet.

The visitors come to town with seven triumphs and six losses in 13 games played, but are considered a dangerous club at all times. Last week the Staters were trailing Tufts by 20 points during the first half, and yet came back to defeat the strong Jumbo five, 61 to 52. They also have victories over Coast Guard, Rhode Island, Amherst, Rensselaer, M. I. T., and Middlebury. Springfield, Williams, Wesleyan, Amherst, Connecticut State, and Worcester Polytech have defeated them.

Boston University, after having their winning streak of six games shattered by Springfield last Saturday night, are out to close the season with a victory. Every member of the squad is in first-class shape.

Solly Nechtem, one of Boston University's greatest athletes, will be playing his last court game for the Terriers. He is one of the leading scorers in New England.

The Terriers, whether they win or lose tonight, will be closing a fairly successful season, despite a poor start. They have won 18 games and will finish the season with an average of better than .500.

Southern Pick-Ups

Stengel Likes Andrews

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTOWN, Fla., March 2—Among the Boston Bee rookies who early attracted the attention of Manager Casey Stengel is Stanley "Chief" Andrews of Lynn, Mass.

This is the Chief's second adventure into the spring training camp of a major league club. He went to St. Petersburg last year with the Bees, then under the guidance of Bill McKechnie, and hustled a place for himself on the Boston "farm" at Zanesville.

The catching of Andrews did not catch Stengel's eye in the initial week of practice. During those early days there is little opportunity to judge the mechanical ability of any rookie. But the willingness of the Lynn youngster to jump in there with mask and protector and catch batting practice, a chore which hardly comes under the heading of amusement—even for a talented backstop—forced Stengel to single out the boy as the most highly regarded recruit of those early sessions.

Andrews Not Green

Andrews is not a green rookie. Last year he caught almost every game played by the Zanesville club, batted .299 and fielded .939. He can block off runners at the plate. His arm is the equal—perhaps the superior—of more experienced arms that will be behind the plate for the Bees this season. A well built boy, Stan packs power in his bat.

It might be a mistake to keep him around the Bees during 1938. With Al Lopez and Ray Mueller ranking one-two on Stengel's receiving staff, Andrews would get little opportunity to catch Lou Fette, Jim Turner and their mates. Stan should make the grade in Class A-1 or Class AA ball this season and be ready to challenge all comers for regular duty in 1939.

Jack Onslow, the Bees scout in New England territory, is the discoverer of Andrews.

Stengel was immediately impressed with the general disposition of the Boston club. "I can talk to any one of them," said the veteran manager, "and they are willing to try my way of doing things. That isn't always easy for older players."

Milton Shoffner, Bee left-hander, pitched for Stengel at Toledo several years back.

Every Bee pitcher will work at least one nine-inning exhibition game before the regular campaign opens in April.

The Bees, incidentally, inaugurate their season with the Giants at the Polo Grounds.

Bill Ford, the young Pennsylvania collegian who is on the roster as a pitcher, hits a baseball a "country mile." Bill is still a crude hitter, but if he shows Stengel that he can run, Casey will plant him in the outfield.

The Bee pilot wants two relief pitchers, a left-hander and right-hander, if possible. "No winning ball club is without at least one outstanding relief pitcher," says Stengel. Hutchinson may be one of his men, although the field was still wide open when this was written.

Ray Mueller's first two home runs in the National League were hit off Carl Hubbell and Dizzy Dean.

Receipt of the signed contract of Fred Ostermueller reduces the list of holdouts for the Red Sox. Those left unsigned are John Marcum and Archie McKain, pitchers; Eric McNair, infielder, and Doc Cramer, outfielder.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Wesleyan 57, Trinity 28.
Villanova 50, Providence 33.
Conn. State 61, Worcester Tech, 59.
Tufts 39, M. I. T. 18.
Columbia 58, Harvard 34.

Hockey

Brown 2, Columbia 1.

Squash

Wesleyan 5, Trinity 0.

Rifle

Worcester Tech 1334, Conn. State 1317.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League Standing

	Strings	Won	Lost	P.	F.
Monitor 1	327	61	27	32,533	
Post 1	327	59	29	32,477	
Record	330	58	30	32,673	
Globe 1	330	58	30	32,594	
American	327	43	45	31,385	
Post 2	330	42	46	31,836	
Monitor 2	330	39	49	32,006	
Transcript	330	38	50	31,633	
Globe 2	327	32	66	30,822	
Pilot	330	30	64	30,467	

Results March 1

Monitor No. 1, won 4; Post No. 2, won 0.
Monitor No. 2, won 3; Transcript, won 1.
Record, won 3; American, won 1.
Post No. 1, won 4; Pilot, won 0.
Globe No. 1 won 4; Globe No. 2, won 0.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post 1, 138.
High total—Swanson, Monitor 1, 376.
High team single—Post 1, 570.
High team total—Post 1, 1606.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	5	3	482	435	.727
Harvard	5	4	330	335	.556
Pennsylvania	5	4	344	343	.556
Columbia	5	4	369	337	.556
Cornell	5	5	399	438	.500
Yale	3	7	343	389	.300
Princeton	2	6	288	397	.250

Result March 1

Columbia 58, Harvard 34.

Crimson Harrier Letters

The 10 men who compete against Yale for Harvard in cross country will receive a minor "H" in major colors hereafter, and that, as in the past, a major "H" will be awarded to each member who finishes third or better against the Eli and to each who finishes seventh or better in the I. A. A. A. run.

Raymond Lays Plans to Make 1940 Olympic Track Squad

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Douglas Raymond, brilliant Boston University track star, will finish his competitive indoor career as far as the Terriers are concerned, Saturday night, when he competes in the New England A. A. U. meet at Providence, but you can take it from his coach, Win Marling, that the board tracks are going to hear more about him before he hangs up his shoes for good.

Despite the fact Doug is a senior at the Boston University School of Education and will graduate this June, he plans at least three more years of indoor, as well as outdoor, track competition. One of his main ambitions is to make the 1940 Olympic track squad.

"Doug is just beginning to reach his peak," Coach Marling declared. "In my opinion he will lower the 600-yard record before he quits running. Maybe not Saturday night; maybe not next year; but he has shown in practice as well as in competition that he is fast closing in on that record mark.

Has Hit His Stride

"This year he really has begun to hit his stride. He forced Jim Herbert, New York University's great runner, to a new New England record—the B. A. A. 600—1m. 12.3s. Doug was one step behind Herbert and was clocked at 1m. 12.4s."

Marling tells an interesting story about Doug which hangs on that time of 1m. 12.4s. It seems that he was especially desirous of running the Prout 600-yard. He made application to Bill Kennedy with the prediction that he would do it in the time of 1m. 12.4s. Bill didn't feel that Raymond was quite equal to that performance and because of the fast field entered, turned him down. Then came Doug's amazing time in the B. A. A. games—true to the youngsters' prediction.

There are several reasons why Raymond has come to the front so fast this year as a runner. One, of course, is his willingness to work and follow out the instructions of his coach. But perhaps the most significant of all is the fact that both he and Coach Marling make their homes in Beverly where they get together "after hours" for additional workouts. This close friendship between pupil and coach is the main reason why Raymond has progressed so rapidly.

Started at Beverly

Doug started his track career at Beverly High School. In his four years of high school competition he set several new school records. His time for the 600-yard run was 1.19s.; he ran the 220-yard stretch in 23.1s., a new school record; he was the Essex County half-mile champion; and captained the Beverly track team in his senior year. At the Harvard Interscholastics he set a new mark in the half-mile with the time of 2m. 2 1-5s.

In 1933 he entered Huntington School, where he set up a long list of records, including a new cage mark at Andover in the 600 of 1m. 17 2-5s. He went through the year undefeated.

Upon entering Boston University in 1934 Raymond continued right where he left off and proceeded to make a good showing in the B. A. A. games, finishing fourth in the 600 behind such great stars as Eddie O'Brien and Dick Gill. During his sophomore and senior years he met with injuries which kept him on the sidelines most of the time.

Doug never has been defeated in a Boston University dual meet. The Terriers have met some formidable foes, including Tufts, Massachusetts State, and Wesleyan.

By a Staff Photographer
Doug Raymond

McKechnie Sure Team Will Not Be in Cellar

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., March 2—Bill McKechnie, starting a new three-year term as manager of the Cincinnati Reds after a lengthy stay with the Boston Bees, today predicted that his club would not finish in the cellar of the National League again in 1938.

"I'll guarantee that the Reds won't finish in last place again this year," said the veteran pilot as the team plunged into spring training here on Plant Field. "Otherwise there is little I can say about the race.

"I know there are many capable baseball players on the Cincinnati squad, having met them often during past seasons. Most of the rookies are unknown to me, but scouting reports show there is a lot of excellent talent available.

"The pitching staff looks good. We are well fortified behind the plate. Our chief drawback is weak hitting. We need at least two more .300 hitters in the middle of our batting order.

"Naturally, we will concentrate on building our offense, but this does not mean we will neglect our defense. With a new ball in the National League, the pitchers are going to have a better chance, and more games will be won and lost by close scores. These are the games in which a tight defense counts."

Bill McKechnie is highly regarded because of his success with the Boston Bees, particularly last season when he lifted them to the top of the second division, just one game in back of the fourth-place Cardinals.

By an odd coincidence, McKechnie faces the same problem at Cincinnati that he experienced with the Bees. He must develop an offense. His pitching is first division, but with the exception of Ernie Lombardi, the big catcher, he hasn't a consistent hitter on the squad.

Cincinnati Bunts

One of Boston's coaches last season, Hank Gowdy, is now in the Cincinnati family with McKechnie, while George Kelly, who was one of Chuck Dressen's assistants on the Reds' board of strategy, is now working under Casey Stengel with the Bees.

The Reds lost more than 30 games last year by one run.

McKechnie is concentrating on the discovery of a climax hitter who can turn a majority of those close setbacks into victories.

Among the Cincinnati newcomers is Dusty Cooke, former Red Sox and Yankee outfielder. With Minneapolis in the American Association in 1937 Dusty batted .345.

Harry Craft, one of McKechnie's youngsters from Syracuse, was watched by Bill Terry, and the New York pilot makes no secret of his fondness for the rookie. Before joining Syracuse late in the season, Craft patroled the Waterloo outfield. He captained the Mississippi State football and baseball teams during his college days. E. R.

Olympics Face Granby Sextet Here Tonight

Line-up at Garden Tonight

Olympics		Granby
Harris, lw	rw,	L. Lafontaine
Spain, c	c,	Ranger
Gulford, rw	lw,	Larabie
Smith, ld	rd,	Alexander
Stubbs, rd	ld,	Depatie
Moon, g	g,	McLeod

Olympic spares: Splaine, Roberts, Ford, Allen, Lax, Rowe, Jeremiah, O'Neill. Dewey, Granby spares: Dugas, Belanger, Kelly, Lalonde, McCormack, R. Lafontaine.

Game Starts at 8:30

A "consolation" hockey series between the Boston Olympics and Granby's Red Sox, the two teams which defaulted to Valleyfield and Sherbrooke, respectively, in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League play-offs, will open tonight at the Boston Garden. The second contest has been scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

Tonight's visit will be the second made by the Granby six this season. On the first occasion both teams skated off the ice with a 5-to-5 overtime tie. The Red Sox are one of the two outfits holding the edge on the Olympics in a series, they having a 6-to-0 victory recorded against the locals earlier in the season at Sherbrooke.

After last week's display of mediocre hockey in the national A. A. U. tourney, Boston fans will welcome the return of such stars as Richie McLeod, Fred Belanger, Spike Larable, Ferd Ranger, Lionel Lafontaine, and big Tom McCormack. It was the work of these boys that kept Dick Carroll's team in the league race all season. Larabie and Belanger finished the league play as the circuit's highest scorers with 18 points apiece.

The Boston team is nearly back at full strength. George Ford, who has been sidelined with an injury for several weeks, will be used sparingly tonight while Jack Costello will not be ready until Sunday.

L. M.

Mikkola to Take Sixteen Athletes

Sixteen Harvard track and field athletes will compete in New York, Saturday night, in the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor championships. Coach Jaakko Mikkola announced his selection as follows this afternoon:

Mile relay—Joe Donnelly, Torbert Macdonald, Tudor Richards, and Jim Lightbody.
Two-mile relay—Al Hanlon, John McClure, Joe Bradley and Capt. Alex Northrop.
Shot-put—George Downing and Howard Mendel.
Pole vault—Marshall MacIsaac, Winslow Pettingell.
Weight throw—Steve Brennan and William Shallow.
High jump—Bob Haydock.
High hurdles—Mason Fernald.

The team will be accompanied to New York by Coaches Mikkola and Bill Neufeld, and George Spencer, manager.

Mount Allison Wins

TRURO, N. S. March 2 (CP)—Mount Allison University defeated Acadia 4-3 here last night to win the Maritime intercollegiate hockey championship.

Heavy Week End Facing Harvard Athletic Teams

As the winter sport season advances toward its close, Harvard teams will compete in one of their heaviest week-end schedules, with 14 events listed. Most of the contests for the Harvard teams will be against Yale and Princeton.

Saturday, here in Cambridge, will find the varsity wrestling team facing Yale at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 2:30 in the afternoon. At night the Crimson will swim against Princeton in the Harvard pool at 7:30 and the varsity hockey game against Yale at the Boston Garden will start at 8:45 p. m. The H-Y polo teams will battle at the Commonwealth Armory at 10:30 p. m.

The Harvard and Yale hockey teams played a 5-4 game at New Haven last Saturday, with the Crimson managing to win in the face of a three-goal rally in the third period by Yale. The Crimson poloists produced a thrilling rally to win the first game last week by scoring six goals in the late stages to win, 17 to 12.

Although Harvard is expected to out-swim the Princeton Tigers, the meet should be interesting all the way. The Tigers have an exceptional 300-yard medley relay team and a new intercollegiate and Harvard pool mark is possible in that event. Two of the outstanding swimmers in the college ranks are in the Princeton line-up, Al Vande Weghe, backstroke ace, who was member of the last Olympic team, and Dick Hough, breaststroker.

The Eli wrestlers appear to be too strong for what Harvard has to offer, but the competition should be interesting. Capt. John Harkness, in the 175-pound class, is the leader of the home forces. He has been undefeated in four years of competition at Harvard, and a short while ago he won a decision from Capt. Ross Shaffer of the Penn State team, the intercollegiate champion. Another good Cambridge wrestler is Harvey Ross, who, in the 118-pound class, has lost only once this season—to Bob Allman of Penn.

Other home affairs find the varsity swimming team meeting the U. S. Naval Academy forces in the Harvard Pool on Friday night and the yearling aquatic team will engage in a dual meet with the swimmers from Brookline High School at 3:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Crimson varsity basketball team engages in an important game at Princeton, Saturday night. The Crimson has a chance to tie Dartmouth for the league championship by winning this game; also the Yale and Dartmouth affairs to follow. Princeton, since the return of its regular line-up, has reversed its poor form and in its last engagement defeated the league-leading Big Green five.

Other meetings out of town include the varsity fencing team at Princeton in the Pentagonal Meet and the freshman fencers at Loomis School. The varsity and freshman squash teams have dual matches with the Eli at New Haven, and the 16 track and field members who compete in the I. A. A. A. A. indoor meet at Madison Square Garden in New York.

W. M.

Washington Seeks Hockey

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2 (AP)—Maurice Podoloff, president of the Eastern Division of the International-American Hockey League, said last night he would leave here March 3 to inspect a site and discuss possibilities of an Int-Am hockey team in the Capital next season. Podoloff recently announced that Hershey, Pa., will join the loop next season. Hartford and Toledo, Ohio, have been mentioned as possible entries also.

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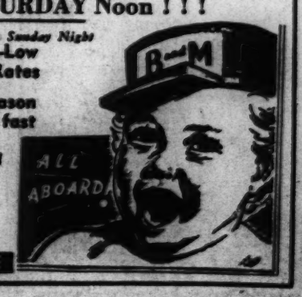

Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Women's Vote—As a Symbol of Balanced Freedom

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Votes for Women' Gave Promise Of a Changed World to Come

Has the Vote Brought Expected Reforms? This Writer Finds It Has Not But Is Significant as a Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

A few months ago, a friend writing to me from the Baltic States, suggested that I might tell you something of what the parliamentary vote has done for women, and something of what women have done with the parliamentary vote. The subject sounded so attractive that I promised to make some investigations into the question.

My investigations took me—by letter—half over Europe. In the course of a few weeks, I collected so much material that I could easily write a dozen letters instead of only one. Nevertheless, I had not discovered the thing my friend of the Baltic evidently expected me to discover. I had not found that the possession of the vote, in itself, had turned Europe upside down, as the women who worked for its attainment in the years before 1914 predicted.

It was, however, a discovery—or lack of discovery—which might have been expected. The women who prophesied such great things before the War saw only pre-war Europe. They had not faced, or even vividly imagined, the working of a totalitarian state. They knew little about Communism. Of Fascism they knew nothing at all. Even the possibility of economic difficulties—the kind of difficulties which have played so great a part in post-war European history—were but vague imaginings. The pre-war woman campaigner, living at any period between, say, 1840 and 1914, was not conscious of obstacles. She was conscious only that she had been caught by a definite urge to express herself as a free citizen. She believed that such expression would bring about a revolution, and she wanted that revolution.

Suppose it had all come about according to plan. Suppose that, without the experience of war, the States of Europe had, in 1918 or thereabouts, decided to enfranchise women because they believed—as women did—that Europe would be the better for it. Suppose that Europe had proceeded along paths of democracy, of peace and of plenty; that women had taken their place beside men in all political, social and economic affairs; the revolution which women desired would undoubtedly have come about. Not especially because women had the vote. It would have come about because both men and women were awake to the need for a democratic existence of which the vote is a symbol.

Things did not work that way. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence in Europe to prove what might have been had events allowed it. Great Britain alone—unreliable as it still seems in many ways in its attitude towards women—could yet prove that in a democracy, and furnished with a vote, women can, and do, revolutionise society.

In Great Britain

In Great Britain, where the so-called woman's movement may be said to have started in concrete form in 1850, events have moved forward with democratic certainty. With the first glimpse of the possibility of betterment, and with the vote still only dimly in the distance, women instituted reforms in regard to education, to marriage and divorce, to the holding of property, to the entry to professions.

The first women's colleges opened in 1850 and 1854. The first woman doctor made her appearance in 1869. The first journalists appeared in the early 80's. Before the vote was actually granted on equal terms with men in 1928, women of Great Britain had opened the doors of nearly every profession and had seen the passage of such measures as the Matrimonial Causes Act, the Guardianship of Infants Act, the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act, the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. They had seen the University of Oxford give full membership to women. They had seen a woman, Dr. Christian Murrell, elected for the first time to the British Medical Association. They had seen women take their places in Parliament.

Development in France

Much the same kind of development has come about in France—although France has never seen fit to grant the parliamentary franchise to women.

Dating from the revolution of 1789, efforts were made to open education—beyond education in the convents—to women, and although the results appeared slowly, they did appear. By 1833, training schools for both men and women had been set up. State secondary education in France was established for girls in 1880. The medical profession was opened to women in 1870. Women lawyers appeared in 1900. Between 1906 and 1926 women flooded the professions. Largely owing to their influence, the right of divorce had been granted in 1884, children's tribunals set up in 1912, the right to dispose of their own salary won in 1907—and the list might be extended. In a democracy, although voteless, the women of France have done and are doing significant things.

Such matters make one question just how far the pre-war pioneers were right in believing in the power of a vote. The evidence sent in from the various countries of Europe suggested a singular futility in possessing a vote without at the same time a democracy in which to exercise it.

Evidence From Germany

Take, for instance, the evidence of Germany. Germany before the war had achieved certain social reforms. In Prussia, for example, children had been specially protected since 1839, and protective limitations had been put on women's labor in 1887. In those days the women were not yet enfranchised. They were granted the vote in 1918, and the friend who told me about that later period—the years between 1918 and 1933—spoke of the span of women's political co-operation as a "short and tragic chapter" in which so much was hoped for, so much actually achieved, and so very much subsequently lost.

Under the Weimer Republic, women were enfranchised and 41 of them, entering the National Assembly, helped to build the new Constitution. Regardless of political parties, women combined on questions of social reform. They instituted aid for mothers. They minimized the hardship to women caused by demobilization after the War. In 1922, they saw women lawyers admitted to practice, and equal pay established in the Civil Service. They assisted in the improvement of social insurances. They helped to launch the Jugendwohlfahrtsgesetz, a measure of welfare legislation for young people which has been considered one of the finest pieces of work done under the Republic. They aided in founding housing schemes, public libraries, and public kitchens. They saw the beginning of an education based upon ideals of peace and international understanding. They tackled the problems of the unmarried mother, of divorce, of the regulation of vice. They turned their attention to the reform of the penal code.

Then came the reversal of 1933. National Socialism was established. Women did not lose the vote, but the vote lost its power. At one stroke, the women, vote or no vote, were made to relinquish their hold on public affairs. Without a democracy their vote was inoperative.

Progress in Austria

Similar, if less spectacular, happenings took place in Austria and Latvia. In Italy, too, although Italian women have never attempted to any serious extent to influence public affairs.

Austrian women were granted the parliamentary franchise in 1918. Before that time, women were already working not only in industry, but in business and the professions. They had been admitted to the faculty of Arts in 1897, and to the practice of medicine in 1900. Law was opened to them in 1918. And like the women of Germany, they set to work after obtaining the franchise to turn their citizenship to good account.

They saw that the work of midwives was regulated; that rules were made for the support of illegitimate children; that the sale of intoxicants was prohibited to young people. They gained help from the Government for girls' secondary schools. They suggested the appointment of a woman to the Ministry of Education for the special care of the education of young women. They stood behind the legislation which, in 1920 and 1928, dealt with juvenile courts. They saw that women were admitted to university studies.

Then, in 1934, came the establishment of the Staendestaat, or Co-operative State. Its members were not elected, but appointed, and few appointments fell to women, even in the case of those Corporations which represented their special interests.

And in Latvia

Women of Latvia still possess the franchise. When the elections take place, as they are expected to in about a year's time, women will vote. But they are not very enthusiastic about it. It seems so little worth while. For the moment, energy, they say, is being "wasted" on an endeavor to discover why direct representation is so largely denied them.

I would like to tell you more about Latvia, where a period of parliamentary government was superseded by a period of fascist government, and to compare the influences of women under the two. And I would like to compare these matters with the achievements—really splendid ones—of the women of Norway and of Sweden under democratic government.

However, I find this. I find that the woman's vote is just a symbol, nothing more. It is a symbol which admits of the necessity of an even balance between men and women in a developing society. Being a symbol of balanced freedom, it cannot operate except in a free State. The demand for it, arising simultaneously in the civilized countries of the world less than a century ago, was symbolic of a recognition that a free State can be established only through actual equality between woman and man. I find that democracy is a necessity if women are to exercise that special influence of which the world seems, at present, so greatly in need.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

One of these letters about the progress of women of Europe is published the first Wednesday of each month.

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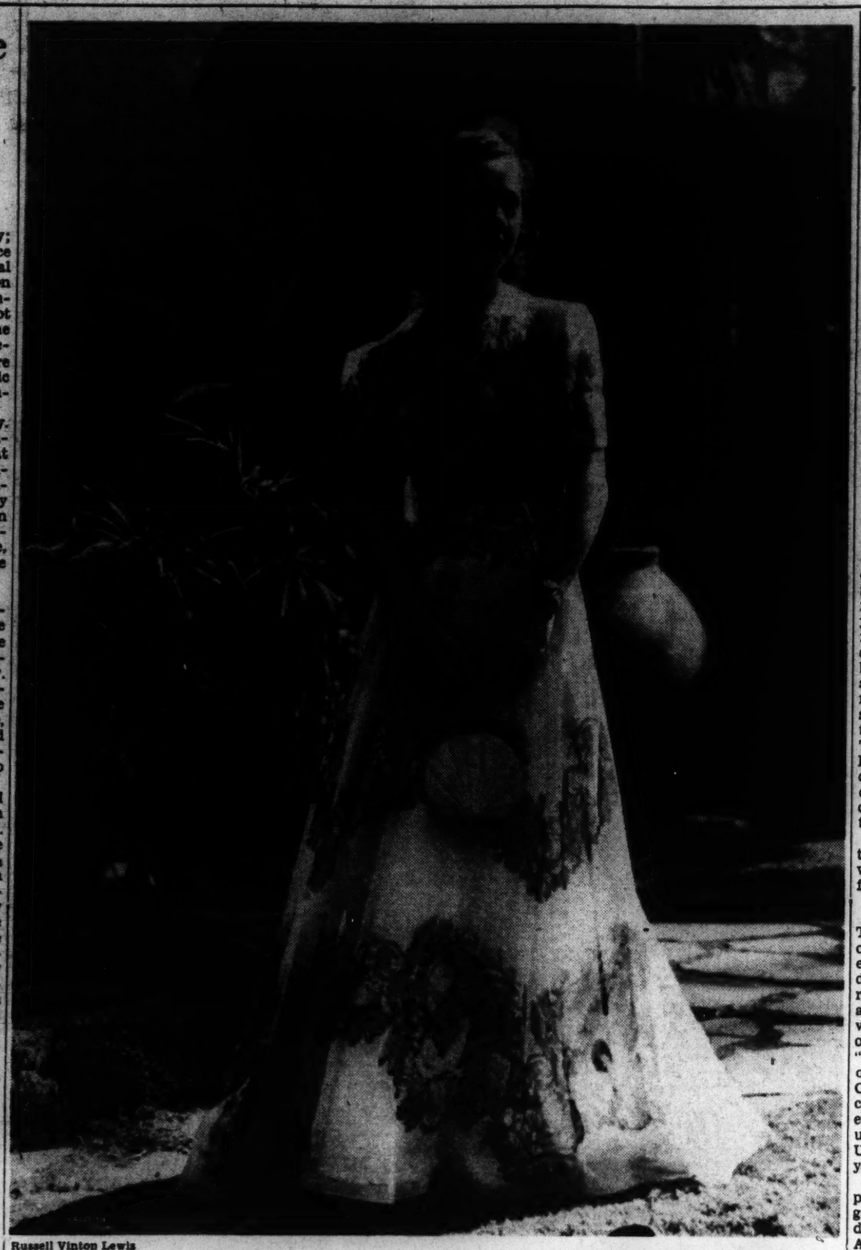

Russell Vinton Lewis

Garden Flowers in Delicate Reds, Pinks, and Blues Trail Over the White Background of This Organza Tea Dance or Dinner Gown by Biello. The Royal Blue Velvet Sash Has a Small Bow at the Back With Long Streamers. The Shell-Shaped Bag Is of Pink Crepe, Designed by Wallikoff, Paris. This Frock Was Featured by Madame Rhea (at a Recent Fashion Show) in Miami Beach.

Southern Forecast of Spring Fashions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

Swinging into the height of the winter season at this resort are fashions which forecast the coming summer mode for the rest of the country. They present a pageant of gay colors on a white background.

While many costumes of solid colors are seen, the outstanding favorite for spectators' sportswear—which is worn on about every daytime occasion—is the combination of white with accents of "brave blue," "proud purple," "signal green," or "true love" red. These strong colors produce most striking effects, used in accessories, hats, gloves, shoes, bags, etc., for snow-white gowns or suits.

Next in favor to the contrast motif, is the "dusty" pastel theme. Dusty yellow, pink, blue and orchid are the much desired colors, used largely in monotone outfits.

Prints are breaking into the picture, rather modestly, in neat little tailored squares, dots, old fashioned tiny flowers, tossed in rococo effect over soft crepes. They are fascinating for night or day, and the newest colors are blended to harmonize with the smartest collection of accessories, which may be used with the snow-white background.

Stripes are important. They run diagonally, vertically, or horizontally. Some of the new prints have designs that give the effect of flowered stripes.

Ubiquitous is the bolero jacket. Sports clothes, afternoon or evening gowns are complimented with a bolero, of like or contrasting material or color. A favorite dressy sports model is a white crepe gown with bolero outlined with delicate pastel shades, giving the effect of embroidery or appliqué. Buttons are also much used for trimming on boleros.

Skirts are shorter and sleeves are uniformly short. Chiffon and lace are the favored materials for evening and formal afternoon gowns; for daytime dresses, rough weaves, such as sugar sacking and raised yarn weaves, are much in evidence.

Hats are enormous, or infinitesimal, scarfs and under-chin ties being much worn.

New Seal to Denote Color Fastness

A new program of color fastness identification for textiles was announced at the recent annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The program includes a new seal of color fastness to be known as the "Color Tested" seal which may be affixed to fabrics which pass standard color fastness tests of the association's official laboratory, Better Fabrics Testing Bureau.

The sponsors made clear that the "Color Tested" seal does not indicate absolute color fastness. Rather, the plan is based upon fastness tests in keeping with the use to which the consumer will put the finished article. For example, wash fabrics will be thoroughly tested for color fastness to laundering and to reasonable exposure to light. Drapery fabrics will be tested for cleanability and prolonged exposure to light. Apparel will be tested for fastness to washing or dry cleaning according to the nature of the fabric, and for color fastness to perspiration, rubbing, etc.

Although no fabrics bearing the seal are now on the market, it is expected that leading manufacturers will shortly adopt the "Color Tested" seal to identify fast color fabrics. Early efforts will probably be confined largely to decorative fabrics.

The sponsors emphasized that color fastness in fabrics is a quality that can be determined only by laboratory test and that the "Color Tested" movement is an effort to provide the industry with a universally recognized symbol of satisfactory color fastness for consumer service.

It is expected that the "Color Tested" seal will assist retailers in their efforts to give the consumer complete factual information on the things she buys and at the same time enable store buyers to select the best merchandise for their stores.

The du Pont Company has co-operated in the development of the new seal by supplying the bureau with necessary technical data and will further assist by endeavoring to familiarize the industry and the consuming public with the "Color Tested" seal and its meaning.

The use of the "Color Tested" seal will in no way depend on type or make of dyestuffs used. The du Pont Company's interest as a leading American manufacturer of dyestuffs is simply to give the textile industry and the consuming public a positive measure of color fastness.

A Three-Minute Egg—Aloft

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly every "seasoned" cook knows that cookery varies at different elevations. Some folk have considerable difficulty with their cookery when moving to mountain elevations, or from the mountains down into the plains districts.

And so, if you wish a "three-minute egg" for your breakfast while air-plaining at 12,000 feet elevation, your egg will come to you boiled four and a half minutes—and will be just right.

At 9,000 feet an egg boiled four minutes will do the trick, and three and one-half minutes is right for a 5,000 foot elevation.

The stewards on the regular plane flights have worked out a curved graph for boiling eggs or making coffee with the time marked off for various altitudes, based on the principle that water boils at a lower temperature the higher the altitude. They call this an Eggograph.

'Their Wedding—But You Get the Presents'

The black and white Norwegian mittens which have for the last few seasons decorated the hands of American skiers were originally intended for a far different purpose.

They were first made in accordance with an old marriage custom, and owe their fine workmanship to the intense rivalry among the young girls who knit them, says an old tradition of the beautiful Selbu district in Norway. According to this story, girls of the valley were once expected to knit a pair of mittens for each of the guests attending their wedding.

They began the task very young, competing with each other to produce the finest designs. Typical Selbu patterns, such as a large eight-pointed star, an angular figure of a woman or a reindeer, are now knit by women in other parts of Norway and will be included in the handicrafts displays arranged for the great Oslo Exhibition of Norwegian life, which will open in Oslo May 12 and continue to Sept. 18.

Socks and sweaters, too, are knit in Selbu patterns, and with the increasing popularity of skiing, these Norwegian articles are fast achieving international fame.

Through the Editor's Window

Books for the Unbookish—And for Others, Too

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I sat down to write this, it was to be a brief review for the Education Page of a new home-reading book list recently got out for teachers, pupils, and librarians. But as I looked through the titles under their various headings I was swiftly reminded of the many business girls and women who have told me they wished they could care more about reading good books, that they read so slowly and find most books so heavy, the result has been no reading at all. If you have had this problem, I offer for your consideration the idea of reading some of the many well-written, colorful books for older young people now available. Travel, fiction, poetry, accurate information in almost any field, are yours for the asking, in books written in a way that holds the interest of active young people who have plenty else to do, and that gives a rich background without heavy effort. I always wonder why we grownups don't read more of them. Especially those of us who are easily surfeited with "problem" novels and yet may not feel quite up to the heavier non-fiction because of having to read at brief, wide-apart intervals while running a home, watching the baby, or perhaps after a busy day at the office spent in taking dictation.

The above-mentioned book list, in case you wish to know, may be secured from the National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West Sixty-eighth Street, Chicago. Its title is, "Home Reading," and it will set you back a mere 20 cents—15 cents if 10 or more copies are ordered. It contains a fascinating collection of books for the four years of high-school reading, classed under a variety of headings—novels, short stories, travel, hobbies, music, nature, biography, plays, poetry, etc. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4x following each title indicate what year or years of high school the teachers of English have found it a good choice, the 4x meaning for the mature senior.

However this is not a review of the list. It only reminded us of the wealth of good reading the young folks' books can offer to an adult.

* * *

Take biography, for example. There are excellent boys' biographies, old and new, that we women would enjoy reading. Lowell Thomas has done a "Boy's Life of Colonel Lawrence" that has proved more readable to many women than the longer versions of Lawrence's wonderful life or than Lawrence's own superb, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom"—so full of military tactics. If you never read Carl Sandburg's long "Abraham Lincoln the Prairie Years," you can enjoy the poet's rich style and unusual method in "Abe Lincoln Grows Up," a set of chapters selected for young folks from the longer book.

Hendrik van Loon, of course, provides grownups with a wealth of good "juvenile" reading—as evidenced by the high place "The Arts" holds on the weekly book-sellers' lists of favorites. Have you tried "Van Loon's Geography" or his "Story of Mankind"—all full of colored drawings and diagrams. When an able writer who is also instinctively a good teacher writes for children, the result is usually good reading for grownups.

I know of a family who took up Hillyer's "Child's History of the World" as a winter project—reading it aloud and adding maps, poetry, stories, objects, and everything possible for each chapter. It is a most readable survey of world history that could not possibly bore any adult who isn't utterly senile in viewpoint. Hillyer also wrote "A Child's Geography of the World" and "A Child's History of Art"—each one a joy.

* * *

While on straight history background reading I must mention my own great favorite: the set of four volumes, "My Book of History," by Olive Beaupre Miller, published by the Bookhouse for Children, Chicago. Written for young people, these volumes are so delightful and enriching that one simply cannot lay them down. I have sat up nights with the thrilling tale of going around the Cape of Good Hope, or the building of the Pyramids; while the section on Mongolia, the sweeping down of the "heathen hordes" upon Central Europe is the most colorful account of this little-known period I have read. Busy women promise themselves time and again to get outside of the world histories so generously published these days—and fail to complete them through sheer heavy going. But if they will humble themselves to the level of the older child, a rich storehouse of good material on world history can be found—and so interestingly presented that each book will probably be thirstily finished.

* * *

Not alone in the field of history do the better juveniles of today offer us grownups a feast. Backgrounds of literature and art can be gained through delightful stories of the lives of famous writers and painters. Hildegarde Hawthorne has given us Nathaniel Hawthorne, in "Romantic Rebel," Longfellow in "The Poet of Craigie House," and Emerson in "Youth's Captain." "The Invincible Louisa," by Cornelia Meigs, is a juvenile about the writer of "Little Women" that is constantly being drawn out of the children's rooms of our public libraries by grownup readers. We might even add the lovely little volume about the youthful Bach—"Sebastian Bach, the Boy From Thuringia," by Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher—written for the younger children but worth a few moments of our time.

In the realm of fiction the juveniles offer to an adult reader a wealth of international and historical background material. These days there are well-written stories of boys and girls of various countries. The woman who would travel in an armchair through easy stages—and perhaps teach herself to read more and faster—can go to Poland with Eric Kelly's "The Trumpeter of Krakow," to China with Elizabeth Foreman Lewis's fascinating "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze" and "Ho-Ming, Girl of New China," can step back into the days of Richard III through Stevenson's "Black Arrow" or into Shakespeare's days with Bennett's "Master Skylark."

* * *

It is a good idea, also, to take ourselves into new fields of interest. Perhaps you feel you are not much at poetry. Take home an anthology for young people—the poems will delight you. Try Walter de la Mare's "Come Hither," or Burton Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse for Young Folks." You can teach yourself to read biography, too, by beginning on those written for young people. If you have never owned or loved pets, you can progress much toward understanding them through reading the beautiful dog stories and other animal tales written for young folks.

Do you dislike spiders and all insects? "Insect Adventures," by Fabre the naturalist, reads like a fairy tale. I have seen many a boy or girl poring over it by the hour. And through Crowder's "A Naturalist at the Seashore," or Charles Roberts' "Kindred of the Wild," the world of shore and forest will open up. We women, too, may think that chemistry, electricity, geology, or the technicalities of radio are closed subjects to us, beyond our understanding. We do not need to, if we will "become as little children" and join the young folks in finding out things. All these subjects are presented in easy-to-understand books for young people. Indeed, no field of interest need be considered beyond us. And it is really a good experience to emerge from fields that naturally interest us—into a field that never has—and to find that it does.

A Wednesday Column

Favorite Recipes In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Friend:

The "favorites" on the Women's Page have often been a help to me, so I herewith submit three favorites from our oven:

Banana Bread

Cream
½ cup sugar
⅓ cup shortening. Add
2 egg yolks and beat again. Add
1 cup ripe banana pulp (2 large bananas)
1 tablespoon sour cream or buttermilk. Sift, then measure
2 cups flour. Add
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder. Blend, then add
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Bake in greased loaf pan 1 hour at 350° F.

Oatmeal Rocks

Cream thoroughly
1 cup brown sugar
⅔ cup shortening. Add
2 well-beaten eggs. Beat. Add
4 tablespoons milk. Place in flour sifter
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon nutmeg. Add to first mixture
2 cups oatmeal
1 cup chopped walnut meats
½ cup soaked raisins. Add flour and spices. Blend thoroughly. Place by teaspoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake 20 minutes at 400° F., or until brown.

Fudge Cookies

Cream
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter (¼ lb.). Add
2 eggs beaten together.
4 tablespoons milk
2 squares melted cooking chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups flour (measured without sifting). Blend thoroughly and drop by teaspoons on greased cookie sheet. No baking powder is used. Bake approximately 15 minutes at 400° F. (Be sure to use butter as shortening.)

These three recipes are such favorites in my little household that for many years they have been constantly repeated. I have tried many oatmeal cookie recipes but none quite come up to the crunchy goodness of these. It came to me many years ago from a comrade stenographer in a prominent law firm. She is now the wife of a prominent attorney but we still both bake the oatmeal cookies.

(Mrs.) G. C. G., Nebraska.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Previous day	1,250,160
1938 volume to date	39,302,975
1937 volume to date	113,307,555

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—The stock market loitered indecisively today after small offerings had dragged leading shares down fractions to more than a point.

Near the final hour trading slowed almost to a standstill. Speculators were reluctant to follow the market on the dip and some stocks rallied feebly from the day's lows. A few shares held moderate gains.

Light Turnover

Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Dealings were about the quietest of recent weeks, with only 170,000 shares changing hands on the "big board" in the forenoon.

Steel, motor, chemical, farm implement and other groups drifted down from the tops of last week's rally. The extended stay in a restricted trading area left market followers without a clue to the main trend.

Among the losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Smelting, Air Reduction, American Can, American Telephone, New York Central, Santa Fe, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear Tire, Johns Manville, Westinghouse, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Sears Roebuck.

Scattered gainers included Allis Chalmers, Chesapeake & Ohio and Chesapeake Corp.

Rail shares encountered moderate offerings. Suspense over the anticipated ICC decision on the freight rate increase request heightened.

Armament stocks also lagged in face of England's plan for pushing its five-year spending program on war machinery and enlargement of its air force.

Some Bonds Rise

Despite absence of a definite trend the bond market recorded a considerable number of gains today.

Higher by fractions or more toward the final hour were loans of Great Northern, Alleghany Corp., American & Foreign Power, Pacific Gas, Pennsylvania, Shell Union, Interborough Rapid Transit, International Merchantile Marine and North American Edison.

U. S. Governments held to a narrow path. There were a few slight losses in treasuries.

On the loss side were bonds of Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Cleveland Union Terminal, Central of Georgia, St. Paul and Erie.

Port Rico-American Tobacco 6s gained about 9 points on small transactions.

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Light selling carried a few utilities and metals fractionally lower in the curb market today.

American Gas & Electric was off more than a point near the final hour. Smaller losers included Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B," Wright Hargreaves, and Lake Shore.

Newmont Mining gained nearly a point and Quaker Oats was up as much on small turnover.

Exempt Municipal Securities From The Maloney Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Bankhead (D-Ala) reported agreement by the Senate Banking Committee on exempting "all municipal securities" from the Maloney bill for self-regulation of "over-the-counter" dealers in securities.

The southerner said the committee had voted seven to three in an informal poll to adopt "my amendment exempting all issues of state, county, city or other governmental units" from the proposed controls.

Senator Bankhead said the only provisions pertaining to these so-called "municipal issues" would be those prohibiting "fraud and deceptive practices."

The committee was said by members to be near final agreement on the legislation sponsored by Senator Maloney (D-Conn) to permit "over-the-counter" dealers to regulate themselves through associations, similar to the old codes under the National Recovery Administration.

Increase in Airplane Passengers and Express

WASHINGTON (AP) — American airplane lines carried 1,287,580 passengers and 8,914,067 pounds of express in 1937, the Air Commerce Bureau said.

This was an increase of 119,000 passengers and 564,000 pounds of express over 1936.

The air lines, operating 386 planes, increased their mileage flown from 73,203,836 in 1936 to 76,996,163 in 1937.

Stocks in London Market Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Feature of early dealings in the stock market was the sharp decline in Mexican Eagle following Mexican Supremé Court's judgment, the stock later recovering to 7s. 9d. Canadian Eagle was 10s 4½d after 9s 7½d. Other oil securities were steady, Royal Dutch selling at £40¼.

International issues were quietly irregular. U. S. Steel sold at $55⅛, Shell Union Oil $15 17-32 and International Nickel $51,9-32, ex-dividend.

Rubber stocks were neglected and dull, but the commodity price was firmer at 7¼d. Kaffirs were inactive and steady. Copper issues were firmer, Roan Antelope selling at 18s 6d. Industrial shares were generally inactive, but Imperial Chemical Industries was traded freely.

1938 High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge

A

30⅝ 30¼ Abbott Lab (1.80a) 1 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝ + ⅜
83 36 Acme Sti (4) 3 40 40 40 Feb 15
16⅝ 8¼ Adams Exp (.60g) 5 9¾ 9⅝ 9⅝ — ⅛
30¾ 19 Adams-Millis (2a) 4 20¼ 20¼ 20¼ Feb 28
23 19⅛ Addressog (1.40) 4 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛ + ⅜
3 1⅝ Advance Ramsay 2 2 2 2 Mar 1
86¼ 48⅛ Air Reduction (1a) 10 56⅝ 55¼ 55½ —1⅝
1¼ 1 Air-Way El Appl 4 1 1 1
13⅜ 10⅝ Alas Juneau (.80a) 6 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
1⅝ 1¼ Alleghany Corp 4 1½ 1⅝ 1⅝
17⅝ 13 Alleghany pf xw 3 14 14 14 Feb 24
17⅝ 11¼ Alleghany pf$30ww 23 15¾ 14¾ 15⅝ + ⅝
17¼ 12 Alleghany pf$40ww 5 14½ 14½ 14½ + ⅞
17½ 13½ Alleghany pr pf 3 16 16 16
21¾ 18½ Allegheny Steel 1 18¾ 18¾ 18¾ + ⅜
8⅞ 7½ Allen Industries 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ — ¼
176⅛ 154¼ Al Chem & Dye (6) 1 169½ 169½ 169½ + ⅜
9¾ 8 Allied Kid (1) 1 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅜
14⅜ 11 Allied Mills (2g) 1 13 13 13 —
9⅝ 6½ Allied Stra 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
63½ 42 Allied St pf (5) 1 49 49 49 Feb 28
51¾ 38 Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e) 41 47½ 46¾ 47 + ¼
15¼ 11¾ Alpha P Cem (1) 3 13½ 13½ 13⅝ + ¼
3⅜ 2½ Amal Leather 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
34 16 Amal Leath pf 1 16 16 16 Mar 1
73½ 37 Amerada Corp (2) 1 39 39 39 —1½
66 55 Am Ag Ch Del (7½g) 1 62 62 62 Mar 1
18⅜ 11 Am Bk Note (.40e) 2 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅛ + ⅛
42½ 30⅝ Am Bk Shoe(3.40g) 4 30½ 38¾ 30½ Mar 1
91½ 70¾ Am Can (4) 5 89¾ 89 89 —1
167 163 Am Can pf (7) 1 163 163 163 Feb 21
27½ 19⅛ Am Car&Fdy(¼g) 3 23½ 23½ 23½ —1½
59 27 Am Car&F pf (4g) 1 43 43 43 —3
17⅝ 12½ Am Ch & Cab (¾e) 15 16½ 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
100½ 89½ Am Ch&Chl pf (5) 1 89½ 89½ 89½ Feb 16
102 95 Am Chicle (4a) 1 104½ 104⅛ 104½ +1⅛
8⅛ 6 Am Colortype 1 7½ 7½ 7½ Mar 1
13⅜ 10⅛ Am Com Alco (½g) 4 12 12 12 —1⅜
16⅜ 13¼ Am Crystal S (⅛e) 2 14 14 14
4¾ 3⅜ Am Encaus Tiling 1 4 4 4 Mar 1
6½ 5 Am European 1 5 5 5 Feb 3
4⅜ 3 Am & Foreign Pow 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
19¾ 12 Am & F P $6 pf 10 18 18 18 —1⅜
33¼ 16⅜ Am & F P $7 pf 4 23¾ 23 23 —1
11½ 7½ Am & F P 3 pf 3 9¾ 9⅝ 9¾ — ⅜
13 10 Am-Hawaii SS (1a) 5 11 10⅝ 10⅝ Feb 24
4⅜ 3 Am Hide&Leather 5 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
38 20 Am Hide & L pf (3) 2 21 21 21 Feb 24
37¾ 33½ Am Home Pr (2.40) 4 36¾ 36½ 36½
3½ 1⅝ Am Ice 1 2 2 2
17¾ 18½ Am Ice pf (½e) 1 18 18 18 + ⅛
7⅞ 5¾ Am International 1 7 7 7
23½ 16½ Am Locomotive 6 22¼ 22 22 — ¾
74½ 56 Am Locom pf (7g) 1 64 64 64 — ½
14½ 13⅝ Am M & Pdy (.30e) 3 13¼ 13 13¼
5¼ 3¾ Am M & Met 2 4¼ 4⅝ 4⅝ Feb 25
38¾ 30 Am Metal (3g) 2 33½ 33⅜ 33⅜ + ⅛
104 103 Am Met 6% pf (6) 2 103 103 103 Jan 31
7⅛ 4 Am Pow & Lt 5 5¼ 5 5 —
40½ 26 Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k) 4 32⅝ 31¾ 32 —1
33 22 AmP&L$5pf(.93⅝k) 4 28 27⅞ 28
14¼ 11⅛ Am Rad&St S (.60) 31 13¾ 13 13 — ⅝
22⅞ 17¼ Am Roll Mill 7 20½ 19¾ 19¾ — ⅛
78 66 Am Roll M pf (4½) 1 75½ 75½ 75½ + ½
20⅞ 17 Am Safety Raz (2) 2 19¾ 19¾ 19¾ Mar 1
14¼ 10 Am Seating (1¼g) 1 11¾ 11¼ 11¼ Mar 1
56¾ 44¼ Am Sm & Rf(1¼e) 11 51½ 50 50 —1⅝
131 221 Am Sm&R pf (7) 5 124¾ 124½ 124½ Mar 1
81⅜ 50½ Am Snuff Co (3a) 1 52 52 52 + ¼
34⅝ 23½ Am Sti Fdrs (¾e) 5 30½ 30 30 — ½
11¾ 8¼ Am Stores 4 9 8½ 8⅝ + ⅛
31 25 Am Sugar Ref (2) 2 28 27⅞ 27⅞ Feb 28
113⅛ 108½ Am Sugar pf (7) 1 112½ 112½ 113½ —1
18½ 17 Am Sumat Tob (1) 5 17½ 17 17½ + ½
149¾ 127½ Am Tel & Tel (9) 10 137¼ 136½ 136½ —1
71 60¾ Am Tobacco (5) 1 65¼ 65¼ 65¼ — ⅜
72¾ 63½ Am Tob B (5) 6 67½ 67 67
139⅝ 138¾ Am Tob pf (6) 3 139½ 139½ 139½
7⅞ 5¼ Am Type Fdrs 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Mar 1
13½ 8¾ Am Wat Wks 13 9¾ 8¼ 9¼ — ½
86 76 Am W W 1 pf (8) 1 77¾ 77¾ 77¾
5¾ 4 Am Woolen 2 5 5 5
35¾ 27 Am Wool pf 2 33¾ 33⅛ 33½ + ⅜
8½ 4¾ Am Zinc L&S 9 7⅜ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
40 34 Am Zinc pr pf(2½g) 2 37½ 37½ 37½ Jan 17
36¾ 27¾ Anaconda (½e) 99 33¾ 33⅜ 33⅞ —1
50 36 Anacon W & C 1 40 39 39 — ½
18 15½ Anchor Hk Gl(.80a) 7 17¾ 17½ 17¾ Mar 1
19 12½ Andes Copper (½g) 3 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜ Feb 18
3¼ 3⅛ A P W Paper 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ Feb 24
30⅛ 25¾ Arch-Dan-M (½e) 1 27 27 27 Mar 1
100½ 95 Armour Del pf (7) 1 98 98 98
6⅝ 5½ Armour Ill 22 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛ — ⅛
72 44 Arm Ill pr pf 13 46⅛ 45 45
94½ 90 Arm Ill pf (7) 1 94½ 94½ 94½ Jan 31
39 30¼ Armstrong Crk (¼e) 5 34½ 34½ 34½ — ¼
7½ 6⅛ Arnold Const (⅝e) 7 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ + ⅛
5⅛ 3¼ Artloom Corp 12 4½ 4⅜ 4½ Feb 25
8⅝ 6⅝ Asso Dry Goods 5 7⅛ 7¼ 7⅜ Mar 1
69 66 Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) 1 66 66 66 Feb 7
Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g) 1 83¼ 83¼ 83¼ Nov 23
Associates Inv (3a) 1 33½ 33½ 33½ Feb 26
35 32 Atch T&SF (2g) 22 33⅛ 37¾ 38 —1
72 60½ Atch T&SF pf (5) 1 66 66 66 Feb 28
27⅝ 20¼ At Cst Line (1⅛g) 2 24⅜ 24⅜ 24½ — ⅝
7¾ 5⅝ At G & W Indies 3 7 6¾ 6¾ Feb 25
14½ 9 At G & W In pf 1 12 12 12 Feb 25
24 20 Atl Refining (1) 18 24 23⅜ 23¾ — ¼
107 104½ Atl Refining pf (4) 1 106⅜ 106⅜ 106⅜ Feb 24
9¾ 7¼ Atlas Corp (.80) 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ Mar 1
43 39½ Atlas Corp pf (3) 1 40¾ 40⅜ 40⅝ — ⅛
44 42 Atlas Pow (½e) 1 48 48 48 +1
7¾ 4⅞ Atlas Tack (½g) 1 6 6 6 Feb 28
6½ 3¼ Auburn Auto 1 4⅛ 4 4 Feb 28
3½ 2¼ Austin Nichols 2¾ 2½ 2½ Mar 1
4⅝ 3½ Aviation Corp 1 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝

B

10¾ 7⅜ Bald Loco ct 13 10¼ 10 10 — ¼
10⅞ 7⅜ Balt & Ohio 12 8⅞ 9½ 9⅝ — ⅛
13¾ 9½ Balt & Ohio pf 1 12 12 12
34 30 Bangor & Ar (2½) 1 33 33 33 Mar 1
19 14½ Barber Co (1g) 3 18 17¾ 17¾ — ⅝
10½ 8 Barker Bros (¾g) 1 9 9 9 Feb 26
16⅝ 13 Barnsdall Oil (1) 20 15⅜ 15¼ 15¼ — ⅛
12¾ 10½ Bayuk Cig(.18¾e) 1 12½ 12½ 12½ Feb 28
17¾ 15 Beatrice Cream(1a) 2 16½ 16½ 16½ Feb 28
96½ 92½ Beat Crm pf ww(5) 1 92½ 92½ 92½ Feb 4
103⅞ 97 Beech-Nut PK (4a) 2 103⅛ 103⅛ 103⅝ Feb 28
8¾ 7¼ Belding-Rem (¼e) 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝ Mar 1
83 82 Belg N R pf (3.27g) 8 82 82 82 Feb 16
14½ 10⅞ Bendix Aviat 5 13⅜ 13½ 13⅝
18¾ 16⅜ Benf Ind Ln (.45e) 4 19 18¾ 19 + ⅜
40½ 29 Best & Co (2½a) 4 40½ 39 39 Feb 28
65⅞ 50⅝ Beth Steel 53 59¼ 58 58 —1⅜
16½ 14½ Beth Stl 5% pf (1) 4 15½ 15½ 15½
98½ 89½ Beth Stl 7% pf (7) 1 94 94 94 —
28 20¼ Bigelow-Sanf 1 23¾ 23¾ 23¾ — ⅜
17⅞ 12¼ Black & Decker 1 14¾ 14⅜ 14⅜ + ⅛
14 11¾ Blaw-Knox pf(.30g) 17 14 13¾ 13⅞ + ⅛
35½ 25⅞ Boeing Air (.40g) 10 30½ 29⅝ 30 — ⅜
30 23½ Bohn Al&Brass(4g) 1 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ — ¾
13⅞ 12 Bond Stra (1.60) 10 12½ 12½ 12½
19⅝ 17½ Borden Co (1.60) 5 18⅛ 18 18
28½ 21½ Borg-Warner (2a) 25 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛ + ⅛
4¾ 3 Boston & Maine 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
22¼ 16¾ Bower Roll B (½e) 2 20 20 20 Feb 25
10⅞ 7⅞ Bridgprt Br 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
26¼ 19¾ Briggs Mfg (4g) 9 23½ 22⅞ 23½ — ⅜
30½ 23 Briggs & Stratt (¾e) 1 29½ 29½ 29½ Feb 26
34 28 Bristol-Myers(2.40) 4 31¼ 30½ 31¼ Mar 1
3¾ 1¾ Bklyn & Qu Trans 1 2 2 2 + ⅛
9¾ 6⅝ Bklyn&Q Trans pf 1 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ — ¼
13⅜ 8½ Bkly-Man Tr 3 10½ 9¾ 9¾ — ⅛
37 25½ Bklyn-M Tr pf (6) 1 29⅜ 29⅜ 29⅜ — ⅜
21½ 14½ Bklyn Un Gas 3 16¼ 15¼ 16¼ Mar 1
41 35 Brown Shoe (2) 1 39 39 39 Feb 9
10 7⅝ Brunswk Balke(1g) 1 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ — ¼
9⅜ 7½ Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) 7 8½ 8⅛ 8⅜ Mar 1
6⅜ 4½ Budd Mfg 4 5½ 5⅜ 5½
5⅜ 3⅜ Budd Wheel (.20g) 2 4½ 4½ 4½ Mar 1
26 15½ Bullard Co (⅛e) 1 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛ Mar 1
31½ 24½ Bulova Watch (4) 4 31¼ 30¾ 30¾ — ½
9½ 7 Burlng Mills (1) 3 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
20¼ 16¼ Burr Add M (.30e) 1 18 18 18
3½ 2 Bush Terminal 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
11 7 Bush Term 7% deb 1 8¾ 8¾ 8¾
8⅝ 6⅜ Butler Bros (.80) 4 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅜
22 19 Butler Bros pf(1½) 1 21½ 21½ 21½ — ⅛
4⅜ 3 Butte Cop & Z (.10g) 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
11⅝ 8⅝ Byers (A M) Co 2 10¼ 10 10 — ¼
19⅜ 15¼ Byron Jackson (½e) 1 18½ 18½ 18½ + ⅛

C

24¼ 19 Calif Pack (1⅛a) 1 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ + ⅛
49¼ 40½ Calif Pack pf(3½) 1 40½ 40½ 40½ Feb 25
2½ 1½ Callahan Z-Lead 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
10¼ 6⅞ Calumet&Hec(1.10g) 6 8½ 8⅝ 8⅝ — ⅛
18⅜ 10 Campbell Wyant(1) 3 14½ 14⅜ 14½
19¾ 13½ Can Dry G Ale 10 18⅜ 18½ 18⅝ — ⅛
8½ 6¾ Canad Pacific 2 7 7 7
Cannon Mills (⅛e) 1 36 36 36 Feb 23
7½ 4⅞ Capital Ad A (½g) 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Feb 26
18 15½ Carpenter Stl (.10e) 1 17 17 17
4⅛ 3½ Carrier Corp(.35g) 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
97½ 79 Case (J I) Co (6g) 1 90 90 90 —2½
55½ 39¾ Caterpil Trac (1½e) 6 48¾ 47½ 47½ —1¼
102⅞ 100½ Caterp Trac pf (5) 1 102¼ 102¼ 102¼ Feb 26
18⅜ 14 Celanese Corp 12 16⅜ 15⅝ 15⅝ — ⅞
94 92 Celanese pr pf (7) 1 94 94 94 Jan 12
25½ 18 Celotex Cp (1.20g) 4 21½ 20⅜ 20⅝ Mar 1
38 26 Cent Aguirre (3.30g) 1 27¾ 27½ 27½ —
4⅜ 3½ Cent Foundry 3 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
11 9½ Cent Ill S N J 11 11 11 11 Feb 23
8½ 6 Cent Vio Sug (½g) 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ Feb 28
8¼ 4 CenturyRibM(.25e) 1 4 4 4
46½ 35½ Cerro de Pas (1e) 9 41⅜ 40½ 41½ —
8⅝ 6 Certain-teed Prod 1 7⅞ 7½ 7½ — ⅛
30½ 27 Champ Pap (¾e) 2 28 28 28 Feb 26
13¼ 7⅞ Chester Cab 1 10 10 10 Feb 8
36½ 31½ Ches & Ohio (1½e) 31 37⅜ 36¾ 37 + ¾
88 86 Ches & Oh pf (4) 1 86 86 86 Feb 26
44½ 37½ Ches Corp (3) 31 43¼ 42 43¼ +1⅜
1¼ ⅝ Chi & E Ill 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Feb 23
3¾ 2⅜ Chi & E Ill pf 2 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜ Feb 3
1⅜ 1 Chi & N West 3 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅜ 3 Chi & N West pf 1 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ + ⅛
1½ ⅝ Chi Grt West 4 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝
5⅝ 3 Chi Grt W pf 9 4½ 4½ 4½ Mar 1
14 11 Chi Mail Or (¼a) 1 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ — ⅝
1 ⅝ Chi M St P & P 4 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ Mar 1
1⅞ 1¼ Chi M St P & P pf 8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
12½ 9⅝ Chi Pneu Tool 4 12½ 12 12 — ½
32½ 27 Chi Pneu T rv pf (3) 1 30½ 30½ 30½ — ½
1¼ ⅞ Chi Rk Is & Pac 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Mar 1
2½ 1½ C R I & Pac 6% pf 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ Feb 28
2⅞ 1½ C R I & Pac 7% pf 1 2¾ 2 2 Mar 1
13½ 9½ Chi Yell Cab (1½g) 1 10 10 10 Feb 15
16⅜ 13⅜ Chick Cot Oil (⅛e) 1 15½ 15½ 15½ Feb 26
8⅞ 3⅝ Childs Co 11 5¼ 5 5¼ — ⅛
63½ 46⅝ Chrysler Corp 78 54⅝ 53⅜ 53⅝ — ⅛
13¾ 11⅛ City Ice & Fuel (2) 1 11½ 11¼ 11½
3¾ 2¾ City Stores 6 3½ 3¼ 3¼ Feb 26

D

7 5¾ Davega Stores (¾) 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ — ⅛
15½ 13⅜ Davega Strs pf (1¼) 1 15 15 15 Feb 17
9½ 8¼ Davison Chem (.60g) 3 9 9 9 + ⅛
25¼ 18¼ Deere & Co 63 24½ 23¾ 24½ — ¼
25 21⅞ Deere&Co pf (1.40) 6 22¾ 22⅜ 22⅝ + ⅜
15½ 12 Deisel-Wem-Gil (2g) 7 13½ 12¾ 13½ Feb 23
17⅞ 13½ Del & Hudson 6 16¼ 16 16¼ — ⅛
8½ 6½ Del Lack & West 2 7⅞ 7¾ 7⅞ — ⅛
2½ 1⅞ Den & Rio G W pf 2 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜ Feb 28
108 89 Detroit Edison (2e) 4 92½ 92 92 Mar 1
28⅜ 20¾ Diamond Mch (1.40) 2 26¼ 26 26 Mar 1
36 31½ Dist Seagram pf (1¾) 3 35½ 35½ 35½ Mar 1
9¼ 6¼ Diam T Motor (1) 1 7 7 7 Mar 1
16 12⅞ Distil Cp-Seag(1.50e) 10 14¼ 14⅜ 14¾
74½ 66 Dist Cp-S pf ww (5) 1 74 74 74 + ⅝
17 15⅝ Dixie Vortex (1⅛) 1 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜ Feb 10
22½ 17⅝ Doehler Die Cs (2g) 6 20½ 20 20½ — ¾
60⅜ 53⅜ Dome Mines (2e) 1 57 57 57 — ¼
8¼ 6 Dominion Stores 8 7 6¾ 7 Mar 1
46¼ 35 Douglas Aircraft 8 40¾ 40¼ 40¼ — ⅝
Dow Chem (¾e) 8 112 110 110
22 19¼ Dresser Mfg A (1⅛g) 1 20½ 20½ 20½ Feb 25
12⅝ 8¾ Dresser Mfg B 1 10½ 10½ 10½ + ⅛
⅝ ½ Duluth So Sh & Atl 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Mar 1
⅝ ¼ Duluth S S & A pf 9 ⅝ ½ ½ Feb 28
3½ 2½ Dunhill Int 1 2¾ 2¾ 2¾ Feb 21
10 10 Duplan Silk (1) 5 10 10 10 Feb 3
123⅜ 106 du Pont de N (¼e) 14 120¾ 117¼ 117¼ —3½
135½ 132 du Pont deb (6) 1 134 134 134 Feb 25
113⅞ 111 du Pont pf (4½) 6 114 113¾ 114 + ⅛

E

7⅛ 5 Eastern Roll Mills 2 6 5⅞ 5⅞ — ⅛
167 149½ Eastman Kod(3⅓e) 3 156½ 156⅜ 156½ — ½
21⅝ 15½ Eaton Mfg (¾e) 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ Mar 1
4¾ 3¼ Elfingon Schild 9 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝ — ⅛
4 3⅛ El&Mus Ind (.10g) 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
21½ 15⅝ El Auto Lite (½e) 7 19¾ 19½ 19½ — ⅛
10⅝ 8 Elec Boat (.60g) 2 9 9 9 + ⅛
13⅝ 8¼ El Power & Lt 24 10⅝ 9⅞ 9⅞ — ⅛
40 26 El Pow&Lt $6 pf 4 34 34 34 +1⅛
43 30 El Pow&Lt pf 5 38 38 38 Mar 1
31 26 El Stor Bat (2) 3 30½ 30½ 30½
¾ ½ Elk Horn Coal 1 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ Mar 1
2½ 1¾ Elk Horn C pf 3 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ Feb 23
22 17 El Paso N Gas (2a) 9 21 20½ 21 — ⅝
40¾ 34½ Endicott-Johns (2) 3 37¼ 37¼ 37¼ Feb 9
6½ 3⅝ Engelhard (B P) 5 17⅜ 17 17 — ⅛
49⅞ 40 Eng P S $5 pf (5) 5 45⅛ 45⅛ 45⅛ +1⅛
54 43¼ Eng PS pf ww (5½) 1 45½ 45½ 45½ Feb 21
62½ 50 Eng PS "S pf (6) 1 53½ 53½ 53½ Mar 1
2⅞ 1⅝ Equit Off Bldg 3 2½ 2½ 2½ — ⅛
6¼ 3 Erie R R 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
9⅝ 5¼ Erie 1 pf 1 5¾ 5¾ 5¾ — ¼
7 3½ Erie 2 pf 2 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜ Feb 24
5¼ 3⅝ Eureka V Cleaner 3 4½ 4⅜ 4½ Mar 1
10½ 7½ Evans Products 2 9½ 9¼ 9¼ —
1¾ 1⅜ Exchange Buffet 2 1½ 1½ 1½ Feb 4

F

33½ 24 Fairbanks M (1) 21 30¾ 30 30½ + ⅜
1 150 150 150 Mar31
33 28½ Fajardo Sugar (1e) 2 31¼ 31¼ 31½ — ¼
10⅛ 8 Fed Lt & Trac (1g) 2 10½ 10⅜ 10½ + ¼
74 70 Fed Mog&Smith (5g) 1 70 70 70 Jan 31
98½ 96½ Fed M & Sm pf (7) 2 96½ 96½ 96½ Feb 21
4⅝ 3½ Fed Mot Truck 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
4⅝ 3 Fed Screw Works 1 4 4 4 Feb 25
2 1⅜ Fed Wat Svc A 3 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ Mar 1
18⅝ 14⅜ Federat D Sts (¾e) 1 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
79 67⅞ Fed D Strs pf (4½) 1 75½ 75 75½ Mar 1
33½ 27 Fid P F Ins (1.60a) 3 31¼ 31¼ 31¼ — ¼
25½ 18⅞ Firestn T&R (½e) 1 20⅞ 20⅞ 20⅞ — ¼
92 85½ Firest T&R pf (6) 1 88½ 88½ 88½ — ⅜
24⅞ 28 First Nat Strs (⅝e) 3 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ Feb 28
18⅜ 14⅝ Flintkote (1) 5 17½ 17¼ 17¼ — ⅜
29½ 23½ Florence Stv(3½g) 3 26 25 26 Feb 25
21 16 Florsheim Sh A (¼e) 2 16 16 16 Feb 18
3 2½ Follansbee Bros 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ Feb 25
Food Machin (2½) 4 30 29½ 29½ Feb 25
20½ 14½ Foster Wheeler 2 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝ —
8⅝ 3½ Francisco Sugar 1 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ Feb 23
28 22½ Freeport Sulph (2) 5 26½ 26½ 26½ — ⅝

G

2¼ 1¾ Gabriel Co A 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ —
5 3½ Gair(Robert) 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
16 12½ Gair (Robert) pf 1 14 14 14 — ½
7½ 5½ Gar Wood Ind(¼g) 1 6¾ 6¾ 6¾
7¾ 5½ Gen Am Investors 2 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ Feb 28
97 93¾ Gen Am Inv pf (6) 1 95 95 95 Feb 23
45⅛ 35⅛ Gen Am Tr (2½g) 10 43¼ 42⅛ 43¼ Mar 1
9 7⅞ Gen Baking (.60a) 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞ —
8¼ 3½ Gen Bronze 2 4 4 4 —
12 8¾ Gen Cable 1 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜
29⅞ 17½ Gen Cable A 2 20½ 19½ 20½ Mar 1
73 56 Gen Cable pf (7g) 1 65 65 65 Feb 28
28 24⅜ Gen Cigar (½e) 21 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝ Feb 28
45⅝ 36⅛ Gen Elec (2.20g) 67 41 40½ 40½ — ⅝
33⅜ 30 Gen Foods (2) 4 31¾ 31⅜ 31⅝ + ¼
1⅝ 1 Gen Gas & Elec A 5 1½ 1 1 Mar 1
57¼ 50¾ Gen Mills (3) 1 56 56 56 Mar 1
38¼ 29⅝ Gen Motors (½e) 68 35⅝ 35 35½ — ⅝
116 113½ Gen Motors pf (5) 1 115½ 115½ 115½ + ⅛
51⅝ 44⅛ Gen Out Advert 2 5½ 5½ 5½ Mar 1
31⅝ 26 Gen Out Ad A(1½g) 1 30 30 30 Feb 28
39⅞ 34⅞ Gen Print Ink (.80g) 4 36¾ 36¼ 36¼ —
2½ 1½ Gen Pub Service 2 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ — ⅛
26½ 18⅝ Gen Ry Sig (½e) 2 24¼ 24 24 + ¼
3 2 Gen Real & Util 5 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝ + ⅛
18 15 Gen Real & Util pf 4 18⅜ 18½ 18⅜ + ¼
28 19½ Gen Refract (2g) 1 24½ 24½ 24½ — ½
14 10⅝ Gen Thea Eq (1¼g) 1 11⅜ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
20 15½ Gen Time Inst (1) 3 16½ 16½ 16½ Feb 28
14½ 10⅛ Gen T & Rub(¼g) 4 13 12⅞ 13 + ¼
21 16⅝ Gillette Saf R (¼e) 9 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝ — ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf(5) 61 85½ 85 85 —
9⅝ 6⅞ Gimbel Bros 2 8 8 8 —
58 58 Gimbel Brs $6 pf(6) 1 54¾ 54¾ 54¾ Feb 28
37½ 30¼ Glidden Co (2) 3 33 32⅞ 33⅛ —
51½ 43⅞ Glidden cv pf (3½) 2 46 38 38 —6¾
3½ 3⅛ Gobel (Adolph) 2 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ —
Goebel Brew (.30) 3 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜ —
Goodrich (B F) 5 17⅞ 17 17 — ⅛
Goodrich (B F) pf(5) 5 53½ 53 53 Feb 28
Goodyr T & R (¼e) 31 22¾ 22 22 — ⅜
Goodyr T&R pf (5) 1 88¾ 88¾ 88¾ —1
Goth Silk Hosiery 1 4½ 4½ 4½ + ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot 71 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜ + ⅛
Granby Con Min 1 5 5 5
Grand Union 2 1½ 1½ 1½ Mar 1
Grand Un pf (½k) 1 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ + ⅝
GraniteCitySt(1⅛g) 1 16⅜ 16¼ 16¾ — ¼
Grant (W T) 1.80e) 2 25½ 25½ 25½ — ¼
Grant (WT) pf (1) 2 23½ 23⅜ 23½ + ¼
Gt Nor 1 Ore ctf(⅝e) 2 12½ 12½ 12½
Gt North Ry pf(2g) 14 24½ 23⅝ 23⅝ — ⅝
Gt Wst Sug (2.40a) 1 30 30 30
Green (H L) (1.50a) 3 18¼ 18 18 — ⅛
GreyhoundCorp(.50) 20 10¼ 9¾ 10 — ¼
Greyhound pf (.50) 9 8½ 7⅞ 8 —
Guantan Sugar 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Gulf Mob & North 3 8 8¼ 8 Feb 23
Gulf Mob& pf (2½g) 1 19 19 19 Feb 28
Gulf States Util(3½g) 1 32 32 32 Feb 15

H

7 5¾ Hall (W F) Printing 2 7 7 7 —
21¼ 17 Hamil Watch (¾a) 1 17¾ 17¾ 17¾ Feb 22
23 20 Har-Walker (⅝e) 8 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅛ —
7¾ 5 Hat Corp A (.30e) 1 6⅝ 6½ 6½ — ⅛
5¾ 1⅝ Hayes Body 1 2 2 2 —
85 68 Hazel-Atlas Gl (5) 1 85 85 85 Feb 24
7⅞ 6 Hecker Prod (.80) 11 7⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ — ⅛
84 69 Heinz (H W) (5a) 1 84 84 84 Feb 25
17 13⅝ Hercules Motor (1) 1 15½ 15 15½ + ⅛
58 49¾ Hercules Powd (.40e) 9 56 56 56 Mar 1
43⅛ 43½ Hershey Choc (3) 1 43⅜ 43⅛ 43⅛ Feb 5
93 64½ Hersh Ch cv pf (4a) 1 92 92 92 — ¼
19⅛ 18⅛ Hinde&Dau Pap(2) 1 20 20 20 +1½
22¼ 17 Holland Furn(1e) 30 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛ —
11 8¼ Hollander (A) 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ Feb 28
35½ 18¼ Holly Sugar (3¾e) 3 18¾ 18¼ 18¼ Feb 28
65⅜ 63½ Homestake M (4½) 9 60 59½ 60 —
25 21⅞ Houd-HershA(2½) 1 24 24 24 Feb 28
11⅞ 8¼ Houd-HershB(1½) 6 10 10 10 —
51½ 46½ Household Fin(4a) 3 51 51 51 — ⅛
90 83½ Household F pf(5) 3 90 90 90 Feb 24
8⅝ 6¼ Houston Oil 10 8¼ 8½ 8¼ —
53⅜ 41½ Howe Sound (3a) 2 50 49½ 50 Mar 1
3⅝ 1½ Hudson & Man 1 1½

Business and Industry • Commerce and Finance

1937 Corporate Profits Above 1936—Shrink in Last Quarter

Yugoslavia Unifies Co-operative Units Under New Decree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A glimpse of how the new countries born at the close of the World War are gradually welding their various components into unified states was seen when the text of the new co-operative charter for Yugoslavia was received here.

The Act, finally adopted after years of discussion, replaces no less than 18 acts and decrees dealing with the co-operative movements which existed in pre-war Serbia, Montenegro, Austria, Hungary, Macedonia, and which in consequence were regulated by separate laws and regulations differing in some cases very widely.

The Act was finally adopted by the Yugoslav Parliament last July and came into operation in the fall of 1937.

Section 1 of the Act defines a co-operative society as a society with unlimited membership and a varying amount of capital in which each member has a direct share, the purpose of the society being to promote the economic welfare of its members.

Section 33 of the Act lays down further that "in principle" each member of a co-operative society has only one vote whereas in joint stock companies, the normal method is to allow one vote to each share. An exception to the co-operative one man, one vote principle is made for marketing co-operative societies which are allowed to grant up to five votes per person in the event of any members shouldering more than average financial responsibilities.

Every co-operative society under the new law is obliged to be affiliated to an "auditing union" comprising not less than 300 affiliated societies—or 100 in the case of productive or insurance societies. Auditors representing these unions are given free passes on the State railways.

The various State departments concerned are entitled to supervise the work of the co-operative societies.

In order to promote the co-operative movement, the Government has undertaken to set aside 2 per cent of the net surplus of the State Mortgage Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank together with 10 per cent of the net surplus of the State Lottery.

It is expected that these allocations will amount to 4,000,000 dinars annually.

Levy on Undistributed Profits In Tax Bill Presages Battle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The House formally received the 1938 tax bill today intended to smooth out existing inequities in the revenue laws and to modify the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes.

It was accompanied by a 70-page report from the committee majority headed by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, which sought rather to explain the proposed changes than to meet the Republican charges that the measure retains levies which they assert caused the business slump.

Divide on Party Lines

The committee in making its report divided on party lines, 17 to 7. The minority report was issued last night. Republicans accused the majority of seeking to "purge" the business community of opponents of its policies through the new tax on closely held corporations, called section "1-B."

The majority report today declared that this section would affect not more than 600 corporations, but while this number is small, it declared—"such corporations constitute the companies which have chiefly been used to avoid individual surtaxes." It added—

"Title 1-B is designed to have a salutary effect in preventing the accumulation of corporate surplus to accomplish this type of avoidance."

Accompanying the majority report was a presentation of the separate views of two democrats, John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Arthur P. Lamneck of Ohio. They agreed with the majority on all points except the new 1-B tax. They urged elimination of this feature from the bill, and that section 102 be strengthened in its place which imposes penalties on corporations improperly accumulating surplus to avoid individual surtaxes.

The majority report said that the bill's purpose is "to improve our existing revenue system, to remove inequities to equalize the tax burden and to stimulate business activities," all without diminishing the federal revenue.

Keep Undistributed Profits Tax

Summarizing the principal changes the committee said Treasury statistics on the undistributed profits tax on 1936 indicated it "went far toward closing a loophole which had existed in the income tax law since its inception in 1913."

"Much tax avoidance had undoubtedly occurred in years prior to 1936, by the avoidance of individual surtaxes through the retention of profits by corporations when such retention was unnecessary."

The tax imposed on undistributed profits in 1936 ranged from 7 to 27 per cent on top of a normal tax ranging from 8 to 15 per cent. The new bill proposes exemption from the undistributed profits tax for corporations earning up to $25,000 a year, and a 20 per cent undistributed profits tax for corporations earning more than that.

Telling of complaints as to the undistributed profits levy, the committee said that in certain cases they are justified, "although in many cases the hardships seem to have been exaggerated."

"On the basis of the facts," it added, "your committee believes that the principle of the undistributed profits tax is sound and should be retained."

Rough weather confronted the tax bill in the Senate Finance Committee. The measure is expected to get through the House in relatively short order with debate starting Thursday, but a survey of sentiment in the Senate Committee indicates a majority favoring repeal of the undistributed profits tax. The real fight will probably come on the floor of the Senate and in the conference between the House and Senate after the respective versions of the measure have passed the two chambers.

The minority offered three major reasons for its rejection of the Democratic draft of the bill—

"1. The retention of the vicious and indefensible principle of the undistributed profits tax, which we have at all times vigorously opposed.

"2. The imposition of an unwarranted and discriminatory penalty tax on closely held or family corporate business organizations.

"3. The absence of such a limitation on the taxation of capital gains as would increase the revenue from this source by encouraging rather than preventing, capital transactions and the investment of new funds in productive enterprise."

"We favor, and the country demands," the report said, "the outright, unconditional repeal of the undistributed profits tax . . . the sole reason it is continued by the majority is for face-saving purposes."

"The only witness appearing before the Committee in behalf of this tax," the report said, "was the Under Secretary of the Treasury (Roswell Magill).

"The present bill constitutes a tacit admission by the majority of their grievous and inexcusable blunder in enacting this pernicious law. They have been forced by hostile public opinion to most ingloriously retreat from the Tugwell-Oliphant Philosophy underlying this measure."

Savings Deposits' Gain of 18 P. C. Is Reported by FHLB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Savings invested in 1175 Federal savings and loan associations increased 18.64 per cent in the 12 months between December 31, 1936, and December 31, 1937, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Private share investments in these associations totaled $476,719,323 at the close of 1936. On June 30 last year, aggregate savings had increased to $523,577,893, or 19.6 per cent. At the end of 1937, the total had risen to $565,592,647, or 16 per cent during the half year. Figures are based upon regular reports received from identical institutions and do not include all Federal associations in the United States, because some were chartered recently.

There were 1338 Federal associations on December 31, of which 153 were not included in the board's survey. Investors in all Federals numbered 850,000 on the same date. Assets of the 1328 Federals totaled $1,110,529,000 on December 31, an increase of $325,529,000 over the figure of $785,000,000 for all Federals at the end of 1936.

While comprehensive figures for all types of institutions during 1937 are not available, a "significant comparison" may be made between the trends of long-term private capital invested in Federal savings and loan associations and in commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and postal savings, says the Federal Home Loan Bank Review.

During 1937, there were substantial declines both in demand deposits and in total deposits of commercial banks. Commercial bank time deposits, however, for all member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the first six months of 1937 increased by $389,000,000.

Industrial Profits in '37 Top '36 by 8.5 P. C., Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of industrial companies for 1937 increased 8.5 per cent compared with 1936, according to an analysis of reports from 1020 industrial firms, made by the National City Bank in its monthly letter. The total was $1,837,941,000, compared with $1,693,488,000, the figures being after taxes and charges but before dividends.

There was an increase in the net worth of these companies from $16,754,542,000 to $17,253,130,000, a rise of 3 per cent.

Reports from 255 companies alone for the fourth quarter showed net profits of $228,993,000, a decline of 34.2 per cent, compared with the last quarter of 1936.

Seven major fertilizer companies showed the largest percentage gain over 1936, with an increase in profits of 293.7 per cent. Railway equipment profits, shown in reports from 19 firms, were up 214.4 per cent. Petroleum net was up 24.5 per cent; amusements, up 38 per cent; electrical equipment, up 33.3 per cent; iron and steel up 57.8 per cent; paper and paper products up 66.8 per cent.

A tabulation of inventories of 215 companies was also presented by the bank showing a rise of 14.2 per cent on Dec. 31, 1937, compared with a year earlier.

Earnings on Downgrade

Commenting on the analysis, the bank says:

"The profits of leading companies which have issued their annual reports for last year make an extremely uneven showing. Many representative companies in different lines, particularly in the durable goods industries, make further gains in sales and earnings, thus continuing their course of recovery from the low point of 1932. A number reported 'in the black,' for the first time in five to seven years.

"On the other hand, the profits of many leading companies in the consumers' goods industries turned downward last year, because the increase in their operating costs ran ahead of the increase in sales. Even in those cases where dollar profits were larger, the margin of profit on sales was usually narrower, due to the rise in costs.

"This 'squeezing' of profit margins became more pronounced as the year progressed. Whereas a group of some 200 leading corporations, which issue quarterly figures, started out the year with a gain of 53 per cent in combined net profits for the first quarter as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, the gain in the second quarter was reduced to 24 per cent and in the third to only 18 per cent, while profits in the fourth quarter fell 34 per cent below those of a year previous.

Last Quarter Net Reduced

"Earnings during the final quarter were cut not only by the slowing down of business volume, but also by the decline in commodity prices and the consequent writing-down of inventories to market, and by year-end reserves for taxes, including the surtax on undistributed income.

"Many companies, in fact, reported larger profits for the first nine months of 1937 than for the full year, indicating that any operating profits during the fourth quarter were wiped out by year-end adjustments and reserves.

"An examination of the tabulation will show that most of the sharp gains in earnings occurred in those industries which enjoyed a further expansion in sales volume last year.

"As profit margins in important industries diminished during the course of the year, or disappeared entirely, the incentive to expand plant and equipment naturally was reduced. This undoubtedly was one of the chief causes for the curtailment of capital expenditures last year, which in turn affected the industries producing capital goods.

"The fact that activity in some of the 'heavy industries,' such as machinery and equipment, was relatively well maintained during the latter months of the year was due to their back-logs of old orders—not to current bookings."

Heads Builders

© Harris & Ewing

Col. Horatio B. Hackett

Former Director of Housing of the Public Works Administration, Elected President of Thompson-Starrett, Inc. He Was Also Elected a Director. In 1937 Colonel Hackett Resigned From the PWA and Returned to Private Industry as the Vice-President of Coath & Coss of Chicago, General Contractors, and Also as Vice-President of the Chicago Venetian Blind Company

Bucyrus-Erie Net Up

CHICAGO (AP)—Bucyrus-Erie Co. reported net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, after charges and $21,560 federal surtax, of $1,892,543, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.20 a share on 1,215,667 common shares, compared with the 1936 figure of $1,308,509 or 72 cents a share on 1,256,968 shares.

Jones Asks Banks To Co-operate In Releasing Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Wholehearted co-operation of banks in meeting every legitimate demand for credit that induces employment and produces wealth" was asked of the nation's bankers by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in a letter addressed to banks and bankers throughout the country.

Mr. Jones' letter stated that the RFC would take loan applications as heretofore, but that it greatly preferred that the banks originate the loans and participate in them. He said that there would be no hard and fast rule for RFC participation but that "the purpose and circumstances in each instance will govern."

"Many industrial loans are good that are not necessarily desirable for a bank," he said, "because profit on the loan will depend too much on the profitable operation of the borrower. This is the type of loan we would like the co-operation of banks in making, where employment will be provided, and the security will reasonably assure ultimate liquidation of the loan.

"Borrowers need to have definite maturities that they can hope to meet, very much longer than has been the custom in commercial banking.

"The small units in business and industry comprise the major part of it, and loans that will give employment even for a few people will stimulate business and relieve the government relief rolls to that extent.

"I am aware that some want to borrow who have no reasonable assurance of being able to repay the loans, but many of these can be helped if we take the pains to examine into and work out a program for them.

Steel Makers Find Some Encouraging Signs in Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While steel makers found many signs of business improvement during the past week, maintenance of the national ingot output at the rate of 30 per cent, unchanged from the previous week, suggests that increased buying of some steel products is not yet substantial enough to indicate a definite uptrend is near, according to a weekly review by Iron Age.

Nevertheless, sales offices in many steel-consuming areas find a better feeling among consumers and report actual buying for February shows gains ranging as high as 30 per cent above January.

Four of the nine principal steel-producing districts this week scheduled higher rates of production as a result of the improved buying, while two districts reported a decline and three were unchanged.

More significant than the steel operating rate's inability to rebound in the first week of March are the fair prospects for revision of the controversial undistributed profits tax, a breaking of the used car jam, a favorable freight rate decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission (an 11 per cent increase is forecast) and rather strong indications that the Administration at Washington is prepared to call a truce at least until after the November elections in efforts to pass new legislation opposed by industry.

Still more tangible evidence supporting hope for a spring recovery in steel demand is the recall of 20,000 idle automobile workers at Detroit and plans by some automobile makers, such as Plymouth, to lift operating schedules from three days at present to four days a week.

Manufacturers Plan Study Of Working Conditions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers has announced the appointment of a national committee to study methods of improving industrial working conditions.

Charles R. Hook, association president, said the committee would be headed by Frank Purnell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio. H. C. Beaver, president of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J., will serve as vice-chairman.

The study will include such subjects as plant medical services, sanitation, lighting, heating, ventilation and safety.

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AMOUNTS AND MATURITIES

$1,855,000 due each year 1939–1943
1,755,000 " " " 1944–1948
$1,350,000 due each year 1949–1953
1,320,000 " " " 1954–1958
$1,160,000 due each year 1959–1968

YIELDS

1939 – .60%
1940 – 1.10
1941 – 1.50
1942 – 1.70
1943 – 1.90
1944 – 2.10%
1945 – 2.25
1946 – 2.40
1947 – 2.50
1948 – 2.60%
1949 – 2.70
1950 – 2.80
1951 – 2.85
1952 – 2.90%
1953 – 2.95
1954–58 – 3.00
1959–63 – 3.05
1964–68 – 3.10

(Accrued interest to be added)

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, Attorneys, New York City.

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Hornblower & Weeks — Laurence M. Marks & Co. — Wood, Gundy & Co. Incorporated — Stern Brothers & Co. Kansas City, Mo. — Hayden, Miller & Co. Cleveland

Central Republic Company Chicago — Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc. Boston — A. C. Allyn and Company of New England, Inc. — Green, Ellis & Anderson — Roosevelt & Weigold Incorporated

Mississippi Valley Trust Company St. Louis — First National Bank & Trust Company of Minneapolis — The Boatmen's National Bank St. Louis — Equitable Securities Corporation

Reynolds & Co. — Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc. Chicago — Jackson & Curtis — Morse Bros. & Co. Incorporated — Rutter & Co. — Schlater, Noyes & Gardner Incorporated — Ernst & Co.

Schwabacher & Co. — Gregory & Son Incorporated — Sterling National Bank & Trust Company — Mason-Hagan, Inc. Richmond — J. N. Hynson & Co., Inc. — The Illinois Company of Chicago

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Minneapolis — Wells-Dickey Co. Minneapolis — R. D. White & Co. — Yarnall & Co. Philadelphia — B. B. Robinson & Co. Los Angeles — Kaiser & Co. San Francisco — Granberry & Co.

Stroud & Co. Philadelphia — The Robinson-Humphrey Co. Atlanta — Moncure Biddle & Co. Philadelphia — Donnellan & Co. San Francisco — Starkweather & Co. — Mitchell, Herrick & Co. Cleveland

Wheelock & Cummins, Inc. Des Moines — Chace, Whiteside & Co., Inc. Boston — Jenks, Gwynne & Co. — Stein Bros. & Boyce Baltimore — Schmidt, Poole & Co. Philadelphia — Watkins, Morrow & Co. Birmingham

Boston, March 2, 1938.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Long Term Control Of Industry Seen As New Deal Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The purpose of President Roosevelt's plans for a proposed antimonopoly drive is not necessarily to break up monopoly as such, but to end industrial price stabilization, according to an analysis in the March issue of Fortune.

The story explains that "the radical New Dealer still uses the word 'monopoly'—meaning, one to sell—when he is talking about 'oligopoly' —meaning, few to sell—because if you made a speech denouncing oligopoly no one would know what you were talking about."

It is pointed out that the group which now "apparently has the ear of the President" is the Leon Henderson school, which believes in flexible prices, and that the program of WPA Economist Henderson also has the active support of Thomas Corcoran and Benjamin Cohen, close Presidential advisers.

See Unified Plan

"The New Dealers mean business," Fortune states. "Nearly all of the radical New Dealers are agreed that the Government must whack at sticky prices. Underneath the seemingly chaotic moves of the Administration there are at least the beginnings of a consistent and unified plan.

"The method of the New Deal will not be to engage in head-on combat with industry. What is apparently on the New Deal books is a long-term campaign of encirclement.

"The Administration will attempt to build up medium-sized, locally managed enterprise. In order to make this sort of enterprise independent of the big banks and the New York capital market, the Administration intends to give the small businessman access to cheap money by working out a co-ordinated plan for financing him through the SEC and the RFC. The private banks will not lose by this plan, for they will be given an opportunity to take the business when and as they want it.

"The first engagement is already being fought on the financial front. The second engagement will be fought over the question of 'streamlining' the anti-trust laws. The streamlining will be designed to throw the burden of proof on industry, not the government.

"The third engagement will be on the patent-law front. As they now stand, the patent laws are so stringent that industry itself has had in many cases to adopt the self-protective practice of pooling its patents.

"The current New Deal plan is to revise the laws in such a way that the inventor will continue to get his royalties, but no single industrialist will be allowed to monopolize an invention. Patents, in effect, will be open to all comers who are in a position to pay royalties."

Expect Spending Program

"None of the proposed engagements promise to be major," Fortune states. "The campaign against monopoly will be supplemented by a spending program, in which naval construction will play some part.

"The government also hopes to get a housing boom started (1) by persuading manufacturers of building materials to lower prices and (2) by inducing William Green to agree to lower hourly wages in the building trades. The bait here to either party is volume—volume of business, volume of employment.

"But the businessman doesn't want to be caught cutting prices. His brothers regard price competition as chiseling, not as something that is real or valid competition. The businessman tends to regard the chiseler as a wretch. But he fails to apply the word 'monopolist' to the opposite of the chiseler.

"The radical New Dealers would prefer to see big industries set their own houses in order. They would prefer to see them lower prices, and take the cut out of dividends, not out of labor.

"As a matter of fact, the radical New Dealers aren't asking the conservatives to take a loss. Flexible prices in any one industry may mean lowered profits. But if prices were flexible throughout the entire economic system, depressions, so the New Dealers argue, would be short and sharp—on the 1921 model, rather than long and draggingly painful.

"If a tax on bigness is in the cards, it would probably be on net income before interest on funded debt. Their idea here would be not to penalize companies with a small bonded indebtedness or none at all. But in hinting at a tax on bigness, the radical New Dealers realize they are moving onto ground that is politically very dangerous. Besides, bigness sometimes promotes efficiency, and a blanket tax might prove discriminatory."

New Offering

An offering of $2,600,000 City of Chicago water revenue certificates of indebtedness, due $300,000 annually Feb. 15, 1943-47, $100,000 May 1, 1952, and $500,000 May 1, 1953 and 1954, is being made by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and including Lehman Brothers, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Darby & Co., Inc., and E. R. Rollins & Sons, Inc. The 1943-47 maturities, bearing a 2 per cent coupon, are priced to yield 2.10 to 2.50 per cent, and the certificates due 1952-54, carrying a 3½ per cent coupon, to yield 2.75 to 2.85 per cent.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future, 10.00; export, 10.02. Tin steady; spot and nearby, 42.00; future, 42.12½. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.50-55; East St. Louis, 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future, 4.75. Quicksilver, 72.50-74.00. Wolframite, 22.00 nom. Iron, aluminum, antimony and platinum unchanged.

Elected to Wool Top Exchange

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the board of governors of the New York Wool Top Exchange, Henry Edward Hird of Garfield, N. J., was elected to membership. Mr. Hird is vice president and secretary of Samuel Hird & Sons, Inc., who manufacture wool worsted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
30 2¾s '43-40 June	106.10	106.9	106.9
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.11	107.11	107.11
7 3½s '46-43	108.14	108.11	108.14
4 4s '44-54	113.8	113.8	113.8
10 2¾s '47-45	104.24	104.24	104.24
30 3s '48-46	106.7	106.7	106.7
5 3½s '46-46	107	107	107
13 4¼s '52-47	117.25	117.23	117.23
1 2¾s '51-48	102.26	102.26	102.26
5 3½s '52-49	106.23	106.23	106.23
21 3½s '52-49	100.13	100.11	100.13
50 2¾s '54-51	101.30	101.30	101.30
30 3s '55-51	104.30	104.30	104.30
2 2½s '60-55	102.26	102.22	102.26

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	104.25	104.25	104.25
10 3s '49-44	104.8	104.8	104.8

Home Owners' Loan

18 2¾s '49-39	102.12	102.9	102.12
4 2¾s '44-42	102.4	102.4	102.4
3 3s '52-44	104.8	104.4	104.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	94	94	94
149 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38	36½	36⅞
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	105⅜	104½
30 Am & For P5s 2030	57	56½	56⅝
11 AmIOChem 5½s '49	104½	104⅜	104½
4 Am Int 5½s '49	92	92	92
21 Am T&T 5½s '43	113½	113⅜	113⅜
16 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101½	101½
11 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
10 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	104⅜	104½	104½
19 Arm Del 4s '55	91½	91	91½
11 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109¼
24 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	99½	99¼	99¼
31 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101½	101½	101½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	88	88	88
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
2 A C Line 4½s '64	71	71	71
4 B&O rfg 6s '95	35¼	34½	34½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	65¾	65¾	65¾
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	31½	30⅝	30¾
16 B&O 5s '96F	30¾	30½	30¾
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	31	30½	30½
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	28	25¾	25
1 B&O 4s '48	60¾	60¾	60¾
● B&O 5s S W '50	41½	41½	41½
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	119	119	119
5 Bell TPa 5s '60C	127½	127½	1 17½
8 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Bost&Me 5s '67	44	44	44
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
11 Bkly Man Tr.4½s '66	53¼	52½	52½
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	75½	75½	75½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	102	102	102
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106	106	106
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	91	91	91
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120½	120½	120½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Can Pac 5s '54	101⅜	101¼	101¼
6 Can Pac 4s '60	95⅝	95½	95½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	101	101	101
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Celotex 4½s '47 w w	71½	71	71½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	6	6	6
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99	99	99
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
25 Cen Pac 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	89	88¾	88¾
15 C & O 4½s '92	119¾	119½	119½
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	96⅞	96½	96¾
14 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	96¾	97
4 C & O rfg 3½s '61 A	102	101⅜	102
23 C B & Q 4½s '77	95	95	95
13 C B & Q gen 4s '58	104	103¾	103¾
29 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	106⅜	106	106⅜
7 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	102½	102	102¼
2 Chi & Ill 5s '51	15½	15½	15½
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	14	14	14
2 Chi I & L 5s '47	13	13	13
42 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	11½	11½
4 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	4	4	4
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	30	30
2 Chi & NW rfg 5s2037	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5½	5½	5½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5½	5⅝
14 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	16	16	16
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	8½	8½	8½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	86	85⅝	85⅝
10 Ch & Wn Ind 4s '52	90	89½	90
2 Cin UnTerm 5s '57 C	108¾	108¼	108¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	66	66	66
2 Clev Cl Iron 4½s'50	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	95	94½	94⅝
1 Clev Nn Term 5s'73	87	87	87
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	83	82½	82½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	62	62	62
4 Col & So 4½s'80	43	41½	41½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95	95	95
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92½	92½
10 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
7 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	98¾	98¼	98¾
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s'4 '42	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Com'l Inv Tr.3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112	112	112
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Comwth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Con Coal Del 5s '50	46¼	45½	46¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	108	108	108
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	100¼	100	100
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103½	103¾
7 D & R G 4s '36	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 D & R G West 5s '55	7½	7½	7½
1 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	3½	3½	3½
6 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅜	108¼	108¼
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¾	100½	100½
2 Erie 3d & E 5s '41	109¼	109¼	109¼
21 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	15⅝	15½	15⅝
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	62	62	62
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	55¼	55¼	55½
2 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100¼	100	100
3 Fed Lt 6s '42 st	85	85	85
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	92¾	92½	92¾
2 Fond J&G 4s '82 ct	1½	1½	1½
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97	97
4 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103½	103¼	103½
5 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	103	103	103
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	51	50	50
8 Goodrich 4½s '56	97½	97¼	97½
4 Goodrich 6s '45	91¾	91¼	91¼
8 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	95½	95½	95½
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
13 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107¼	107¼	107½
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92½	92	92
18 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	81¼	82
15 Gulf St Util 4s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Hocking V 4½s '99	118	118	118
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	58	58	58
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	21⅜	20	20
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20½	20½	20½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	40¼	40	40
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
36 Ill Cen 4½s '66	36¼	36	36
9 IC&CBL&NO 5s '63 A	41	40½	40½
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
24 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
36 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56½	56½
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55	55	55
1 Interb R Tr ½s '32	19	18½	18½
69 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 O	54¾	53½	53¾
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50	49¾	50
2 Int Paper 5s '47	87	86⅝	86⅝
76 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88	87¾	88
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	58½	58½
24 Int T&T 5s '55	63½	62½	62½
2 Jones&Lgn8l4½s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
7 K S South 5s '50	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	97	97	97
18 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102¾	103
1 Las Gas 5s '39	88	88	88
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	24	24	24
13 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98¾	98⅝
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	77	76¼	76¼
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
5 Louis & N un 4s '40	103½	103½	103½
3 Lou Gas & El 2½s '66	104	104	104
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
4 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
1 Met Ed 4½s '62	108½	108½	108½
11 Mid El Ry&L 5s '61 B	101	100¾	100¾
17 Mid El Ry&L 5s '71	100¼	100	100¼
2 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	12⅞	12
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	47¾	47¾	47¾
23 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	5	5
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	24	24	24
10 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	24¾	23½	23½
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	7	6¾	6¾
2 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	18½	18½	18½
3 Mohawk & Mal 4s'91	58	57⅞	58
1 Mon W PaPbr 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
6 MonWPa Pb Pr 6s'65	91	89½	91
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'6	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	65½	65	65½
7 Nassau El 4s'51	24½	24½	24½
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100½	100⅜	100⅜
10 Nt RRMex 4s'51 asd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 Natl Steel 4s'65	107	106⅝	107
12 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	107	107	107
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'57 A	92	92	92
1 N O Pub Ser 5½s B	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 N Ori Term 4s'53	64½	64	64½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64⅝	64½	64⅝
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87½	87⅜	87½
2 NYC cn 4s'98	74	74	74
2 NYC 3½s'52	74	74	74
●NYC 3½s'52	75	75	75
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	89½	89½	89½
2 NY Chi & StL 4s '38	61½	61½	61½
7 NYChe&StL 4½s '74A	54	54	54
11 NY Che&StL 4½s '78	47¾	47	47
14 NY Conn 4½s '53	106½	106	106
28 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60⅝	59½	60
2 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	64½	64½	64½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¼	21	21
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3 NY O & W gen 4s'55	6½	6½	6½
3 NY O & W ref 4s '92	13½	13½	13½
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	45	45	45
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	106	106	106
4 NYW&Bost4½s'49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 NLAO Pow 5s '56 A	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Nor Am Av 4½s '58	116	116	116
2 Nor Am Rd 5s '57A	101½	101½	101½
20 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62	62	62
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	63¼	63½	63½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Oklahoma G & E 4s'46	100½	100½	100½
1 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	104	104	104
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	73¾	73½	73¾
8 Pacif Cat 1st 5s '40	46	46	46
2 Pac Gas & El 2½s '66	102½	102½	102½
7 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	106¼	106⅞	106¼
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110	110	110
16 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	60	59½	59½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	91½	91½	91½
1 Penn Of Sand 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103⅞
6 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
31 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	98½	98¼	98½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108⅝	108¾	108⅝
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102½	102½
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Pen RR 3½s '52 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
12 Pen RR 3¾s '70	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Pere Marq 4½s '56	64	64	64
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	90	89½	90
5 Phil Elec 4½s '67	107	106⅞	107
38 Philippine Ry 4s '37	19½	18½	18½
17 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83½	83½
3 Australia 5s '57	105⅞	105½	105⅝
1 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	28½	28½	28½
1 Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Buen A 3s '84	49	49	49
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	66	66	66
5 Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111¾	111¾
6 Canada 3¼s '61	102	102	102
6 Canada 3s '67	96¼	96½	96⅝
3 Canada 2¾s '45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Carlsbad 8s '54	55	55	55
4 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
2 Chile 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	13¾	13¾
26 Copenhag 4½s'53	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Cuba 5½s'45	75½	75⅝	75½
4 Czecho 8s '51	91½	91½	91½
4 Czecho 8s '52	92½	92½	92½
1 Denmark 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
3 Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	62	61	62
2 Dom 5½s '42	66½	66½	66½
2 Dom 1st 5½s '26-40	61½	61½	61½
2 Dom 2d 5½s'40	61	61	61
2 French 7½s'41	108	108	108
7 French 7s '49	108	108	108
2 GtConEIP Jap 7s '44	73	73	73
6 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	74	74	74
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	62	62	62
9 Japan 6½s '54	76¼	76	76
9 Mex 5s '45 Lg asd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3 Milan City 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Minas Ger 6½s'59	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Nord Ry 6½s'50	96	96	96
2 Norway 6s '44	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
11 Norway 4½s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1Norway 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
2 Norway 4½s '65	104	103½	103½
5 Norway 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
3 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Nuremberg 6s '52	21	21	21
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	61	60½	60½
5 Orient Dev 6½s '58	56½	56½	56½
2 Panama 5½s '53	102½	102½	102½
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
15 Peru 1st 6s '60	11	10⅞	11
5 Peru 2nd 6s'1961	11	11	11
4 Poland 8s '50	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 Poland 7s '47	80½	80½	80½
1 Poland 6s '40	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
5 Prague 7½s '52	98	98	98
3 Prussia 6½s '51	22	22	22
8 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	13	13	13
6 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
5 Roumania Inst 7s '59	27½	27½	27½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11	11	11
7 Serbs Cts St 8s '62	33½	33½	33½
18 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	32	32½	33
14 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	97½	97	97½
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	59½	59½	59½
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	50	50	50
6 Tokyo Tl Ld 5s '53	62½	62½	62½
4 UnStlWk4½s'51A	33	33	33
22 Uruguay 8s '60	84	83½	84
14 Uruguay 6s '64	51	50½	51
17 Uruguay 4s '78	30	29½	30
67 Uruguay 4½'78	30½	29¾	30½
8 Vienna City 6s '52	82	82	82

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,020,000; previous day, 4,586,278; week ago, 6,313,000; year ago, 10,162,000; two years ago, 15,046,000; Jan. 1 to date, 301,396,350; year ago, 673,423,000; two years ago, 856,145,000.

Foreign Bonds

6 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7½	7½	7½
3 Antioquia 7s '46 D	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	83¾	83½	83½
3 Australia 5s '57	105⅞	105½	105⅝
1 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
1 Berl City El 6½s'59	28½	28½	28½
1 Berl City El 6s '55	26	26	26
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18¼	18¼
4 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Buen A 3s '84	49	49	49
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	66	66	66
5 Canada 5s '52	111⅞	111¾	111¾
6 Canada 3¼s '61	102	102	102
6 Canada 3s '67	96¼	96½	96⅝
3 Canada 2¾s '45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Carlsbad 8s '54	55	55	55
4 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
2 Chile 6s '60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17¾	17¾	17¾
11 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	13¾	13¾
26 Copenhag 4½s'53	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Cuba 5½s'45	75½	75⅝	75½
4 Czecho 8s '51	91½	91½	91½
4 Czecho 8s '52	92½	92½	92½
1 Denmark 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
3 Dom Rep 5½s'61 ext	62	61	62
2 Dom 5½s '42	66½	66½	66½
2 Dom 1st 5½s '26-40	61½	61½	61½
2 Dom 2d 5½s'40	61	61	61
2 French 7½s'41	108	108	108
7 French 7s '49	108	108	108
2 GtConEIP Jap 7s '44	73	73	73
6 Ital Cr Cons 7s'47B	74	74	74
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	62	62	62
9 Japan 6½s '54	76¼	76	76
9 Mex 5s '45 Lg asd	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3 Milan City 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Minas Ger 6½s'59	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Nord Ry 6½s'50	96	96	96
2 Norway 6s '44	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
11 Norway 4½s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
1Norway 4½s '56	106½	106½	106½
2 Norway 4½s '65	104	103½	103½
5 Norway 4s '63	102½	102½	102½
3 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Nuremberg

Untried Moderates Called To Argentine Posts by Ortiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In forming his first cabinet, President Ortiz acted in conformity with a long-established reputation. A moderate man, he has selected moderate men for his colleagues, but the team as a whole showing slight tendency towards the Right.

With one or two exceptions, the new ministers have to prove their personality as well as their ability. This is not considered a handicap, and President Ortiz is deemed to have acted wisely in avoiding politicians and officials who have had the spotlight turned on them too much.

This applies especially to the Foreign Ministry, where three "possibles" including the former incumbent, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas—were eliminated in favor of the diplomatist, Dr. Jose Maria Cantilo. The new Premier, Diogenes Taboada, who ranks as Minister of the Interior, is a moderate Radical party man, with no active participation in politics of late. His appointment is interpreted as a gesture to the Radicals as a whole, to show Dr. Ortiz wants to co-operate with his old friends and will not manipulate political machinery for ulterior purposes. Opposition judgment, however, will be reserved to see how he handles the various elections as they come along.

Held Over

Manuel R. Alvarado, Public Works Minister, is the only evidence of continuity from the former Justo regime. He was also the only one of two members who retained their Cabinet posts during the whole six years of Justo's administration. He is a Conservative, but not a strong party man. Vice-Admiral Leon Scasso, the Minister for Navy, has received a cordial welcome, at home and abroad. He recently headed good will visits to neighboring countries, especially on the Pacific coast. Pedro Groppo is comparatively young, but has held the highest financial post in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires. As head of the National Treasury, he will have the expert support of the President himself, if necessary.

The general verdict is that Ortiz has chosen wisely and that his team augurs well for the moderate Conservatism which marked the Justo administration and which probably the majority of Argentines wish to see continued. The Presidential words on inauguration showed that the country will retain its place by preference among democratic nations, and by this classification make its contribution to Pan-American peace and progress. Democracy, of course, will have its limitations in Argentina, as in several other southern countries, but Ortiz is undoubtedly sincere in wishing to make his country democratic in effect as well as in form.

Surprise Choice

He proved himself courageous as well as wise in dropping Carlos Saavedra Lamas as Foreign Minister. But it was a last-minute surprise. Nearly every political correspondent was convinced that Saavedra would continue, although earlier in the year it was whispered throughout the continent that he would "have to go." Saavedra's successor, Jose Maria Cantilo, is a member of the diplomatic service and at present Ambassador to Rome. He is due to arrive here about the middle of March. The present question in Buenos Aires is whether Cantilo has been in Rome sufficiently long to have been impressed by the Fascist Government and to be induced to violate Saavedra's non-recognition of war-won territory.

Britain Reverses Its Stand On Scrapping Naval Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The changed European political situation—more particularly the British efforts towards conciliation with Italy—have been injected into technical naval discussions, upsetting previously perfected plans for scrapping qualitative naval restrictions and leaving the United States exposed today as the only Naval Treaty nation actively pressing for escape from treaty limits, it was learned in responsible quarters today.

Whether the Administration here will shoulder this responsibility and take the initiative in invoking treaty escape clauses because of the as yet unproven suspicion of Japanese extra-Treaty naval construction is the subject of intensive consideration at the State Department. This discussion has disclosed incidentally but significantly a strong group within the American diplomatic service in sympathy with the Chamberlain approach to Italy and arguing for an abandonment of a naval position which is incompatible with the Chamberlain plans.

Such abandonment is not in accord with the State Department attitude which had developed previous to the Eden resignation and the opening of Anglo-Italian negotiations. Until then the controlling officials of the Department were committed to escape from naval treaty limitations to fortify America's diplomatic position in the Far East against Japan. The plan was evolved solely with an eye to the Far East, and its supporters, reliably reported to include Secretary of State Cordell Hull, favor holding to it now for this reason.

Change in View

At the time when the strictly technical side of the matter was canvassed in London in January with British Admiralty officials by Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, Chief of the U. S. Navy War Plans Section, agreement was reached to invoke the treaty escape clauses almost in their entirety. American naval opinion still strongly favors this course.

But it is learned that as soon as Prime Minister Chamberlain took over control of British foreign policy the naval question ceased to be a strictly technical matter in London and began to assume major political importance on the European scene. By the time the naval discussions opened in London yesterday, the technical considerations had been swept aside and the British delegation informed the other representatives at the conference that in their opinion it is not desirable at this time to upset the naval limitations, regardless of what Japan may or may not be doing in the Far East.

The British attitude, it is learned, is that Italian adherence to the existing Naval Trefaty is one of the almost certain results of an Anglo-Italian conciliation. If this were achieved it would bring all the European naval powers inside the scope of the Treaty. This, it was suggested, is a desirable thing in itself, in fact so desirable that the possibility of achieving it should not be destroyed by wholesale or even partial, scrapping of Naval Treaty limits at this time.

The merits of such a possibility are not overlooked here. Where two weeks ago naval limitations were looked upon as a relic of a past era destined for the scrap heap, it is suddenly discovered that instead they might conceivably represent a bridge not only back to the limitation system, but also perhaps towards a new approach to the Far Eastern problem.

Naval

(Continued from Page 1)

impressed by allegations of certain private investors and aviation enthusiasts that with sufficient money for experiments airplanes and bombs could be produced of sufficient destructive power to revolutionize methods of warfare and the problem of American national defense.

Funds for Research

Witnesses have testified that American investors have plans for giant aerial mines which if dropped in sufficient numbers on a fleet at sea could destroy it. The Navy still places it reliance on ships and considers air craft as subordinate to ships. Its first concern is getting the ships. But it is, of course, prepared to undertake the experiments if Congress has sufficient faith in the contentions of the inventors to vote the money for the experiments.

The airship amendment came as somewhat of a surprise and was clearly distasteful at the White House. President Roosevelt at his press conference remarked that if Congress wants to put up the money for it, it's all right. But he complained that the money should not be found by taking it away from another project of more proven importance and indicated by his tone and gestures that he had little sympathy for this departure.

The Navy itself has no objection to another airship. Best naval opinion is that there is a definite, although limited, strategic usefulness for airships. It would like to have two or three for such limited purposes, but it does not want them at the expense of other weapons which it is much more anxious to have.

The congressional interest which has developed in aviation as a naval war weapon reflects a sharp controversy which has developed between Army and Navy experts. Naval officers are remarking caustically that the Army would do well to use its air force for some other purpose than trying to sink the United States Navy. At the Navy Department there is far less respect for the big "flying fortress" type of plane than at the War Department.

Naval authorities are perfectly ready to admit that big bombs can do a great deal of damage to warships, even battleships, if they hit on or near them. They even concede that a 5,000 pound aerial mine of the theoretical type which aroused a controversy during the naval hearings, might put a battleship out of commission if it struck within 50 feet of the hull of the ship.

The Navy's Views

But the Navy doesn't believe that any nation in the world would ever be able to bring enough heavy bombers carrying such loads into range of the fleet. It counts on its own excellent naval air force with the fleet, and the great concentration of anti-aircraft guns in the fleet, to prevent any such attack.

In the last analysis the Navy comes down to the proposition that while it might be possible to fight a strictly defensive war without ships, it would never be possible to win a war without them. And, they assert, once a war has started the Navy will be expected to win it. Therefore they want aviation to protect the fleet from enemy aviation, but they insist that aviation should not and need not be developed at the expense of the more fundamental naval weapon, the ship. They feel that the provision in the bill for an additional thousand airplanes is quite adequate for all needs.

What the Navy wants is the 47 ships ranging from submarines to battleships, and these it apparently will get ultimately despite the concessions having to be made in the legislative process. The bill as it stands today is only an authorization measure. It lays down a new objective for the Navy, 20 per cent higher than the old treaty limit objective, an objective which is approximately double the actual effective size of the Japanese Navy at the present moment. It does not appropriate a penny. To get any of the money contemplated it will be necessary after the authorization bill is passed to obtain specific appropriations. Completion of the program, if the money were available, would presumably take about five or six years.

Honored

Dr. Robert E. Doherty
Whose Work in Alternating-Current Machinery Won Renown

Engineering Medal Awarded to Doherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Award of its 1937 Lamme Medal to Dr. Robert E. Doherty, President of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, was announced yesterday by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The medal was awarded to Dr. Doherty for "his extension of the theory of alternating-current machinery, his skill in introducing that theory into practice, and his encouragement of young men to aspire to excellence in this field."

Dr. Doherty is a native of Illinois, graduating from the State University. He later became assistant to Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, famous General Electric mathematician and electrical wizard. He accomplished much educational advancement for the company before joining the Yale faculty. Heading Yale's School of Engineering from 1933 to 1936 he later left to assume Presidency of the Carnegie Institute.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

January. Twenty-eight other cases, involving 10,000 workers, were settled and closed by certification. Other cases, totalling 139 and involving 17,000 workers, were dismissed by regional NLRB officials. In 282 further cases, involving 70,000 workers, petitions or charges were withdrawn.

Emphasis on Peace

On a case load basis, there were 3,429 cases before the NLRB on the first day of January, and 3,247 on the last day.

Not only was the President emphasizing relative peace in industry, but his own conferences and discussions with business leaders are continuing. Today Ernest T. Weir, the steel magnate who led the fight against the NIRA, conferred with him as representative of the heavy-industry group that talked things over with Mr. Roosevelt early in January.

As for "Little Business," the Department of Commerce continues to analyze the 4,000 letters received as a result of the conference of small businessmen on Feb. 2-3. Secretary Daniel C. Roper said today that 1,900 of these have been carefully examined and analyzed. Of them he wrote to the President:

"I am impressed, as I believe you will be, by the fact that these business men reqquire more definite study of methods co-ordinating their views into national visions of the importance of conditions and also a more definite knowledge of operations and responsibilities of Government as related to them.

Self-Help Lacking

It is an interesting thing that self-help seems to be well-nigh lacking from the analysis thus far made of their suggestions and to my mind a most important, yet vital, responsibility rests upon the Government and our educational facilities to more definitely impress the importance of this upon our business citizenship."

But at a press conference today, Secretary Roper somewhat softened these stringencies by saying that in the second 1,000 letters, now being examined, the idea of self-help was enlarging. He also announced that his Business Advisory Council would meet at Sun Valley Lodge, Idaho, on April 2-4. This winter-sports resort is a particular project of W. Averill Harriman, Chairman of the Council.

All the various elements around the White House and the Executive Departments, therefore, add up today to a picture of careful quietude. Coupling with that the very evident desire of most of Congress to promote livelier business conditions, there is presented what is intended to be an encouraging composite of policy. The atmosphere, drastically altered from 1933-36, is that of permitting and encouraging business to recover through its own efforts, plus mechanisms already on the statute books. No longer, as a White House official put it today, does the rule of "emergency" prevail.

President's First Article Lays Stress on Reforms

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt, writing in the current Liberty Magazine, makes it plain that his Administration does not propose to subordinate or delay efforts at reform in behalf of efforts at recovery.

"Reform," he says in an article described as his introduction to a forthcoming history of his Administration, "is just as important to permanent security in the spring of 1938 as it was in the spring of 1933."

His expression comes at a time of widespread recovery-reform discussion in which many have urged that the emphasis be put on the former, particularly in view of the business recession.

G.O.P. to Invite Democratic Aid Against New Deal

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—The Republican Program Committee yesterday moved to obtain the support of dissatisfied Democrats as the two-day meeting ended.

Members of the group assigned to the task of shaping a statement of policy on current affairs adopted a resolution instructing the Committee to "keep in mind the desirability of a field of common thought on which all elements in agreement with the political and economic principles that we consider vital to the defense and development of America's free institutions may unite."

Dr. Glenn Frank, chairman, told reporters the new move stemmed from a discussion anent the feasibility of making an attempt to form a coalition with dissatisfied Democrats.

The National Program Committee established nine regional sub-committees to obtain a cross section of opinion from the rank and file of the party. The regional chairmen will report to a central agency with headquarters here.

No time limit was fixed. As the first step toward obtaining the viewpoints of the citizens, the nine regional groups were created. The divisions and their chairmen are:

1. New England, John H. Trumbull of Connecticut.

2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, H. Alexander Smith, Princeton, N. J.

3. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Kentucky, chairman to be named later.

4. Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, J. Sam White of North Carolina.

5. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, W. J. Goodwin, Des Moines, Iowa.

6. Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, chairman to be named later.

7. Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, David Eccles, III, Portland, Ore.

8. Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Philo Farnsworth, Salt Lake City.

9. Arizona, California, Hawaiian Islands, Chester Rowell, San Francisco.

Members of the General Committee will serve on the regional committees in their home districts.

The Committee also decided to set up a finance committee, including at least one member from each region. No method for raising funds was outlined, but Dr. Frank said the program group would not depend upon the Republican National Committee for its revenue.

Dr. Frank said at the press conference the Program Committee would adhere rigidly to its intention of making no "premature statements on party policy" and that it "would not concern itself with political strategy, tactics or organization."

He declined to amplify the resolution adopted by his group, but commented there was a general feeling among the Committee members that "a philosophy of economics is growing out of the present National Administration which is at pretty complete disagreement with the philosophies of both the Republican and Democratic Parties."

Niemöller

(Continued from Page 1)

in a fortress, in recognition of Pastor Niemöller's services as a submarine commander during the World War. This would have meant that apart from detention he would have been free to do whatever he wished during the term imposed.

Practically nothing is known of the developments in the trial after the first clash regarding the method of conducting his defense. The trial was held behind closed doors, and the few persons allowed to attend were sworn to secrecy.

Members of the family, the foreign press, and some ordinary spectators were permitted in the courtroom today. Dr. Niemöller was given the floor. He declared that he had nothing further to say but requested the Court to deliver a verdict of "not guilty."

The verdict of "guilty" was then announced with Dr. Niemöller listening serenely.

The Court, after reading its verdict, declared, "As the public security may be endangered by public reading of the Court's reasons for the verdict, the public will now be excluded again."

There remained then only representatives of the Justice, Propaganda and Church Ministries, as well as representatives of the Confessional Synod.

Test-Flight Permit Given To Baltimore Ship Line

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, announced today that experimental flights have been granted for the proposed transatlantic air service of the American Export Steamship Company of Baltimore. Mr. Johnson said the company planned air service from the United States to Portugal, Rome, Egypt, the Black Sea and Berlin.

Pan American Airways, the other American air line preparing for transatlantic service, has made several survey flights from the United States to England but has not fixed a date for inauguration of passenger service.

Scholarship Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Nettie T. Washington, granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, celebrated Negro leader and founder of Tuskegee Institute, is the recipient of a scholarship from New York University, it was announced today. Miss Washington is a sophomore in the School of Education, studying sociology.

New York Seeks Ban on One-Room Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Gradual elimination of the "Little Red School House" from New York State is asked by a special Committee of the Board of Regents in a report today recommending that a modern system of school district organizations be substituted for the present "outmoded" establishment.

"Our school system does not go back to the horse-and-buggy era," Dr. Luther Gulick, Director of the Institute of Public Administration, held in explaining the study. "It belongs to the day of the painted Indians."

Six thousand one-room schools still exist in New York and 400 of them have less than four pupils, the Committee found in a two-year survey of the character and cost of education in this State. Of the remaining one-room schools, 1,700 have only from five to nine pupils, the Committee said.

Plans Are Outlined

Plans outlined by the Committee for providing "equal educational opportunities for all" were announced by Owen D. Young, Chairman, who said they had been prepared by one of the most distinguished groups of people in the school field. This staff, headed by Dr. Gulick and Dr. Samuel P. Capen, Chancellor of the University of Buffalo, was appointed in 1935 after the General Education Board had appropriated $494,000 to finance the survey.

Appointment of a temporary State Commission of five members to work with an expert staff for the establishment of new central school districts was urged by the committee. In turn, the Commission would have power to appoint eight District Committees to co-operate with it in consolidating the present 6,000 small schools into an efficient system of perhaps from 400 to 600 modern establishments.

By discouraging the "Little Red School House" in New York State, according to the Committee, the cost of providing public education would be reduced while the quality of instruction was being raised. Central rural schools, it held, were far more effective than the older rural district systems as educational mechanisms.

Little Change Recorded

"New York is losing its high place among the states as a result of the deficiencies of its rural schools," Dr. Gulick said. "The system goes back to 1812. Many school districts have the same physical boundaries today that they had 126 years ago when only the most elementary forms of transportation were available."

In modern rural schools, children are transported by motor bus to the central establishment, and it was held that in this way the young people of a rural community could be assured of equal educational opportunities not possible under the old hit-or-miss system.

The title of the Committee's report, only the first section of a larger study, is entitled "A Home Rule Method of Improving School District Organization."

A sectional report on school curricula is scheduled to appear in late spring.

"The organization of the new districts will be completed by the calling of the new district meeting and the election of a Board of Education under the Central Rural School Act," Dr. Gulick continued. "Provisions of the Law call for continuing all schools of the centralized districts until voters of the original district vote to close their school.

"This is a guarantee that so small dren attend the central union live near it vote to have their children attend the Central Union school."

In any case, however, the one-room schools are to disappear as separate establishments, for they would be administered by the Central District, he said.

Dr. Gulick found that a map of the New York rural school districts was almost a maze. Some children, he said, had to pass through another district to reach their own school. In other cases, the districts have been laid out to avoid opening a school and thus have escaped paying taxes for education.

Educators and School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

uphold democracy by re-examining continuously and critically the tenets and responsibilities of democracy and the democratic ideal, to exemplify democracy in relations between teachers and pupils and between administrators and teachers, to provide in the curriculum experiences designed to help pupils grow in understanding and appreciation of democracy, and to promote a nation-wide program giving youths and adults an intelligent comprehension of the social, political and economic situation so as to facilitate from time to time indispensable changes in the realization of democratic ideals such as constitutional guarantees, social and economic security, control of policies by the people, equal opportunity, and freedom of expression.

Dynamic Curriculum

The resolutions commend the 1938 year book on youth and call for development of "A dynamic curriculum, centered in the realities," with adjustment, guidance and placement for in and out-of-school youth, and co-ordination of school activities with social agencies. Calling the teacher the most important influence in school education, the resolutions ask the Educational Policies Commission to study and report on proper qualifications and standards for selective admission to teacher-training institutions.

The newly-formed Essentialists Committee for the Advancement of Education has met with difficulties. William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, one of its chief proponents, took exception to allusions to progressive education and radicalism in the manifesto. Charles H. Judd of Chicago University, who had been elected a member of the Advisory Council, withdrew his name, saying that he was in sympathy with many of the aims of the group but not with its methods.

And Dr. John Dewey, who had been expected to withdraw some of his support of progressive education at a dinner speech last evening, declared that he had been misunderstood, that in a recent book he had not intended to criticize progressive theories but only the way in which they had been applied in some places.

The essentialists continued to promote their program, Louis Shores of George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., announced that William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, had accepted election to the Advisory Council.

Too Many Students

There are too many, rather than too few, students in universities, James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told the convention, and he expressed the belief that the nation would benefit by the elimination of one-quarter to one-half of those enrolled and the substitution of others of more talent. To surmount geographical and economic obstacles, he recommended a generous subsidy with scholarship grants scaled to the needs of individual youth.

Much of the trouble with teacher training, said Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council of Education, comes from attempting to prepare immature students in an institution set apart from the schools to which the new teachers will go. Local schools are not available for practice teaching and there is no follow-up of graduate teachers.

The welfare of administrators and of children is bound up with the welfare of teachers said Orville C. Pratt, Superintendent of Teachers, Spokane, Wash.

"Good Neighbor" Policy

Speaking on a "good neighbor" program Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, made a plea for maintenance of tolerance, individual freedom and democracy. The fundamentals of American foreign policy, he remarked, come from millions of humble homes where there is "an insistent and passionate desire for world peace."

John A. Sexson, Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, is the new President of the Association. Charles B. Glenn, Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, Ala., automatically becomes first Vice-President, and Paul T. Rankin, Director of Research in the Detroit Schools, is unopposed for Second Vice-President.

Airliner Believed Down Near Fresno

FRESNO, Calif., March 2 (AP)—Trapped by a sudden, violent storm, a TWA airplane was believed today to have crashed with its nine occupants in the mountains east of Fresno. The air line has had no previous mishaps on the Pacific Coast since it opened operations in the Far West in 1928.

The Transcontinental and Western plane had not been heard from since 9:28 o'clock last night (12:28 a. m., E. S. T.) when Pilot John Graves reported he was flying blind and preparing to make an emergency landing at Fresno.

Bound from San Francisco to Los Angeles, the plane was caught in a sudden rain and wind storm as it flew over the Tehachapi Mountains about 8:30 p. m. Ice formed on the wings. Rain fell in torrents. Static interfered with radio.

During the next hour the plane seemingly wandered in the air over San Joaquin Valley, apparently trying to dodge the storm and keep on the radio beacon.

Mr. Graves reported he was preparing to drop down from 10,000 feet to land. Then silence.

A report that a plane was seen flying low through heavy rain in the high Sierra Nevada 45 miles northeast of Fresno brought TWA officials hurrying to Fresno from Los Angeles and San Francisco to direct a search by ground.

All planes on the Coast were grounded by the continuing wind and rain. Led by three officials from San Francisco, searching parties were formed to go into the mountains by auto and on foot. Planes were ready to help as soon as weather permitted.

Common's Vote Visit Fund; Labor Protests on Carol

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The House of Commons granted the Government an additional £5,000 hospitality money yesterday despite the Opposition protest that the funds were to be used to entertain King Carol of Rumania.

King Carol plans a state visit to London, March 21. A labor member, William Wedgewood Benn, vigorously condemned the idea of spending public money on "entertaining dictators who come to this country."

Gabriele d'Annunzio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 2—Gabriele d'Annunzio, who passed on yesterday at his villa on Lake Garda, has been accorded a place among Italy's notable array of famous poets. His extreme nationalism in the later stages of his career have tended to identify him with Italy—and recently with Fascist Italy in particular—rather than with humanity as a whole. But his earlier works bore more clearly the stamp of universality. In this period, before the World War, he turned out such famous dramatic works as La Citta Morta (for Sarah Bernhardt), La Gioconda (for Eleanora Duse), La Gloria and Francesca da Rimini. In this period he wrote purely poetic works such as Il Poema Paradisaico, Odi Navali and Laudi, which have been generally recognized among his finest works.

Being devotedly fond of France, he wrote plays and poems especially for the French and when the war opened, rushed off to France to offer his services to the French military authorities, which were gracefully refused in favor of more literary assistance. But the poet was too passionately interested in the military side of the great struggle to confine himself to his pen.

As Italy entered the war he entered service in the air force. When the war ended, leaving him covered with wounds and honor, the question arose as to whether Austria's Fiume should go to Italy or the League. He went to Fiume, put himself in command of the Italian force and defied the Allied Powers to oust him, even after the agreement of Rappallo which gave Fiume an independent sovereignty under Italy's wing, until finally prevailed upon by Premier Nitti to end his romantic exploit.

Since then Signor d'Annunzio's career has been somewhat eccentric and less productive of outstanding works. He was a strong supporter of Signor Mussolini. But he lived mainly in retirement, spending much of his time getting out a complete issue of his works in 50 volumes. Although he was recently named to succeed Marconi as President of the Royal Italian Academy, he took no active part in the work.

After a state funeral, which takes place tomorrow, the remains will be laid in a marble tomb in the Villa park, where heroes of his march on Fiume have been buried.

General Classified

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BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35; 3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrig., $32.50; 2 rooms, free gas and refrig., $42.50. Apply 78 Westland Ave., or call Kenmore 8335. Auto service.

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GOOSE ROCKS, MAINE, near Kennebunkport—Opportunity to buy waterfront lot 110 ft. wide by 225 ft. deep; very desirable location for summer home; owner wishes to sell immediately for further information write R. E. BURNHAM, 306 High St., Passaic, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. ROBLEE & STEVES Bonded Warehousemen, 126 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. 40th St., 202 West—Mail service, desk or small office; excellent transit; no privats. Inquire 2nd floor. LAckawanna 4-9004

PRACTITIONER'S office, Grand Central district; three mornings, also evening hours. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office 3 days weekly; attractive sunny and quiet; reasonable. Write Box B-6 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pfg Co., 13 E 16 St., N Y C Alg 4-4197.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—In Jersey Hills, original Cape Cod Colonial modernized, large living room, fireplace, heater, 3 bedrooms, bath, cellar, attic, terrace; ¾ acre ground, shrubbery, old shade; mountain-river views; city service; low taxes; corner Warren and Washington Streets, Hackettstown; price without antiques, $4850, half cash.
C. C. ORT, Hackettstown, N. J.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 275 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Cen. 8232

ROOMS AND BOARD

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—One single, one double (twin beds), room with board in quiet home in beautiful suburb; near transportation. Also garage. West Newton 0215.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Furnished room, own bath, conveniences, private home; employed lady; Christian Scientist preferred; 5 minutes to church and trains. 35 New St. OR. 5-5292.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive rooms; perfect appointments; convenient; comfortable, reasonable. 84 No. Oraton, Parkway. OR. 5-6623.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (99) 11-C—Unusually large bright room, quiet, congenial atmosphere, convenient church and subway; privileges; Christian Scientists preferred. AC. 2-3633.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 483 Amsterdam (83rd), Apt. 7—Attractively furnished apartment to share, 2 or 3 business people; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 251 West 95th St.—Nicely furnished front studio rooms, singles, doubles, home-cooked meals optional, RI. 9-9377. Mrs. Pomeroy.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., Suburbs—Large double bed-sitting room; convenient transportation; board optional; adults or children. Greenwood 3135-J.

SHOE REPAIRING

COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDERS
All Kinds of Shoes and Furnishings
57 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, 26, ten years' experience, public-private; desires position with corporation. JAMES ALLEN, 251 E. 125th St., N. Y. C.

Industrial Engineer
TWELVE years' experience in analysis and diagnosis of plant operations. Prescribing and applying practical corrective measures in problems of management, organization, products, production, inventory control, shop and office paper routines, factory costs and wage incentives. M. I. T. graduate. Write Box L-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-Nurse, or by day, night or hour; also institutional experience. Write Box D-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COOK, good references, wishes position; salary $80-$85 a month. Write Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY desires to care for children, day, evening or night, MRS. W. E. LYONS, Tel. 3447, 130 East Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, telephone operator, general office assistant, wishes position; good references. E. V. O., 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. (

NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave. N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
PHONE CR. 6-2100

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4271
8:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE } 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

C. A. LUND
the Jeweler
Gifts that Endure
We buy old gold
Open 9—6, Sat. 9—9
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.

LUCY E. JOHNSTON
GIFT SHOP
Greeting Cards—Costume Jewelry
Wedding and Bridge Gifts
Renting Library
86 No. Walnut St. Or. 4-4064

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

DRESSES
Only one price, $4.50--all sizes
First Quality Hosiery, 59c-99c
ANNA S. DOWNS
259 William St. Or. 5-1698

CALL
M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Orange 3-8300
FOR RADIO REPAIRS
All Makes of Radios
621 CENTRAL AVENUE

WEIL BROTHERS, INC.
Auto Repair Shop
Fully equipped to service your car for State Inspection.
Rear of 483 Main Street
Or. 3-1132

HELEN YEATMAN
Gifts
What to Give Her for Bridge, Birthdays, Showers, Weddings.
"That's Our Business"
237 Park Avenue at Grove Street

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300
Headquarters for
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Supplies and Service
Orange Typewriter Shop
180 Main St. Orange, N. J. Or. 3-7364

FLORIDA FOOD FAIR
Complete Food Market
382 Main St., Near Walnut St.
Phone Or. 3-3980

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4153

HACKENSACK

HACKENSACK
Typewriter Service
Remington Agency
Typewriters and Adding Machines—all makes, rented, repaired, exchanged and rebuilt, new and used portables. Supplies
Peoples Trust Bldg.
Hack. 2-2664

HADDON HEIGHTS

General Insurance
A. E. PROWATTAIN
Insurance Counselor
Since 1922
Specializing in Camden County
Phone Haddon Heights 2096 or Lomb. 0273

Frocks Suits Coats
Hats Lingerie
STYLECENTRE
Phone 329 Haddon Heights

"blue coal"
Coke Fuel Oil
HADDON HEIGHTS
ICE & COAL CO.
MRS. E. W. C. DAVIS
Phones: 746 and 699

NEW JERSEY

HADDON HEIGHTS (Continued)

W. C. DAVIS
605 Station Ave. Haddon Heights, N. J.
PHONE H. H. 2210
Chambers and Magic Chef Gas Ranges
S. K. and Silent Glow Oil Burners

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4287
MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

Ruth J. B. Worrell
Beautician
Specialist in Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
25 KINGS HIGHWAY EAST
Phone Haddonfield 2653

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-8294

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
$30 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
WEDDINGS OUR SPECIALTY
DeKimpe's Floral Shop
285 Central Ave. Tel. Jr. Sq. 2-0924

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS
INCORPORATED
Prudence Corned Beef Hash 2 cans 35c
Prudence Prepared Macaroni 2 cans 29c
Prudence Beef or Lamb Stew 2 cans 45c
Prudence Meat Loaf 2 cans 45c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 2-4040

A GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
All Forms Written Strongest Companies
Edward B. Bradford
34 TUXEDO RD. TEL. MONT. 2-6066-M
Office 84 Washington St. Hoboken Tel. 3-0080

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Gifts for Every Day
Books — Stationery — Leather
Artwares — Pictures — Cameras
MADISON'S
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

A GOOD RULE when you need Housekeeping Supplies, tools or paints, visit or telephone
Moore's Hardware Store Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-7280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Reed & Barton
and Others
Claridge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St. Montclair 2-9818

Freytag and Anderson
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Foster L. Price
UPHOLSTERY
Let us estimate on your
FURNITURE — DRAPERIES
SLIP-COVERS
166 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE, VERONA, N. J.
VERONA 8-4680

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

PLUMBING and HEATING
Modernization our Specialty
Latest Gas and Oil Heating Equipment
Ranges, water heaters and refrigerators
JERRE R. BLODGETT
58 Glenridge Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. Glen Ridge 2-0435

"77 Orange Road"
Delicious Home Cooked Food
LUNCHEONS DINNERS
Special Sunday Dinners, 12-8
Phone Mont. 3-0642, Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITHS is the Home of WORLD-FAMOUS PIANOS
STEINWAY CHICKERING
KIMBALL MUSETTE
AMPICO MINIPIANO
SOHMER DUO-ART
HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
Steinway Representatives
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
566 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

For the Quality Minded
PHONE MA. 2-3000
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

HAHNE'S
GOOD WILL SALE
Now In Progress

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

NORGE
Morrell Bros., Inc.
Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances.
49 North Day St. OR. 5-7277

THE MORRIS SHOP
is now showing their
New Spring Styling
in
Clothing and Furnishings
296 MAIN ST. Corner of Day St.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
230 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Painting Service
JOHN SIDEY, Proprietor
Late of Sidey Bros.
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
136 MAIN ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6704

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE (Continued)

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Burckhardt & Voigt
Homemade Cakes and Pies
LUNCHEON
Homemade-Ice Cream and Candy
Telephone Passaic 2-6156
20 Broadway, Passaic

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-3677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4270-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Robert Lipton, Inc.
JEWELERS SINCE 1893
206 W. Front St. Tel. Plfd. 6-5269
Cash or Credit

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees, Gloves
Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S SPECIALTY SHOP
210 WATCHUNG AVE., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

ROSENBAUM'S
for
Spring Apparel
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For Your Springtime Dress Up Visit
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
240 EAST 8TH ST. OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-0562

RIDGEFIELD PARK

DOLLY WEISSMAN'S
House of Flowers
62 Main Street HACK. 2-5583

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2702

RUTHERFORD

Local Buying Brings Local Prosperity
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions
THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Rd. Summit, N. J.
Telephone Sum. 6-0209

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard
LINGERIE
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
WESTBURY FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

The Marta Palmgren Shop
Distinctive Wedding Gifts
Georg Jensen Silver
Arts and Crafts
China Orrefors Glass
376 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
Telephone Summit 6-3185

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
at SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

G. I. McNEIL
Fine Upholstering
Custom-made Slip-covers
and Awnings
55 Union Place Summit, N. J.
Tel. Sum. 6-4068

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
122 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4091

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

RED CROSS SHOES
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
230 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

EARL H. GIER
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

CHESTER

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-0287
1501-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

For Carefree Winter Driving
Let us drain and refill the transmission and differential, pull and repack the front wheels, properly lubricate the chassis, change the motor oil and give your car complete preparation for driving—
THE SAFE SINCLAIR WAY!
Service to the brim. Drive in.
1422 Providence Avenue

Edgmont
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 2040
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Very Smart
SUITS
Tailored and Dressy

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Clearance Sale, Women's Coats, Dresses and Millinery. 9 Annual Sale of Table Linens and Towels. 9 Annual January Sale Bedding, Sheets, Pillow Cases, etc. 9 Annual Winter Sale of Furniture.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking
CREME LILAS
non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds.
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORES
16 N. 3rd Street
Uptown 1212 N. 3rd Street

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

LOIS UMBSEN'S
Interior Decorating
This is the season for slip covers
63 St. James Place Ard. 385

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Marie
Custom-Made Hats—Remodeling
Melrose 1863 Opp. Station

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Spring Showing! You're Invited!
1938 FRIGIDAIRE
with the new
Silent Meter-Miser
SAVE ALL 4 WAYS
1. SAVE MORE ON CURRENT
2. SAVE MORE ON FOOD
3. SAVE MORE ON ICE
4. SAVE MORE ON UPKEEP
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

Women's Apparel

LIL-LEE Inc.
WEST AVE., Opp. Rock
The Shop That Shops for You!

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. RUSSE JEAN TAYLOR
Spring Suits
Man Tailored
For immediate wear
Sizes 12 to 44
Moderately priced
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

Home-made Foods
Unusual Gifts
Luncheon daily
Dinner Thursday evenings
Woman's Exchange
Next to Post Office Ogontz 4396

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
Air Conditioned
A. Schwarz, Prop.
209 W. Chelten Ave.
Philadelphia

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings
Phone Ger. 5812

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Masters in Restoring
ANTIQUES
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4518 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greenwood 2570

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Commercial Printing
6912 STATE ROAD
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 6795

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

KATHERINE-K
KELLOGG Foundation Garments
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Sold and Serviced by
MRS. ANNA TYLER, Mgr.
2122 Jenkins Arcade Grant 4277
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEAD STRINGING
JEWELRY REPAIRED
PETIT-POINT BAGS
Blocked and Mounted
CLARICE MAY HAMER
201 Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

PITTSBURGH—Belleview

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Showing
Exclusive Spring Styles
for
Men, Women and Boys
ALWAYS RELIABLE
CROLL & KECK

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Save 10 to 40 per cent now in
POMEROY'S
Semi-annual sale
of Homefurnishings
Participating departments: Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, Linens, Bedding, Housewares, China, Lamps, Appliances, and Silverware.

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 1241

Manning-Armstrong
FOOT-CRAFT SHOES
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
Distinctive Service

"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
116 N. 8th Street Phone 4-8393

SCRANTON

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Chimney—Swept?

That chimneys still play an important part in the life of Germany is indicated in the incident reported from a village near Hamburg, where a stalwart chimney sweep got wedged in a narrow chimney. The people of the house failed to dislodge him. The local fire brigade was called out—since chimneys are related somewhat to fires. The doughty fire fighters soon saw that there was nothing to do but to take down that chimney, brick by brick,

"He must have been there since Christmas"

until the imprisoned sweep could be released. And this was done.

Whence "Blizzard"

Here comes an interesting communication from a good friend in Estherville, Iowa, on the question of whence came the word "blizzard" (see Our Column, Jan. 19, 1938). First of all we are told that Iowa has claims to Estherville over Illinois, which fact is further confirmed by tardy recourse to a dependable atlas!

The Vindicator and Republican (is the title a bit redundant, or rather aren't the two words almost synonymous?) published in Estherville, Emmet County, Iowa, has a page 1 story which claims to have printed the word first. It seems that among the early characters in Estherville were two old bachelors known as "Thunder" and "Lightning" Ellis, the sobriquets coming from the fact that "Thunder" was so quiet and "Lightning" so slow.

One stormy day they dropped into the Vindicator Print Shop, as was their wont, to discuss the weather—of which there was aplenty, apparently. When the friendly editor asked the brothers what they thought about the weather, it was "Lightning" who replied that it looked like it was "goin' to blizzard some." And Editor Bates of the Vindicator promptly launched that new word to his readers as truly descriptive of something that's a bit better known in Iowa than in London. But then, they don't have fogs in Iowa!

Chocolates for Her

Copenhagen sends the story that King Christian of Denmark, noted for his democratic ways, went shopping the other day in a big department store. After making his purchases he asked permission to talk to the director of the firm on one of the store's telephones.

"Who is it speaking?" asked the exchange operator.

"It is the King," replied King Christian.

"Oh, stop that nonsense, old chap," said the girl, thinking some member of the staff was making fun of her.

Finally the King did get hold of the director of the store, who showed him over the establishment. At the candy counter the King bought a box of chocolates and asked the director to give it to the exchange operator with a card on which he wrote, "With kind regards from the 'Old Chap.'"

Those Kennedys

While all London awaits with keen interest and some speculation the arrival from Boston of the Kennedy family at the American Embassy, this amusing story comes to us—which the sender vouches for as originally told him by Mrs. Kennedy herself:

A gallant Irishman came to spend a week-end with the Kennedys at their Florida home. When he arrived Mrs. Kennedy and her nine children were disporting themselves in the swimming pool. Mrs. Kennedy is remarkably youthful in appearance, frequently being mistaken for her own daughter. And the Irishman was puzzled as he looked over that splashing crowd in the pool.

A bit later as he talked to his discovered hostess he praised the

"Puzzle: Find the ambassadress"

manners and charm of her children; and he inquired tactfully: "And how long have you been married?"

To which Mrs. Kennedy replied with a delightful smile: "Well, long enough to have nine children."

The Irishman came back with this: "But, Madam, you don't really expect me to believe that you are actually the mother of these nine children!"

Mrs. Kennedy's reply was: "Whether you believe it or not, it's true."

The Irishman bowed deeply. "Madam," he said, "for the first time in my life I believe in the stork."

E. B. H.—J. A. M.

Yangtze Boatmen

Monitor Camera Club From H. Whitaker, London

A Junk of This Type May Carry as Much as 25 Tons of Cargo on Journeys of Several Hundred Miles

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN M. A.

'Hair . . . as a Flock Of Goats'

The goats mentioned in the Bible are uniformly thought of as being black, and are contrasted with the sheep which were normally white, as in Jesus' famous parable of the division between the sheep and the goats at the time of judgment (Matt. 25:31ff).

To this day in Palestine, numbers of such black goats are to be seen, sometimes mingling with sheep in the same flock. Thus when the dark hair of the heroine of the Song of Solomon, or perhaps its separate braids, is compared to a flock of goats (4:1), the simile is readily understandable. Then, too, it may be noted that unusually black hair sometimes takes on a tinge which is almost akin to purple, a fact which is likewise suggested in this same ancient song (7:5).

Odds and Ends

Hot Light

The temperature of the filaments in an electric light bulb is about 2000°F.

Busy Night

The average person will change his position around 35 times during eight hours' sleep.

First Driver's License

New York was the first state to license automobiles and also the first to issue a driver's permit, at first called an "engineer's license."

Adjust Your Carburetor

It has been estimated by the American Petroleum Institute that proper adjustment of the carburetor in every motor vehicle now in use in the United States would save American motorists $250,000,000 yearly.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: Some folks are hopeful that when business hits bottom it will go boom.

Los Angeles Times: It is marvelous that young McCarthy isn't fresher than he is, considering how easy it is to turn a dummy's head.

St. Catharines Standard: The victory for sex equality has not been entirely won. A male heir to Crown Princess Juliana of Holland would have rated 101 guns; the baby girl secured only 51.

Toronto Star: An artist has won a contest in designs for wallpaper. That's all right for the married ladies who have a home to beautify, but what the unmarried ones want is a winning design for wall flowers.

Washington Post: "How can I stop my daughter from wearing slacks?" asks a distressed mother. (a) Have her face north. (b) Stand several paces south of her with a candid camera and take her picture. (c) Have film developed. (d) Show her the picture.

Quotation for Today

WHAT we think, or what we know, or what we believe, is, in the end, of little consequence—the only thing of consequence is what we do.—RUSKIN.

In Lighter Vein

It Depends

"Why, talking about swimming the Channel, I once gave the job up when only 200 yards from Dover."

"Which side did you start from?"—Pearson's.

The Teacher Is Taught

"I is—" began Joan.

"I am—" promptly corrected the teacher.

"I am the ninth letter in the alphabet," Joan finished.—Pasadena Post.

Talented

Amateur Performer: "I can pick up a cent with my toes."

Bright Spectator: "That's nothing. My dog can do that with his nose."—Pathfinder.

"Typographical Inadvertency"

The minister who preached from the text, "Be ye therefore steadfast," was surprised to see it reported in the local Press as "Be ye there for breakfast."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Let Him Carry It!"

Irish Servant (on answering the front door): "Yes, sir, Mrs. Smith is in. What name shall I say, sir?"

"Professor Zielaskowskiplinkiewisch."

Servant: "Och, sure, better go right in, yer honor, and take it wid ye."

A Roof

"So you find it hard to keep a roof over your head?"

"Yes, my children want to trade in my sedan for a roadster."

Jest a Minute

"Now don't annoy papa while he's directing Paul Whiteman's band!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

"I'm A"

We have a new game at our house! We call it "I'm A." It is especially useful for parties or table conversation where there are children. (We like to play it at the evening meal.)

One person thinks of an animal, bird, fruit, vegetable, or tree, and says, for example, in rhyme: "I'm yellow and brown, I'm tall and I'm thin; I eat the leaves of the trees I'm hidden in."

Someone then asks: "Are you an animal?"

Another answers, "I'm an animal."

Then the real guessing begins! The point of the game is to cultivate observation on the part of the children engaged, and to discover what characteristics they notice about nature, etc. Because we know we are going to play this game at the table, we think about it every day and try to get new combinations of distinguishing characteristics and new verses. Of course, the game need not be played in verse, but it's more fun if it is.

The answer to the above verse is "I'm a giraffe."—Ella M. F., West Orange, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It has been said that if you wish a thing done well, don't do it yourself—unless you know how.

Word Squares:

GEMS	OPAL
ERIN	POSE
MICA	ASKS
SNAP	LESS

Letter Changing: ship, chip, chin, coin, corn, core, cope, hope, hops, hips.

What Was Percentage of Gain?: 20 per cent.

Fun With Synonyms: Annul—cancel; select—choose; classify—arrange; relinquish—forswear; grasp—clutch; adjust—regulate; impart—convey; contradict—deny; criticise—censure; cross—intersect.

Friends

Of what shall a man be proud if he is not proud of his friends?—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Did You Ever Wonder

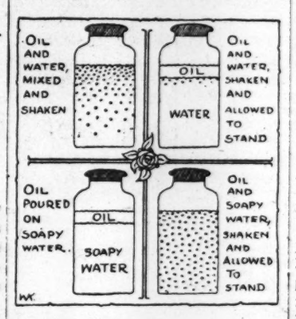
How Soap Helps To Remove Greasy Dirt?

If your hands are thoroughly dirty with oil or grease, just rinsing them in clear water doesn't clean them readily. If, however, you work up a good lather with soap and water, and work the soap well into your hands, rinsing will then wash away both the lather and the oil.

A simple experiment will indicate what produced the change: If you should pour some oil into a bottle containing clear water and then shake the mixture vigorously, the oil would break up into myriads of very tiny droplets scattered throughout the water. If, then, you were to stop shaking the bottle and let it stand, the droplets of oil would gradually rise to the top of the water and join together.

If, however, instead of clear water you should put soapy water into the bottle and then repeat the experiment of adding oil; after shaking, the tiny droplets of oil would not join together as before. The soap causes a thin film to form round each droplet of oil, preventing it from joining its mates. This action is called emulsifying the oil.

Very much the same thing happens when you wash greasy hands or clothes. Oil and clear water will not mix, and plain water does not do a very good job of removing oil or grease from hands or clothing. However, with the use of soap in washing, with the rubbing taking the place of shaking the bottle in the experiment, the oil is broken up into tiny particles, which are prevented from joining together again by being emulsified.


OIL AND WATER, MIXED AND SHAKEN
OIL
WATER
OIL AND WATER, SHAKEN AND ALLOWED TO STAND
OIL POURED ON SOAPY WATER.
OIL
SOAPY WATER
OIL AND SOAPY WATER, SHAKEN AND ALLOWED TO STAND

These separated particles may readily be rinsed off along with the soap suds, leaving the hands or clothes free from the grease or oil.

W. P. Keasbey.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not "In-Laws," "In-Loves"

Springfield, Ill.

Over the refreshments a few club women fell to discussing personal problems in the home. It followed the reading of a story in which the oft-discussed "in-law" question was raised. It so happened that each of the women was qualified to speak.

Miss A— was a sister-in-law in her brother's home, where she lived with him, his wife, and their four children. She said that in her 14 years of experience with them, there had been a continuously harmonious condition. She felt that the children would take a problem to her as quickly as to their parents, which was a great joy to her; and it liberated the parents' responsibility in the event they wished to be away.

"It seems such a pity to me," said Mrs. H—, "that humorists ever should have seized upon 'in-law' relationship as a subject for a joke. I think it is in very bad taste, and in most instances, joking is about all that there is to it. I make it a rule not to repeat a so-called 'in-law' joke. I have had much experience in living with 'in-laws.' During my college years I lived with an aunt-in-law, though I had own aunts living in the same town. As a bride I lived with my husband's parents. Shortly after we went to housekeeping, my husband's young sister came to live with us, remaining until she was married. Later my mother came; and now we have my mother's sister. I am sure that I have had my full share of happiness whether living in the home of 'in-laws' or having 'in-laws' in our home. I find that the secret of living with others, no matter what the name of the relationship may be, is simply the bond of sympathetic understanding and toleration for others' viewpoints."

Mrs. G— added: "There's nothing in this 'in-law stuff,' as such. It's just as much a nothing as ghosts or shadows, and should be universally recognized as such. George's father and mother came to live with us during a period of financial readjustment. At first we all entertained some fears, and that old bogey 'No house is big enough for two families' paraded itself before us. Mother G— sensing it said that we should not let this lurking nothing be an inmate of the house too. So we talked the thing out; and the ghost having nothing upon which to stand or feed, disappeared. Now that Father G— has readjusted his finances, there is no longer any need for their remaining, but there is no inclination on the part of any of us for a change. Father and Mother are devoted to the baby, and she to them. George and I find that our life is not restricted, but enlarged for their being with us."

Mrs. L— laugned as she said, "I must add my testimony, too. I told Charles, only this noon, that I didn't know that I'd even try to keep house without his mother. She is such a dear, and she has been in our home for ten years. I think the solution of the problem of 'in-law' is very largely an ego question. Keeping self out of the situation is likely to prove the only remedy needed."

"I suppose that I have an experience few have had. I have been married thirty years," said Mrs. M—. "Both Mr. M—'s father and mother, and my father and mother, have always lived with us; both our fathers are still with us. We have been happy too. If some one should make a survey and ascertain facts, I am of the opinion that the 'in-law' condition would be found to have been a very much 'in-love' one."

MIRANDY'S RHYTHMS

Sharin' Joy

A li'l joy came 'long ma way,
I said I'll share dis joy today—.
So I sent it right along
In a bright an' cheery song,
Makin' heaps ob folks feel gay
As dey went along their way!

Well, dis only go to show
Dat you nebber really know
Jes' how far your joy's gwine go;
An' dere's sumpin' else dat's true:
It's gwine bring mo' joy to you!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

A Resolve

To stand by one's friend to the uttermost end
And fight a fair fight with one's foe;
Never to quit and never to twit,
And never to peddle one's woe.

—George Brinton Chandler

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

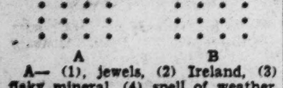
Cryptogram

An old adage has been modernized a bit for today's cryptogram:

XE QUA LSST AUXB EQUE XC DFG HXAQ U EQXTJ BFTS HSKK, BFTE BF XE DFGPASKC —GTKSAA DFG ZTFH QFH.

Word Squares

A Nantasket Beach, Mass., reader shares these two easy word squares, both based on precious stones:



A B

A— (1), jewels, (2) Ireland, (3) flaky mineral, (4) spell of weather. B—(1) precious stone, (2) position, (3) begs, (4) not more.

Letter Changing

A Washington, D. C., reader notes that by transferring the first letter of the word SHIP to the end of the word it becomes HIPS. This gives us today's letter-changing problem: SHIP to HIPS in 9 moves.

What Was Percentage of Gain?

A merchant purchased an order of goods at 40 per cent off the list price, and sold it at 20 and 10 per cent off the list price. What was his percentage of gain?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms:

1	annul	convey	
2	select	deny	
3	classify	connect	1
4	relinquish	intersect	
5	grasp	censure	
6	adjust	forswear	
7	impart	arrange	
8	contradict	clutch	
9	criticise	choose	
10	cross	regulate	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Catching Up With the Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY

HEY, FELLOWS - COME - QUICK
WE'VE CAUGHT UP WITH THE CLUBHOUSE AGAIN....
COME ON!
WE'RE COMING, TUBBY !!
PERHAPS WE OUGHT TO GET AN ANCHOR !!!
THERE IT IS — SUSIE STAYED TO WATCH IT! THERE'S DORIE LEE TOO!
LOOK — THE DOOR IS OPENING. !!
?
HELLO... IS THIS YOUR SHACK?
IF YOU ARE REFERRING TO THE ROYAL CLUBHOUSE OF THE MYSTIC ORDER OF DOODLEDUCKS....
YES SIR, IT IS!

Animal Town—*The Anteater*

By DUMMER

THAT'S A SOUTH AMERICAN ANTEATER. HE WALKS PIGEON-TOED
GLAD MY AUNT IS NOT HERE
I SAID ANTEATER, NOT AUNT EATER. HIS CLAWS LOOK AWKWARD WHILE HE'S WALKING BUT LOOK AT HIM TEAR THAT ANT NEST APART
I KNEW THERE MUST BE A CATCH SOMEWHERE
NO ONE HAS TO TELL ME I'M A SILLY LOOKING ANIMAL. BUT I GET ALONG. AFTER I TEAR A BIG NEST APART MY LONG STICKY TONGUE WORKS IN HANDY AT LUNCH TIME.
MR. ANTEATER, YOU HAVE SOMETHING THERE BUT YOU'RE WELCOME TO IT
WHAT A TONGUE! LOOKS MORE LIKE A NOSE
ONE MEAL LIKE THIS AND YOU'D NEVER EAT ANYTHING ELSE.
DUMMER
YES! I GUESS YOU'RE RIGHT, ANTIE. ONE MEAL LIKE THAT — AND — WHEW!
IF YOU DON'T MIND, THINK I'LL STICK TO OATMEAL AND SUCH LIKE.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Changing Meeting Date

Question: Our bylaws say we must meet at a certain time, giving the time and the date. If the date for such a meeting should not prove convenient, how can it be changed? (a) Can the president call each member on the phone and get his or her vote? (b) Or has the president the authority to change the date? I have searched Robert's Rules and can find nothing on this.

Answer: (a) No.

(b) No. If the provision in the bylaws fixed the date and the hour, without a provision permitting a change when necessary, there is nothing that can legally be done to change or omit the meeting. That does not mean it must be held. The president or board may call a special meeting at a more convenient time, but this does not do away with the regular meeting. If a quorum does not appear at the time fixed, the meeting is not held, or at least, transacts no business. But nothing can be done in advance to void or postpone it. Among the rules in Robert's that applies is the one on page 267: "Bylaws, except those relating to business procedure, cannot be suspended unless they expressly provide for their suspension." See also page 86.

As a general thing, bylaws should provide a way for changing the date of a regular meeting in an emergency, or introduce an element of flexibility in some form.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Five Years of Roosevelt

THIS week President Roosevelt rounds out five years in the White House. His friends are fond of recalling the stressful conditions under which he took office on March 4, 1933, and contrasting with them the situation today.

These circumstances seem important now, but in the long light of history the swings of the business cycle become more or less forgotten, along with their effects on the political destinies of particular administrations. If one is to try to evaluate these five years of the Roosevelt regime as they will appear a generation hence, he must look at factors whose effect is more likely to survive that long.

This is not to say that one can count on any clear and decisive so-called "verdict of history." As the eminent historian, Charles A. Beard, points out in a commentary in the little magazine, Events, "History is always being rewritten." Any extensive reader of biography must be aware that most of the politics of the past is as controversial today as it was when it was being lived.

Social security, farm relief, the TVA and so forth, will long continue to be enwrapped in disputation, at least as to details, and they may all be overshadowed by some towering event in the remainder of Mr. Roosevelt's term. Yet it seems safe to assume that the Roosevelt Administration will be remembered for having brought into actuality, for good or ill, many social changes which the country had long discussed but for which it could not bring itself to feel quite ready.

Now, thirty years behind England and Germany, the nation has a system of old-age pensions and unemployment compensation. Unemployment relief has been assumed as a federal responsibility, though a beginning had been made in that direction under President Hoover. Farm legislation, which hesitated so long at invoking subsidies, has gone beyond that to setting upper limits on production. Collective bargaining, not even clearly conceded as a theory in 1933, now stands as law.

With the exception of banking and exchange regulation, the New Deal has not been so successful in its programs for business, from NRA down to the pending wages and hours bill. But TVA power development and the beginnings of regional planning may appear more important and less menacing in the future than they do now. On the other side, the Supreme Court fight and the increase of the national debt will almost indubitably show as debits on the ledger. So too will an increased tendency of citizens to lean on government.

Probably, however, Mr. Roosevelt has influenced America as much by what he is as by what he has done. His exemplification of courage and cheer in a trying time has set a tone for popular thinking. He has brought a social sympathy and an awareness of the problems of the less fortunate, and of this the nation stood in need. He has tackled stupendous problems with a light-heartedness that sometimes approached irresponsibility, and his methods have seldom been as good as his motives, nor his carry through as good as his vision.

Professor Beard asserts for him that "he has discussed in his messages and addresses more fundamental problems of American life and society than all the other Presidents combined," and "has made a more profound impression upon the political, social and economic thought of America than any or all of his predecessors." These comparisons take in too much territory, but they do indicate at least one service the occupant of the White House has performed in five years. He has made America think.

Ships, Any Kind of Ships

FRANCE isn't so happy about abandoning the qualitative limits of the 1936 naval treaty. In London French naval men are trying to settle with British and American officers what shall be done about meeting suspected plans of Japan and Italy to build new types of ships.

Britain and the United States have announced building programs and in partial justification have offered Japan's refusal to divulge her plans. But if Britain builds, Germany will be able under her agreement with Britain, to build in proportion. That bothers France and she is trying to get America and Britain to hold up a bit. It is quite possible many of the soberer navy men in London and Washington would not be disappointed if this French anchor checked the present rush for new ships until more thought is given to what kind of ships are needed.

It is a mistake to think that naval officers want any kind of ships. For instance there is much official American opinion which would not ask for the $3,000,000 dirigible just provided by the House Naval Affairs Commtitee. Three years ago there was considerable favor for the Japanese proposal to abandon battleships; one school of officers still thinks they are obsolete. For "diplomatic defense" they may be useful, for they represent potential power to strike far from home. But for actual coastal defense nearly all technical men would prefer submarines, mosquito fleets, airplanes and big land guns.

Moreover, there are navy men who would prefer Admiral Standley's steady replacement program to a splurge of building which will all become over-age at the same time. They cannot be happy about a "State Department navy" designed chiefly for diplomacy. Nor about a "log-rolled" building program to which every industry or local interest threatens to add some type of ship or aircraft on the basis of political rather than defensive power. Delays which may furnish time for better consideration of what kind of navy is needed are not the worst things that could happen to the American Navy.

State Funds for Church Schools?

PUBLIC support of private religious schools is a question deserving of the wide discussion which has developed around it in recent months. In Atlantic City the American Association of School Administrators has just heard the matter debated. And many will agree with Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, that it is contrary to American conceptions of the relation of church and state to extend governmental aid to any religious body.

Dr. Strayer was referring to a report by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education when he said that "the recommendations of the President's Committee, if written into law, would undermine the splendid principles of public education on which American democracy is built." Floyd W. Reeves, chairman of the President's Committee, said the Committee had not been polled on its views regarding use of national money for private schools, but had to recognize that several states do make financial provision for this purpose. He felt the question was one for the states, rather than the Federal Government, to decide.

In the last few months state aid to private schools, especially to parochial schools, has been debated in New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, particularly with respect to provision of free buses for pupils in these schools. In the same week the American Association of School Administrators held their Atlantic City meeting, Protestant leaders in Massachusetts were appearing before a legislative committee to demand repeal of a law which provides transportation for parochial school pupils in the Bay State. Here, too, it was properly pointed out that the law conflicts with Constitutional guarantees for separation of church and state.

Granting of free transportation to private school pupils appears to be a surrender to well-organized pressure groups rather than a concession in the name of fairness. Public tax moneys are required to support public schools, and are paid alike by those who use the public schools and by those who prefer private schools. This support of public schools is a duty of every citizen, even if he has no children who need public schooling. It would be as consistent for the childless taxpayer to demand free transportation to his place of business as for private schools to demand free transportation for their pupils.

As Mr. Reeves pointed out, states do make these provisions, but Dr. Strayer is right in objecting to Federal reports that might encourage the maintenance of an unfair and un-American practice of state aid for religious education.

D'Annunzio

ONLY a genius could write a tiresome biography of Gabriele D'Annunzio; or one that would recount the Italian poet's life believably. His own exploits vie with those his busy pen set down. It was a life to set to music, not by the noble Beethoven but by the scintillant Richard Strauss, with many a florid passage to describe the backgrounds D'Annunzio chose for himself, with tumultuous fortissimos for the dynamic side of his character that demanded action as well as dreams, and with intermittent semicomical, disgusted and disgusting snorts to represent the creditors who waited on his pleasure and whom he detested as unnecessary discords.

France once paid his debts to Italian creditors, so that D'Annunzio could go back to his own country and propagandize for Italy's entrance into the World War on the Allied side. But he did not stop at writing, he added fighting. In the air service he experienced the dangers of combat and suffered wounds. He showered Vienna, not with bombs, but with leaflets inviting surrender. After the war, he opposed President Wilson bitterly in behalf of Italian claims, led a march on Fiume to prevent that city's being placed under League of Nations administration, and held on there until Yugoslavia and Italy joined in the Rapallo agreement which established Fiume as an independent state.

Many of D'Annunzio's writings were startling to the reading public when they appeared, because of their imagery, their sensuousness, and their violence. But his way of life appears to have been as exciting, worldly—indeed, notorious—as anything he wrote. Perhaps in no country but Italy, in this age of functionalism and streamlining, could one have made his design for living so rococo.

Catherine's Russia

Book News of the Day

CATHERINE the Second, Empress of all the Russias, is one of those few sovereigns on whom has been bestowed the appellation of Great. And if that is to be awarded for achievement without regard to its ethical value, she earned it as surely as did her predecessor Peter or her contemporary Frederick of Prussia. Although she was an "enlightened despot," and was the correspondent of Diderot and Voltaire, she did little for the well-being of a people consisting largely of serfs oppressed by a nobility who were, for the most part, but magnificent barbarians. The Empress was not ahead of her age. But she was a first-rate politician. She brought the country she ruled to a pitch of power which it had never before known, and the other European states competed and intrigued for her friendship.

* * *

In this work no one aided her more ably or more staunchly than Grigory Alexandrovitch Potemkin, who, Mr. George Soloveytchik believes, and in POTEMKIN: A PICTURE OF CATHERINE'S RUSSIA (London: Thornton Butterworth. 18s.) shows good ground for believing, was her husband. Except Grigory Orlov, who put her on the throne, he was the only one of Catherine's many favorites who is remembered, or was worth remembering. Perhaps Mr. Soloveytchik's statement that he "has been overlooked by the historians" is rather too sweeping. But it is true that they have not always treated him fairly, and that he had not until now been given an adequate biography.

That, however, is true no longer; for Mr. Soloveytchik has written an excellent book, which will be of value to students as well as a source of entertainment to all who enjoy a good story well told. He has studied all the available documents with a sure sense of their relative importance; and he quotes them copiously and with effect. He has not attempted to make an impeccable hero out of his extraordinary subject; but he admires him for what was admirable, and that was much, and is able apparently to clear him of the more serious charges brought against him—that, for instance, of malversation.

* * *

Mr. Soloveytchik's racial kinship with Potemkin enables him to get inside his character in a way which was hardly possible to his foreign contemporaries; though many of them liked him and the Prince de Ligne and the Comte de Ségur, those intelligent Frenchmen, left brilliant word-portraits of him. He understands his caprices and extravagances and those lapses into indolence which those who had to negotiate with him found so trying. As did Sir James Harris, when he was endeavoring, at the price of Minorca, to gain Russia's aid against America and the Bourbon powers.

Potemkin's energy, at any rate, was more remarkable than his occasional indolence. He developed the southern provinces, building ports and cities. He created a navy and reformed an army, displaying in this last a noteworthy humanity towards the common soldier. He was brave in the field and a skilful diplomatist. If he was extravagant and greedy, he was also generous. "Straight, magnanimous and loyal beyond comparison," Mr. Soloveytchik sums him up.

His book is "a picture of Catherine's Russia" as well as the portrait of a man. The descriptions of a splendid if barbaric court, and of Catherine's wonderful progress to the Crimea, are done with appropriate color and vivacity. F. B.

Most People Use a Saw or Pruning Knife

IT NEEDS PRUNING, OF COURSE, BUT MUST YOU USE AN AX TO DO IT?
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATION
CONGRESS
REORGANIZATION MEASURE

Mr. Nevins in Search of Adventure

QUEER how other folks had adventures and James Nevins never had any! It had been so when he saw no adventure in driving to work that morning and now he was plunged in the day's routine and certainly there was no adventure in that. A glance at the headlines told Mr. Nevins there was adventure in other parts of the world; the winter cruise advertisements fairly reeked of glamour; but you had to go to foreign shores for that sort of thing. So Mr. Nevins set about his day's work.

First, a letter. For this he pulled out an ingenious contrivance built on rollers, like a cabinet, that unwound an electric cable into whose glass funnel Mr. Nevins dictated with pauses and notations. It was electrically driven and ran on the recording phonograph principle and this polished contrivance that would have seemed a toy to half the civilized globe and a marvel to all the uncivilized globe was as much a natural companion to Mr. Nevins as his automobile and radio—so that he never noticed it. Later on Miss Leach would put on earphones and with flying fingers transcribe these stereotyped phrases with a familiarity at once of the machine and Mr. Nevins.

One of Mr. Nevins' letters that morning was an intimate one. He wrote it himself in long-hand, to his parents, because it was Monday morning and he wrote them every Monday. There was no adventure for Mr. Nevins in that blue stamp he affixed to the upper right-hand corner. And yet, with ten words on the front of the envelope, and that square inch of blue, the letter would pick its way across rivers and hills, through mountains, night, snow, rain, tunnels and drought, and out of the earth's varicolored inhabitants unerringly find the state, town, street, apartment and room where it was to be delivered, and bring a week's joy or sorrow, calamity or exultation, as Mr. Nevins chanced to write.

Mr. Nevins tossed the letter into the "out" basket. Then he set about the business of the day. The weather looked ominous out of his fifteenth-story office window, but fortunately he could conduct his labors without leaving his seat.

* * *

Mr. Nevins' fingers sought the telephone. It was one of those automatic phones and he whizzed the contraption seven times. There was a long pause. Mr. Nevins fidgeted. Had he called the wrong number?

"Special Operator—What number did you call please?" said the Earphone.

"Confound it!" said Mr. Nevins.

"What?" said the Earphone. "What number did you call, please?" it repeated, putting a comma after each word.

Mr. Nevins slammed down the receiver.

(Miss Adah Sluice had risen at seven that morning, eaten a bun and coffee, buttoned up her new lapin coat which was now two thirds paid for, taken the subway, arrived with the day shift at 8 o'clock, punched the time clock, picked her own receiver off the rack in the hushed telephone exchange, and sat in her swivel chair one hour and fifty minutes when she noticed the particular light glow, in the exchange cribbage board, that signaled Mr. Nevins' wrong number. Mr. Nevins only spoke two words to her in his life, which have been recorded, and Miss Adah Sluice now passes out of our story.)

"Miss Leach—oh, Miss Leach, will you get me Ingersoll—five, six-eight-nine-two?" called Mr. Nevins.

Mr. Nevins, you understand, did not call this through the glass partition. No, he spoke into an oblong box at the side of his desk from which, as he snapped the switch, came murmurs of sound.

("Chewing gum again," muttered Mr. Nevins.)

He watched the far figure of enigmatic Miss Leach glance in his direction. There she was, with her glass aquarium of partridge-berries in front of her, and all her feminine fripperies about her!

The inter-office communication box emitted a hollow travesty of Miss Leach's voice—

* * *

"'Ingersoll five, six-eight-nine-two,' Mr. Nevins?"

"Yup, Miss Leach. Sidney Peterson, please."

And having put into operation this coil of magic that passed out from the office of James Nevins & Co. to the universe, connecting it not only with all the city but most of the civilized globe, Mr. Nevins employed it for the eminently practical purpose of making a sale.

"Looks like snow, Sid," he said, after a while.

"Snow? Say the dock's white already," said the Earpiece, which had intimate knowledge of affairs overlooking another part of the city, twenty-five stories up. "It's so thick you can't see the far shore! Goin'ter be hard driving home."

"Thassright, Sid. Watch yourself! Well, seeyersoon!"

"Seeyersoon!"

"Bye."

"G'bye."

"Take-another-letter," said Mr. Nevins automatically, to the glass mouthpiece.

. . . Adventure in Mr. Nevins' life? Dear me, no. Romance? Certainly not. He had not left the building all day, not even for lunch, which he ate in the cloud cafeteria, on the fiftieth floor. Soon he would be driving home in his snug roadster, with the heat on, and the radio, too, maybe. An odd, uneventful life, thought Mr. Nevins, looking out of the window. The snow whirled down outside.

RICHARD LEE STROUT

A Customs Union for the Low Countries?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Belgians no doubt notice with satisfaction how the relations between their country and their northern neighbors, the Netherlands, are growing more and more friendly. It seems, however, wise to sound a warning note for those who, in their zeal to cultivate as close relations with the Netherlands as possible, advocate the conclusion of a military alliance with the Netherlands. I mean to say that it seems wise to discourage the spreading of such plans, not necessarily because there would be any danger in such an alliance, but because it just might hurt the increasingly good neighborly relations between the two countries, when cherished expectations in this respect would be knocked on the head by a refusal of the Netherlands, which, in my opinion, is inevitable.

A timely warning seems justified because no longer is such a military alliance being pleaded only by the Flemish part of the Belgian population—which started this movement in order to counterbalance the influence of France in the military policy of Belgium—but also many French-speaking Belgians are found to have growing sympathy for a military alliance with the Netherlands, in order to protect Belgium's northern frontier.

It is, however, hardly conceivable that the Netherlands would depart from their traditional neutrality policy and their policy of strict independence. On several occasions the Netherlands Government has categorically stated the expressed desire of their people to be perfectly free from foreign entanglements and to keep aloof from any pacts of non-aggression or mutual assistance and to remain faithful to the League of Nations. So any Belgian advances with the object of concluding a military pact with the neighbor of the north are bound to fail and cause disappointment.

I would, therefore, prefer to concentrate our efforts on the further improvement of the cultural and economic relations with the Netherlands, which might in the long run result in a customs union.

We all know how all attempts to pull down trade barriers have thus far had a very meager result, because the most-favored-nation clause formed an insurmountable obstacle. If Belgium and the Netherlands, however, could agree on a customs union, the situation would be different because a customs union is a generally accepted exception on the most-favored-nation clause. It would mean, therefore, an important extension of the home markets and a strengthening of the economic position of the two countries. Rotterdam and Antwerp would then perhaps better see their way to solve their problem of competition. Belgium would have the advantage that it would have free access to a very important capital market. And because Belgium and the Netherlands are two countries of about the same magnitude—each of them has about 8,500,000 inhabitants—and importance, there would be no danger of one state's being gradually absorbed politically by the other. JEAN VAN WUESTWEZEL

Brussels.

"Fascism and the Red Menace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is the cause of the growth of Fascism and Communism?

It is the desire for unified action in whatever is believed to be the right direction as a remedy for the present ills, such as injustice, poverty, etc., which divide a nation or world against itself. This self-division is often the result of failure to realise where individual interests terminate, and public interests begin. Giving tribute to Caesar means that there should be loyalty to civil power and institutions, but this loyalty has its limits, viz., when public control encroaches on the rights of individuals, and also when individualism encroaches upon government.

The only protection against the entry of Fascism and Communism is unity, which is achieved when individuals, uniting in a common ideal, create a civic benefit or equity by means of a civil service, which works for the community at large. A. HAMER HALL

Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy on the Reservations

By Ta-De-Win

BIG CHIEF sat in his office thinking hard. It wasn't really an office, merely a room added on to his cottage home and furnished simply with a plain oak table and a dozen crude chairs. But this so-called office was just what he needed ever since his Indians had voted him Chief of the new Tribal Council, as he was liable to have business callers at any hour of the day or night and they could talk over matters right here.

There were nine Indians in all in the Council, young ones and older men and it was rather difficult to please both groups. Besides there was that recently acquired Constitution from the Government they had to follow very carefully.

How simple were his duties ten or even five years ago, when all he had to do was to put on his elaborate feather headpiece and buckskin suit and be Master of Ceremonies at their different festivities. Just be dignified and look every inch a Chief, that was all.

Big Chief's name is legion and his home on any Indian reservation in the present year, 1938. This special Big Chief is typical of his brother Indians on other reservations. He didn't write much. He left that to the younger members of the Council, one of whom had even gone away to college and liked to use big words. Big Chief liked simple ones. However, he was very proud of that Constitution which had been drawn up by his group of nine with the help of a real friend who had been sent out to help them.

At present Big Chief was thinking how he could keep the younger Indians happy at home, and away from neighboring cities where life was upsetting and not very beneficial for them. Again he sighed. In the old days all he had to do was go to their Agent and he would tell them what to do and what not to do, give them any stipend due them and that was all.

* * *

They still had their Agent, but he was more of an adviser now and Big Chief didn't like to go to him and admit his inability to govern his Indians himself. He really thought better in the open and this morning he had gone off by himself and tried to work out a plan to keep the young people home and the older ones pleased with what their children had learned while away at school, but he hadn't quite succeeded.

He was very glad the children didn't have to leave their parents any more, but could go to school right here, even learn trades. They could earn so little money, though and if a dust storm came, they would have to ask for help and that is just what Big Chief didn't want to do. The Agent had in a way put him on his honor and left things up to him. Those garden and canning projects he had suggested, however, were wonderful ideas. There was that good community garden, too, where each one had his own plot. The Indians had worked hard last summer, so they now had plenty of canned tomatoes, corn, beans and squash, which the women had canned in the community kitchens.

But there hadn't been enough recreation! Not many of the younger ones cared for their ceremonials these days. Big Chief's own son was back from college. He was very smart, but he couldn't see any sense in the Sun Dance, the Grass Dance or the Corn Ceremonial. Too slow, was what his son said, and that was Big Chief's problem now, for the young people must have play along with their work. Big Chief knew that while any of his generation were left, they would still have their ceremonials, where the younger ones would be spectators and not participants. That was too bad!

Big Chief's eyes lightened. He had hit upon an idea. Why not have a committee of five to organize games and sports his son was always telling about. Then if they were not satisfied, it wouldn't be his fault.

* * *

After all it was not going to be so very difficult, Big Chief decided. Let the young people feel that they were a part of the scheme and let them work out their own recreational program. He hoped he would not have to go to Washington again, as he did two years ago when they had the drought and after that the grasshoppers. But everything seemed to be working out well, now. He had a good police force. Four splendid Indians, who prevented liquor from being smuggled into the reservation and who reported to him at once if any family was in need of food or clothing. How strange, yes and good it was, for Indians to look out for such matters instead of the Agent as in the past.

All Big Chief hoped now, was that after being so well organized with regional committees for law and order, education and this new one for recreation, there would be no upsetting change in Washington. He felt it would be real humiliating now, to be told what to do and what not to do.

He thought of the many changes that had come about since he was a boy. He was a teepee Indian, the last one almost, and now he was living in a house that had running water. He didn't have to go to the spring and bring up buckets full. That was something! He hoped it wouldn't make the young Indians lazy.

Big Chief looked out at the sun. He couldn't get used to the big clock in his office, it hardly ever went anyway and the sun was more reliable. It was almost time for the Council Meeting, and he hoped they would like his plans for that committee on recreation!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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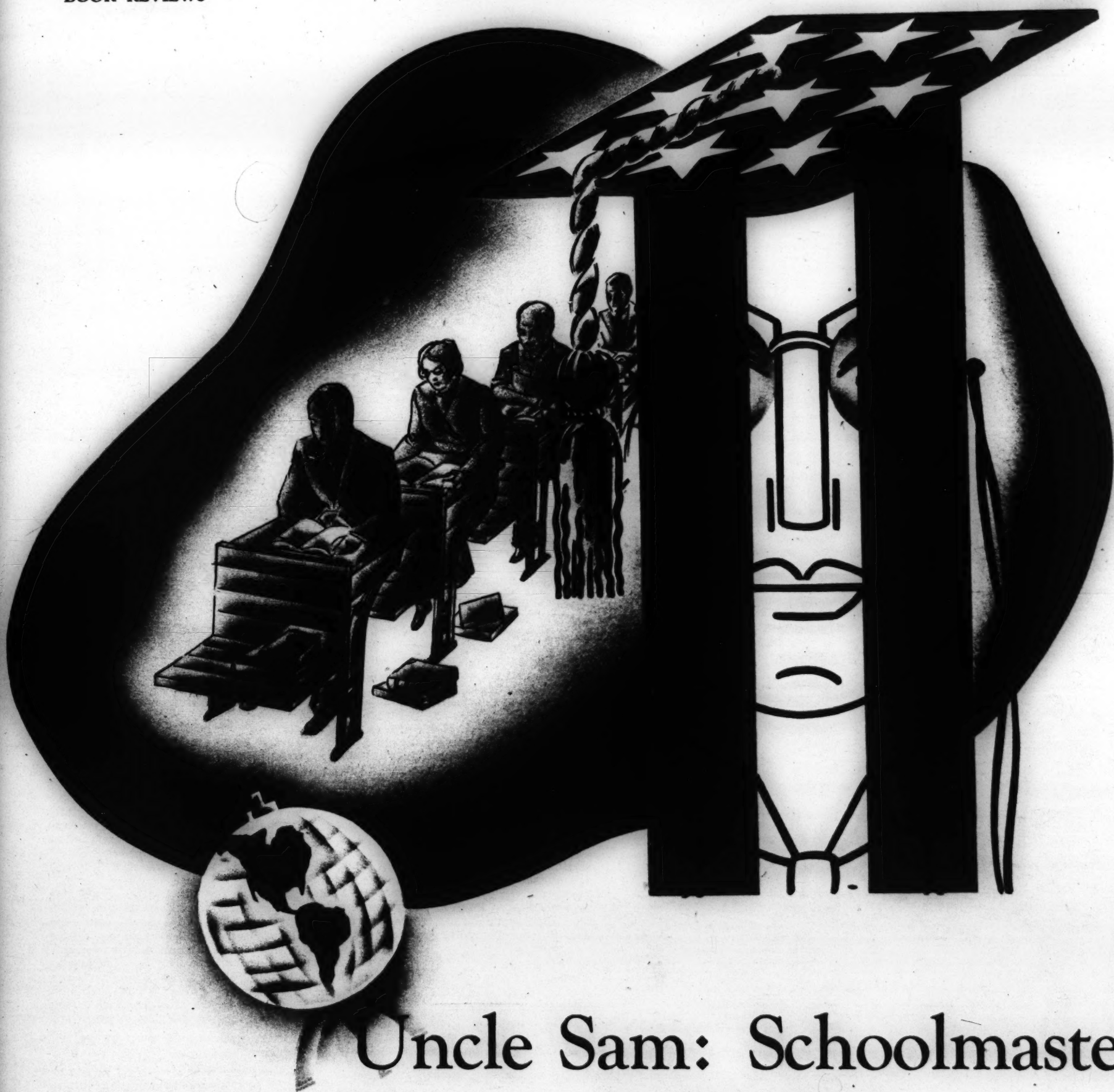
BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1938



Uncle Sam: Schoolmaster

By Lewis R. Alderman

Director, Education Division, Works Progress Administration

SOMETIME DURING the coming spring the millionth adult person will have completed the literacy course of the Education Division of the Works Progress Administration. He will be living anywhere from New York to California, and will be from 16 to 82 years old. He may be a half-Indian field laborer, brought in years ago from the Mexican interior to work in the beet fields. He may be a Negro cotton picker, or mill hand.

Or if the person is a woman, she may be an immigrant mother who has lived for 25 years in the same New York neighborhood, as if on a foreign island. Though her children have been assimilated by the street and the school, she herself until recently has been a bewildered stranger to her own family, in her own home, hardly daring to stir out of the block in which she lives.

* * *

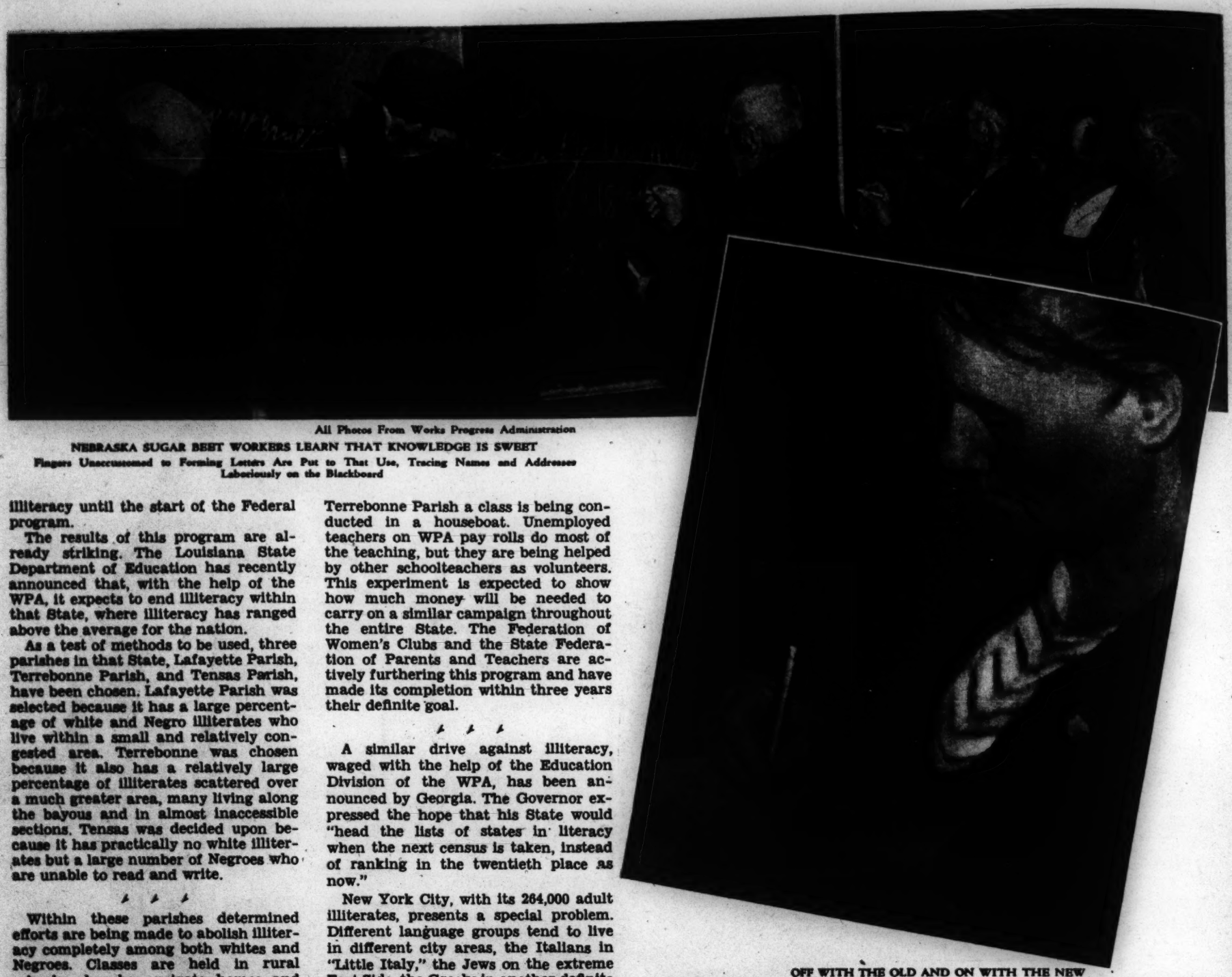
People like these are now learning to speak English, read a newspaper, write a letter and figure simple sums in WPA adult education classes. They are acquiring that extra sense civilization has provided, the ability through communication to bridge time and space, the lack of which sense is a handicap. Only recently they could not understand a child's school report card; they bought a newspaper to hold on the streetcar so they would look like people who could read; they lost their jobs because they disregarded a safety sign. An Austrian woman in Buffalo says: "I got a telegram from my son. I could read it myself this time. Now the neighbors haven't got to know it all."

* * *

The need for literacy classes is concentrated in two types of areas. The first is represented by those rural regions which have few school facilities and a large percentage of Negroes, Indians, or Mexicans. The second is represented by New York City, the traditional port of entry for immigrants, and other urban centers with large European immigrant populations. In these centers the function of the literacy classes is not merely to teach reading and writing, but also to teach literate newcomers to speak and write English. Grown people are still often reluctant to confess their ignorance by coming into classes. But they join when their friends and neighbors do, and they soon lose their self-consciousness as they cease to feel isolated from community life.

Federal funds and unemployed teachers set to work in the literacy program of the Education Division of the WPA have been the means of the first concentrated national effort to educate the four and a quarter million illiterates revealed by the 1930 census. Previous interstate educational programs—such as that of the Rosenwald Foundation, which initiated southern school building programs, and the Jeans Fund, which coordinated various efforts in the field of Negro education—concentrated upon the education of children. Some of the states have used small parts of their educational budgets to provide lessons for adults, and Americanization and patriotic societies have done work in particular localities.

But in recent years, although illiteracy among children has tended sharply to diminish, it has continued to be appallingly large among adults. In New York City, where good schooling facilities have been provided for all children, 94 per cent of the Negro illiterates in 1930 were over 21 years old. In many of the nation's communities nothing was being done to liquidate adult



All Photos From Works Progress Administration

NEBRASKA SUGAR BEET WORKERS LEARN THAT KNOWLEDGE IS SWEET

Fingers Unaccustomed to Forming Letters Are Put to That Use, Tracing Names and Addresses Laboriously on the Blackboard

illiteracy until the start of the Federal program.

The results of this program are already striking. The Louisiana State Department of Education has recently announced that, with the help of the WPA, it expects to end illiteracy within that State, where illiteracy has ranged above the average for the nation.

As a test of methods to be used, three parishes in that State, Lafayette Parish, Terrebonne Parish, and Tensas Parish, have been chosen. Lafayette Parish was selected because it has a large percentage of white and Negro illiterates who live within a small and relatively congested area. Terrebonne was chosen because it also has a relatively large percentage of illiterates scattered over a much greater area, many living along the bayous and in almost inaccessible sections. Tensas was decided upon because it has practically no white illiterates but a large number of Negroes who are unable to read and write.

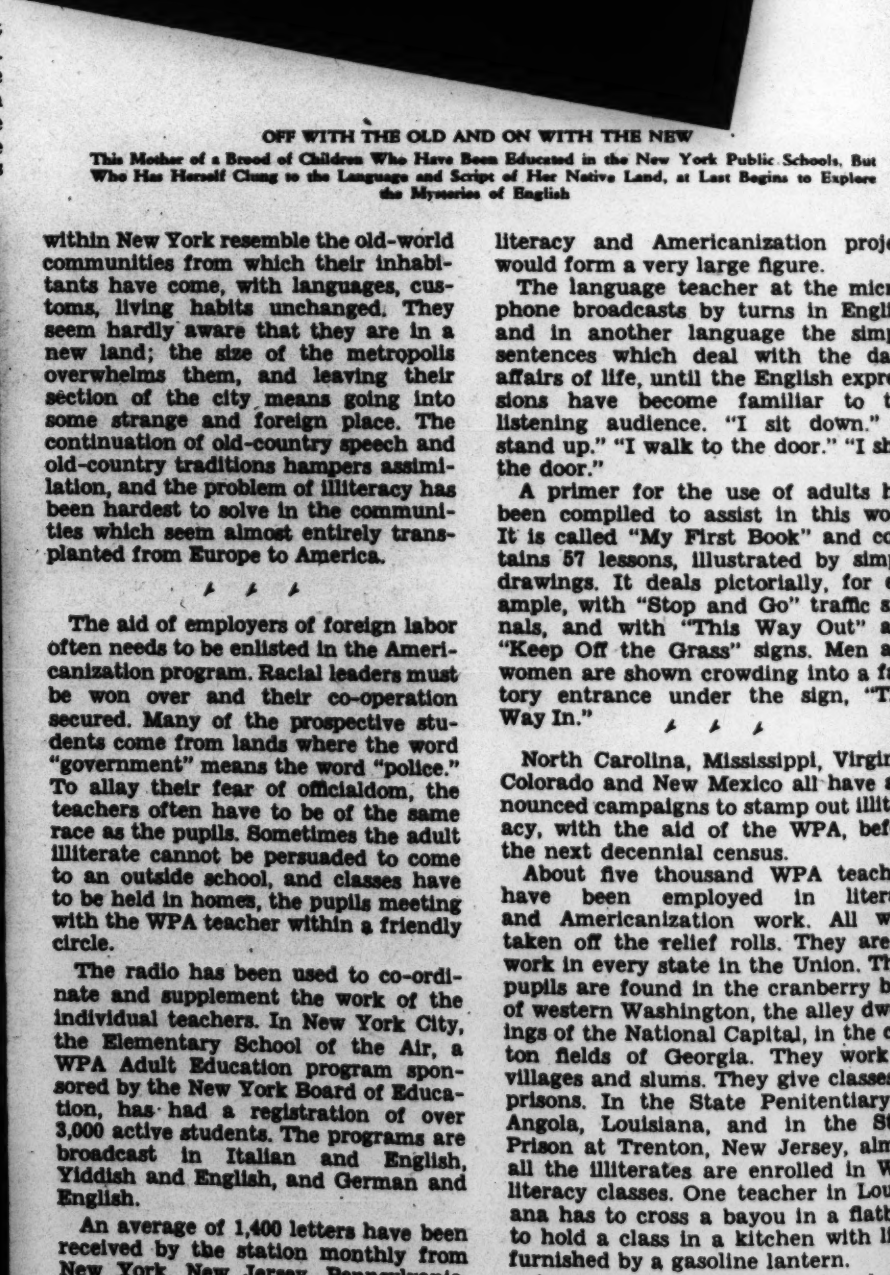
* * *

Within these parishes determined efforts are being made to abolish illiteracy completely among both whites and Negroes. Classes are held in rural schools, churches, private homes and vacant store buildings. In one bayou in Terrebonne Parish a class is being conducted in a houseboat. Unemployed teachers on WPA pay rolls do most of the teaching, but they are being helped by other schoolteachers as volunteers. This experiment is expected to show how much money will be needed to carry on a similar campaign throughout the entire State. The Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Federation of Parents and Teachers are actively furthering this program and have made its completion within three years their definite goal.

* * *

A similar drive against illiteracy, waged with the help of the Education Division of the WPA, has been announced by Georgia. The Governor expressed the hope that his State would "head the lists of states in literacy when the next census is taken, instead of ranking in the twentieth place as now."

New York City, with its 264,000 adult illiterates, presents a special problem. Different language groups tend to live in different city areas, the Italians in "Little Italy," the Jews on the extreme East Side, the Greeks in another definite section of the city. These communities



OFF WITH THE OLD AND ON WITH THE NEW

This Mother of a Brood of Children Who Have Been Educated in the New York Public Schools, But Who Has Herself Clung to the Language and Script of Her Native Land, at Last Begins to Explore the Mysteries of English

within New York resemble the old-world communities from which their inhabitants have come, with languages, customs, living habits unchanged. They seem hardly aware that they are in a new land; the size of the metropolis overwhelms them, and leaving their section of the city means going into some strange and foreign place. The continuation of old-country speech and old-country traditions hampers assimilation, and the problem of illiteracy has been hardest to solve in the communities which seem almost entirely transplanted from Europe to America.

* * *

The aid of employers of foreign labor often needs to be enlisted in the Americanization program. Racial leaders must be won over and their co-operation secured. Many of the prospective students come from lands where the word "government" means the word "police." To allay their fear of officialdom, the teachers often have to be of the same race as the pupils. Sometimes the adult illiterate cannot be persuaded to come to an outside school, and classes have to be held in homes, the pupils meeting with the WPA teacher within a friendly circle.

The radio has been used to co-ordinate and supplement the work of the individual teachers. In New York City, the Elementary School of the Air, a WPA Adult Education program sponsored by the New York Board of Education, has had a registration of over 3,000 active students. The programs are broadcast in Italian and English, Yiddish and English, and German and English.

An average of 1,400 letters have been received by the station monthly from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and even Georgia and Florida. In radio, it is generally assumed that every letter represents 500 listeners; the proportion in this special field may not be so large, but any estimate of the total radio audience of the literacy and Americanization project would form a very large figure.

The language teacher at the microphone broadcasts by turns in English and in another language the simple sentences which deal with the daily affairs of life, until the English expressions have become familiar to the listening audience. "I sit down." "I stand up." "I walk to the door." "I shut the door."

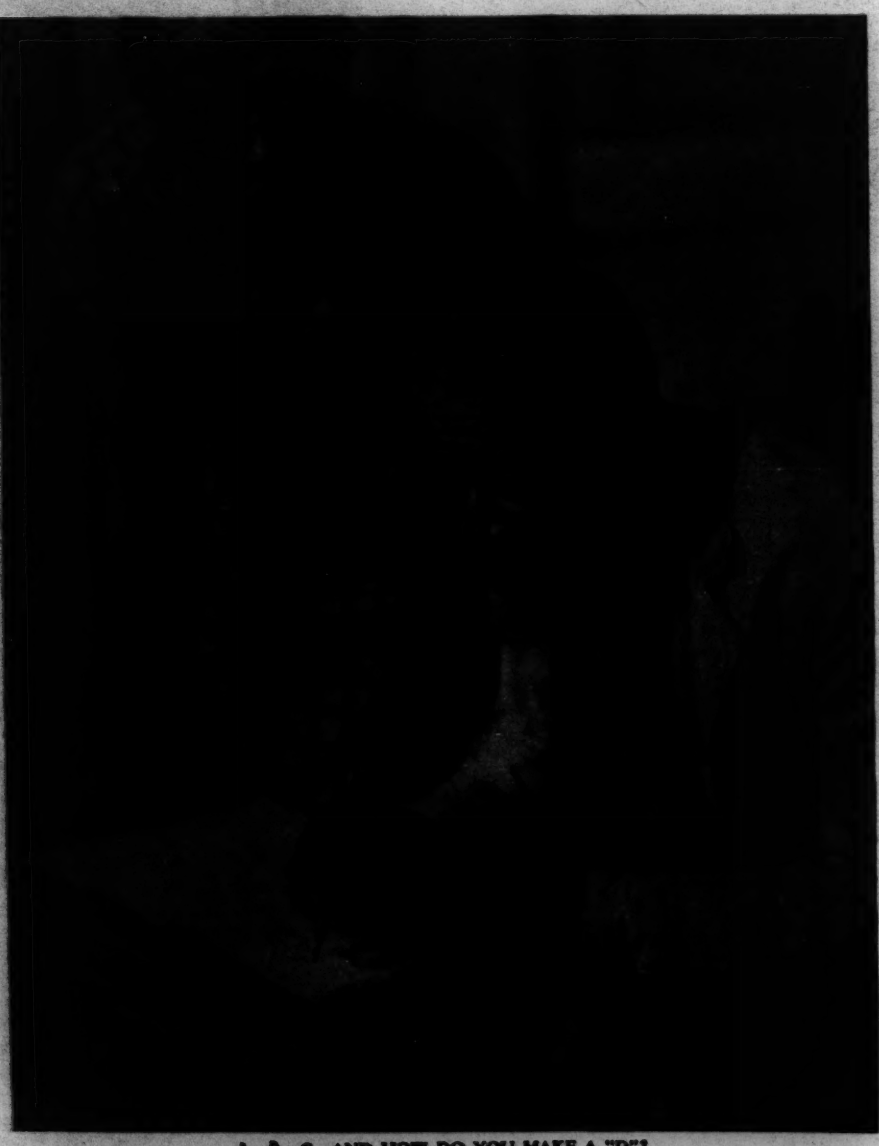
A primer for the use of adults has been compiled to assist in this work. It is called "My First Book" and contains 57 lessons, illustrated by simple drawings. It deals pictorially, for example, with "Stop and Go" traffic signals, and with "This Way Out" and "Keep Off the Grass" signs. Men and women are shown crowding into a factory entrance under the sign, "This Way In."

* * *

North Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia, Colorado and New Mexico all have announced campaigns to stamp out illiteracy, with the aid of the WPA, before the next decennial census.

About five thousand WPA teachers have been employed in literacy and Americanization work. All were taken off the relief rolls. They are at work in every state in the Union. Their pupils are found in the cranberry bogs of western Washington, the alley dwellings of the National Capital, in the cotton fields of Georgia. They work in villages and slums. They give classes in prisons. In the State Penitentiary at Angola, Louisiana, and in the State Prison at Trenton, New Jersey, almost all the illiterates are enrolled in WPA literacy classes. One teacher in Louisiana has to cross a bayou in a flatboat to hold a class in a kitchen with light furnished by a gasoline lantern.

As a result of such efforts, it is hoped that the illiteracy percentage of the United States will soon be reduced from 4.3 per cent, where it stood in the 1930 census, and be comparable with that of Denmark, which is 0.1 per cent, or of Switzerland, which is 0.39 per cent.



A—B—C—AND HOW DO YOU MAKE A "D"?

Negro Children Didn't Get Much Formal Education in the Slave Quarters of the Old Plantations Fourscore Years Ago, So Jim Walker, Who Now Lives in Birmingham, Is Learning to Write the Alphabet With the Aid of a Supervisor of Adult Education for Colored Folks

Idol of India's Masses

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Educated in England and a Successful Barrister, Has Become a Leader in the Passive Resistance Movement and an Opponent of British Interests in His Native Land

By E. C. Cotes

ONE OF THE WORLD'S most remarkable characters is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, now the leader of the Nationalist Movement in India—a movement dominating the newly achieved political emancipation of some hundreds of millions of people inhabiting a sub-continent as big as all Europe, excluding Russia.

Pandit Jawaharlal's history has been one of paradox. Before the British went to India, his forebears from time immemorial were well-to-do Brahmins who, one generation after another, filled administrative posts of importance under successive Moghul Emperors at Delhi. He himself, now in early middle life, was sent as a child to England for education. He is a highly Europeanized "old boy" of that exclusive and aristocratic British academy, Harrow School.

He is the holder of a creditable degree in honors won at Trinity College, Cambridge. He is a fully qualified barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, the acme of British orthodoxy. He has built up for himself a remunerative practice as an advocate of the High Court at Allahabad, where the charm of his personality, the soundness of his legal knowledge and the brilliance of his addresses have won for him the friendly respect of a distinguished bench of European and Indian judges.

* * *

Here the paradox of his career comes in. With all this behind him he has been a revolutionary of revolutionaries. He has played a prominent part in a movement aiming at the destruction of all British power in India. Reckless of personal danger, he has exposed himself to violence in numerous clashes between police and populace.

The movement he has supported has been that of satyagracha (passive resistance), inaugurated by Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (the Mahatma). He has thus set courts of justice, where he has practiced as an advocate, the unwelcome task of convicting and sentencing him to imprisonment for breaking the law of the land. He was first sent to prison in 1921. Since then he has had numerous other sentences. Between 1927 and the present day he has spent five and one half years in jail. More than once he has been injured by baton blows from police engaged under official orders in breaking up illegal gatherings in which he has participated.

His late mother and his wife endured at different times similarly regrettable experiences in support of the cause to which he has so unsparingly devoted himself. That cause is to win independence for India, his view being that nothing else can give his fellow-countrymen and women the freedom and equality with others he so covets for them.

Pandit Jawaharlal's views are complex. By his own choice he is poor in worldly goods, for he need only resume his career as a lawyer to begin acquiring wealth. He has courted hardship, discomfort and suffering in support of his craving for self-government.

In a scholarly biography which he wrote when he was last in prison, he remarks: "If we claim independence today it is with no desire for isolation. On the contrary, we are perfectly willing to surrender part of that independence, in common with other countries, to a real international order."

The writer of this article first met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru many years ago in Allahabad. He was then a well-grown, pleasant-faced youth with ideals, broad, open brow, clear eyes, singularly fair complexion, and cheerful expression tempered by a quite unpretentious aloofness, probably due to shyness, but reminiscent of all that is most characteristic of well-nurtured wearers of the "old school tie." He is now a man of original thought and immense moral force.

After the World War his association with Mr. Gandhi became close. The Pandit also grew interested in the Kisan (peasants) anti-land-rent movement in Oudh. He was not always in complete sympathy with Mr. Gandhi. "I did not give an absolute allegiance to the doctrine of non-violence," he has said, "but the belief grew upon me that . . . it was the right policy for us. . . . And the non-co-operation movement offered me what I wanted—the goal of national freedom (as I thought) the ending of the exploitation of the underdog."

His abiding sympathy for the "underdog," who in India is the peasant, and his forceful determination to free the poor from the clutches of the money-lender and to lessen what he regards as the undue dominance of the landlords, distinguish his attitude from that of a large number of his associates in the Indian National Congress camp.

* * *

His policy has been clearly defined. It is, first, to work toward eliminating foreign (that is British) rule. He rejects altogether the whole scheme of constitutional reform recently introduced from Whitehall. This is for two reasons; firstly, because he holds that this scheme leaves ultimate control in foreign hands and, secondly, because it relies for support mainly upon what he regards as India's reactionary forces of vested interest and semi-feudal authority.

For the time being he is endeavoring to work with landed and trading interests which in the past have been mainstays of the Indian National Congress movement, of which he is the elected head. But he makes no secret of his own view that the welfare of the masses must be the supreme aim of government and that no competing claim must be allowed to stand in the way of raising the standard of living of the peasants.

He regards socialism as the ultimate means to the attainment of this object. For the present, however, he tries to rally all classes to his immediate endeavor, which is by peaceful means to overthrow British authority so that a new set of conditions may arise, out of which complete Indian autonomy may be built up.

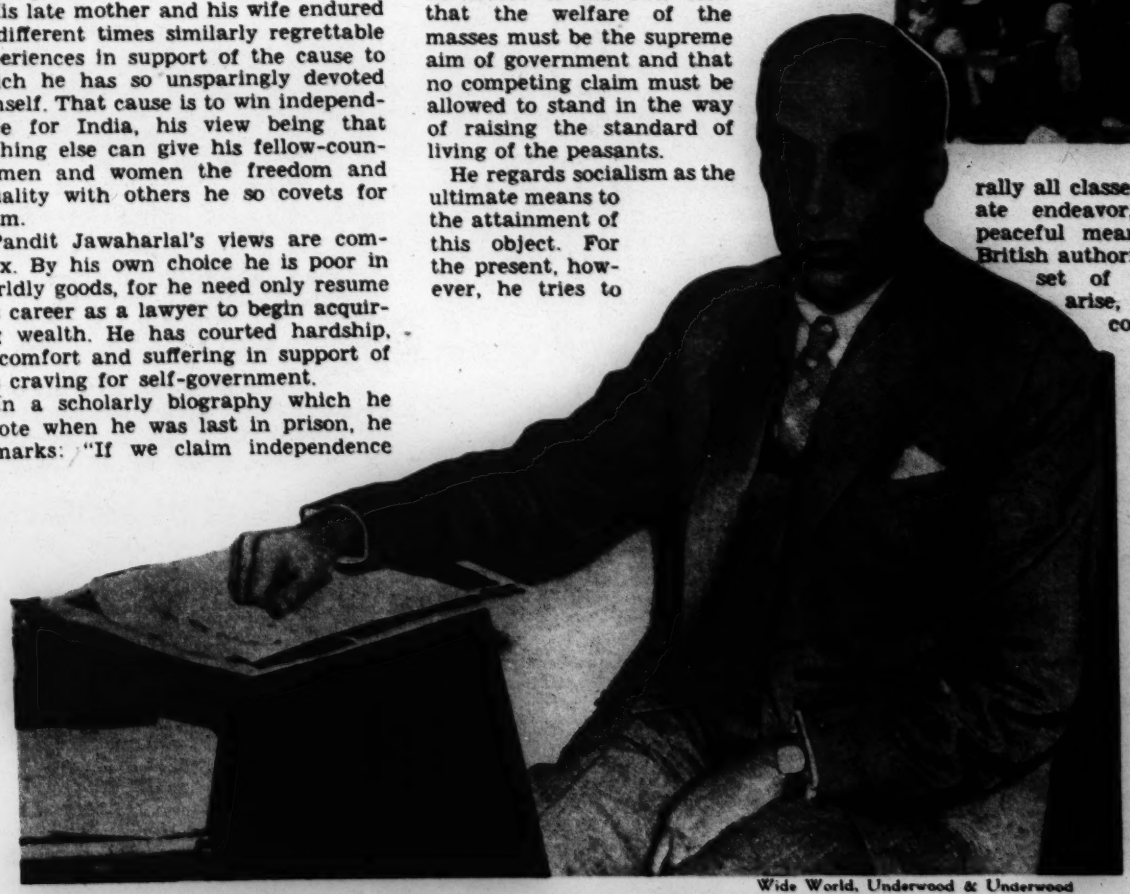
His high personal character and his entire selflessness and devotion to the cause of Indian nationalism have made him the idol of the Indian masses. His popularity has become second only to that of Mr. Gandhi, who is venerated with an intensity possible only among Orientals. On the other hand, the propertied classes regard him doubtfully.

Up to the present, Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal have worked in closest concord with one another, although they differ basically in the fact that the Mahatma would do nothing to antagonize Indian capitalistic interests.

Pandit Jawaharlal, on the other hand, is looked upon, not only in British Indian official circles, but also by a good many of the more moderate Indian politicians as a well-meaning but dangerous agitator.

Mr. Basil Mathews, lately professor of Christian World Relations in Boston University, who saw him in India in the latter part of 1936, finds possibilities in him which are of a very different kind. Speaking in London on Feb. 9, 1937, Professor Mathews described Jawaharlal Nehru as "an apostle of nationalism who is really a citizen of the world."

Several weighty opinions thus differ fundamentally about him. Cultured scholar, political enthusiast, ascetic dreamer, devoted social reformer, energetic revolutionary idol of millions of workers, his future may be uncertain. Nevertheless, since he is president of the Indian National Congress, a political body which today controls six out of the 11 new provincial legislatures in India, besides swaying the balance in a seventh, it is difficult to define limits to the possibilities for him that may be in store.



Wide World, Underwood & Underwood

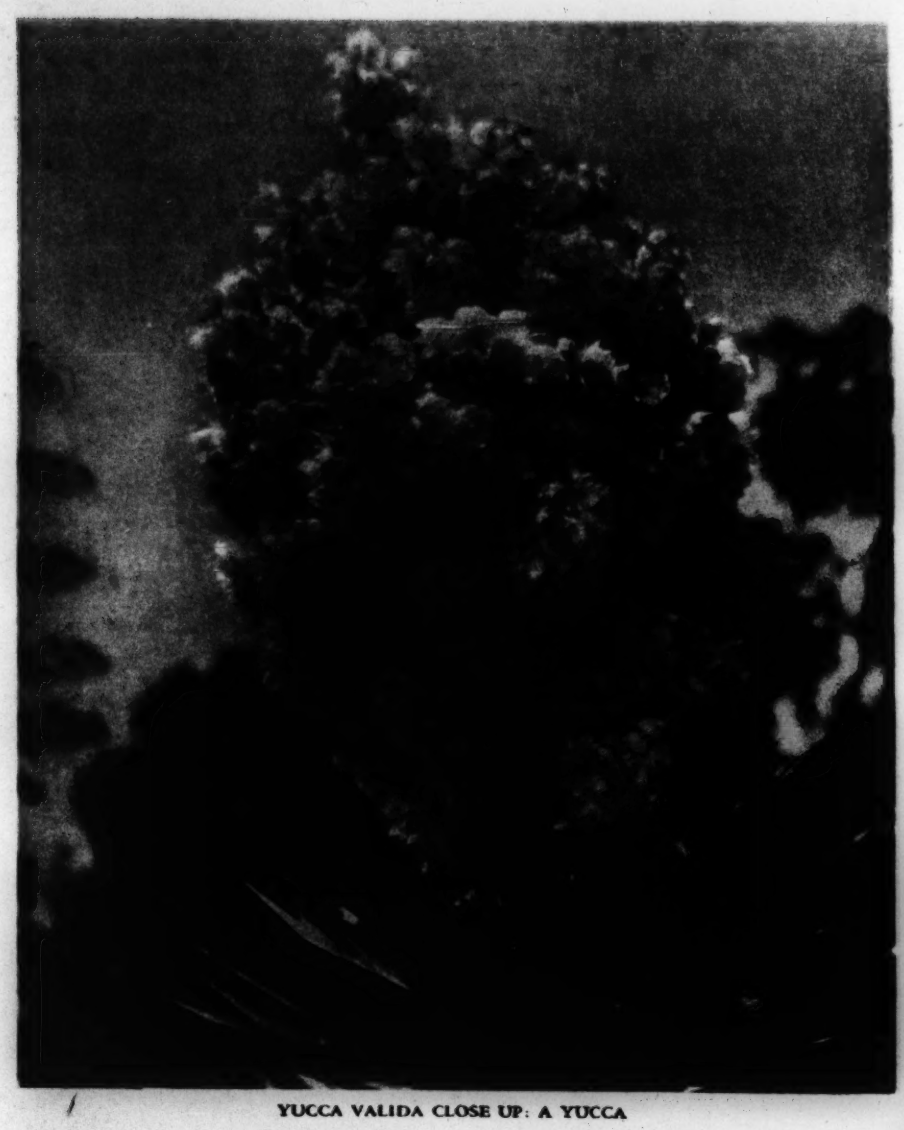
THE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

President of the Indian National Congress, Photographed on a Visit in England, Where He Was Educated. He Is a Powerful Figure Among the People of India, Thousands of Whom, Moslems in This Instance, Are Shown at Prayer Before the Great Mosque at Delhi

Desert Colors

A Rare and Varied Cacti Collection Flourishes in the Huntington Botanic Gardens

By Robert K. Shellaby



YUCCA VALIDA CLOSE UP: A YUCCA

Visitors to the Botanical Garden on the Henry E. Huntington estate in San Marino, California, tarry to wonder at the texture, color and design of the exhibits in the section given over to desert plants. Here have been assembled during the past 30 years an extensive collection of Xerophytes—plants which are structurally resistant to drought. The garden was a natural development in a metropolitan district which has reached 300 miles for its water and power.

Part of the area which Mr. Huntington set aside for a botanical garden was of such poor, gravelly soil as to be unsuited to the usual plant material, so William Hertrich—then superintendent and now curator of the garden—proposed in 1907 to install there an outdoor collection of cacti and other desert plants, now occupying 15 acres.

The entire botanical garden occupies more than a fourth of the 200 acres comprising Mr. Huntington's gift to the public. Besides the desert collection, it includes unusual subtropical and other trees, shrubs, palms, cycads, and ferns. Also there is a Japanese Garden, as well as groves of citrus and persimmons, and avocados.

So popular had the desert collection become that last year Mr. Hertrich compiled a 32-page illustrated guidebook, giving a proper perspective of the place of Xerophytes in worlds of travel, botany, and home decoration.

The Huntington desert collection is divided into cacti, other succulents, and the more fibrous plants, the most spectacular group being cacti native to the Americas only. Their brilliantly colored flowers rival orchids in beauty. The Cactaceae family also has grotesque forms in several of its varieties.

* * *

The Pereskieae tribe of 19 species, with stems, leaves, and spines, is the nearest link to other plant families. Shrubby, rambling, or prostrate, the various species are native to the warmer sections of Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America.

Of wide distribution are the seven genera of the Opuntieae tribe, embracing the prickly pear or tuna and jointed cholla. Some grow high up in the Andes, others flourish in the Colorado desert at sea level, and others are found as far north as the Canadian border. Sizes range from a few inches of cushion to shrubs 20 feet high. The species which produce edible cactus apples are of economic importance in many places.

The third cactus tribe is called the Cereeae, and probably its most prominent member is the barrel variety. The garden has a specimen of the golden barrel cactus of Mexico, some 30 years old and weighing 400 pounds.

Similar in appearance is the Ferocacti, the pulp of which has been used in making candy. Travelers have quenched their thirst with its squeezings.

* * *

Of the genus Cereus, the most massive plant in the garden weighs five tons. Its shoots reach nearly 20 feet from the common roots of the spiny shrub tree. Large flowers appear on it during summer and fall, generally in white and pink. Its large red and yellow fruit is more decorative than its flowers. The fruit clings to the branches for weeks until it bursts open, and the birds eat the seeds and pulp. The fruit varies in size and shape from a hen's egg to a large apple, and it is usually shiny, smooth, and devoid of spines. Pulp of several species is quite palatable.

Cereus Huntingtonianus is a variety named after the garden's founder when world-wide inquiry brought no description of a similar plant antedating its discovery by Mr. Hertrich. The variety has distinctively shaped flowers, the buds being an attractive crimson.

Of the several night-blooming Cereus genera, the stems range in thickness from that of a pen to three inches. Some of the flowers are a foot in diameter, usually in yellow, white, or pink. Several climb. Striking is the effect when tall trees are interlaced with the Cereus and its flowers.

The sahuaro is the most common of the cacti known to travelers across the American desert. Some specimens from 150 to 200 years old attain the height of 35 feet. The Papago Indians of southern Arizona are among those who eat the fruit of this species. Jam is made from its pulp, flour is obtained by grinding dried seeds, and others are eaten raw. Its harvest is in midsummer, before the rainy season.

CER. HUNTINGTONIANUS: A CEREUS

Illustrations by Courtesy of Huntington Botanic Gardens

A SALM-DYCK CLOSE UP: AN ALOE

While all cacti are succulents, not all succulents are cacti. Aloes are the universally admired leader of this second group. Most come from South Africa, Madagascar, and the Canary Islands. Chief of its contributions are its midwinter torches, flowering during the resting period for most other plants. There are more than 200 varieties, each ranging from small, bushy plants to branching species, 30 feet in height, with flowers running through red, orange, and yellow on its floral spike, often two feet long.

Euphorbia is a genus which contains a species that has yielded rubber in Madagascar. The success of these experiments may yet be duplicated in the United States.

The "mesems," or Mesembryanthemums, are to South Africa what the poppies, lupines, and sand verbenas are to California. They produce their flowers in shades of pink, lavender, purple, red, and yellow. Shapes vary in size from pincushions to five-foot drums.

The neat, shrubby Crassula is a perennial of great ornamental value on account of its winter flowering in a variety of colors.

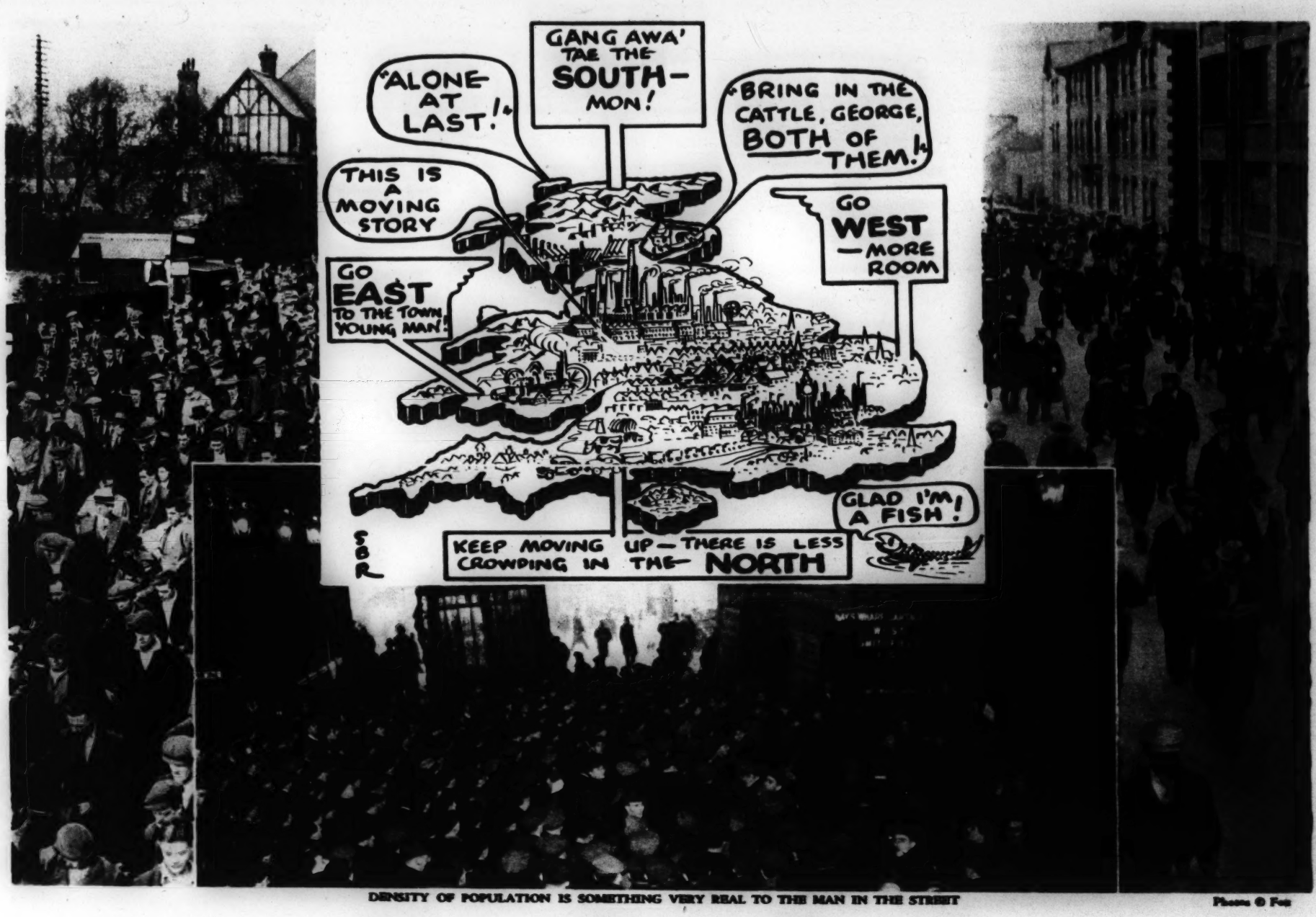
The Kleinia genus has a bluish-gray stem and foliage often more ornamental than its flowers.

* * *

The Fibrous Group includes the amaryllis, lily, and pineapple families. Most extensive of these native Americans in the garden is the Agave, commonly called the century plant. Most of 300 known species are native to Mexico, many to the Pacific Southwest, and a few to the West Indies. As early as 1570, John Gilton, an English explorer, reported the Agave as yielding vinegar, honey, and black sugar. He used the leaves as hemp for ropemaking.

Of the lily family are the many varieties of the popular yucca. The flowering spike of the Spanish Soldier's Candle rises upright. One strange variety hangs down. Another has a commercially useful fiber, inferior, however, to the Agave.

Among the pineapple "relatives" are varieties of bushy plants with flowers on stalks from two to eight feet tall.


"ALONE AT LAST!"
GANG AWA' TAE THE SOUTH— MON!
"BRING IN THE CATTLE, GEORGE, BOTH OF THEM!"
THIS IS A MOVING STORY
GO EAST TO THE TOWN YOUNG MAN!
GO WEST —MORE ROOM
GLAD I'M A FISH!
KEEP MOVING UP—THERE IS LESS CROWDING IN THE— NORTH
S&R

DENSITY OF POPULATION IS SOMETHING VERY REAL TO THE MAN IN THE STREET — Photos © Fox

Move Over, Please!

That Is, If You Can. . . . In Britain It Is Becoming Difficult, What With a Large Population in Proportion to Available Land, Congestion on the Roads, and Immigration

By John Allan May

THE BRITISH PEOPLE stand shoulder to shoulder. Or very nearly so, the "right little, tight little, island" is packed so right and so tight.

Those who would like a practical illustration of just how crowded Great Britain is can get the situation neatly into focus if they view it through an American lens.

Imagine 1,350,000,000 persons, about two thirds of the world's entire population, dumping themselves on the United States—incidentally, one would think, making things rather uncomfortable for the 130,000,000 already there.

That is, proportionately, how the population question figures in Great Britain.

But that is not the whole story by any means. Imagine these billion-and-a-bit immigrants building houses, more than 300,000,000 of them, where the wide open spaces used to be. Then imagine them dividing up the remaining land into 15,000,000 farms.

Any spare imagination now left may be exploited in trying to picture the combined populations of France, Germany, Italy, Poland, the U. S. S. R. and South America hot-wheeling it over the roads of this new America.

That shows, again proportionately, just how packed the country of Britain is.

* * *

No further stretch of imagination is needed to understand why a deputation of prominent citizens called recently upon Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, to urge the renewal of large-scale empire migration. Or why road safety, housing, town planning, and industrial location are questions not merely of the utmost importance in a small island kingdom but also of the utmost intricacy.

The reverse side of this picture is presented by the outcry raised in Britain over the declining birth rate. Despite the crowds, Britain wishes to stop any big fall in the population. Because in a land so intensively developed, industrially and agriculturally, any sudden population decline would result in economic chaos.

For although Britain, with 515 persons per square mile, is not the most highly populated territory in the world —Hong Kong claims 2500 per square mile and Belgium 702—she can rightly claim to be one of the most crowded in the world.

Take the roads. In doing so you will only be following the example of 1200 persons who every day drive new vehicles on to the streets to swell the total of 1,650,000 private automobiles and more than 1,150,000 transport vehicles. There is no accurate figure for the number of bicycles in Britain, but the Automobile Association puts the number as high as 10,000,000.

* * *

To carry this dense traffic, Britain has more roads relatively than any other country in the world. There are 178,000 miles of road in the island of Great Britain, town roads, arterial roads, and country lanes. For every mile of these roads there are 14 motor-cars and more than 50 bicycles. And for every mile of main road (leaving out the country lanes) the British Road Federation declares there to be 63 automobiles. And about 230 bicycles. That is some going.

Which, by the way, is a fairly accurate description of traffic conditions in Britain. Some going, and the rest in a traffic jam. Of course, all these road vehicles are not on the streets at one and the same time. But to those who brave the highways to the sea on public holidays it almost seems as if they are.

Radiator to tail light, the automobiles stream out of London, and other large cities, along the new motor roads, at the rate of 4000 an hour. It may be said that these are not normal times. But even in normal times it is bad enough. And in London it is worse. For instance, at Hyde Park Corner, traffic streams by during a normal day at the rate of two vehicles a second, every minute for 12 hours. And it is reckoned that the average for an industrial area is more than 20,000 vehicles every day, while that for an agricultural area is as high as 2500.

The 30 m. p. h. speed limit in urban areas has given motorists a grievance and statisticians a fairly accurate picture of the division of England between towns and countryside. You will see what I mean when you know that 22 per cent of all British roads run through towns.

If the man-in-the-street really had a claim to a portion of the street, he would have only seven yards to himself; for there are more than 230 persons to every mile of street, which seems a better way of picturing population density than persons per square mile. For instance, it is said that the population of London and the southeastern counties of England totals 13,863,000, which works out at 1313 inhabitants to the square mile. One gets a clearer idea of overcrowding in this area if one imagines all these people in the streets at once. They would only just be able to stand in single file in all the available streets.

* * *

The southeast of England is not, however, the most densely populated district. This title is claimed by Lancashire and Cheshire, where there are more than 2000 inhabitants to the square mile. Even in the highlands of Scotland, the emptiest of all districts, there are 46 persons to the square mile.

What does this mean? It means, for one thing, that there are 10,600,000 houses in Britain, which works out at an average of well over 100 per square mile. Which, in turn, means that the people of Britain have to live fairly close together. As a matter of fact, according to "The Home Market," a statistical handbook recently issued by Maj. G. Harrison, and Mr. F. C. Mitchell, 30 per cent of the population lives in families of six or more. And since the incomes of 73 per cent of the British people do not exceed an average of £4 a week, most of the homes these large families live in are fairly small.

So let us do what most of these families would like to do—go to the country. What country there is left! Although agriculture is still a vast industry in Britain, employing nearly 1,000,000 workers, two fifths of the farms on which these folk work are less than 20 acres in extent. Furthermore, there are 85,000 agricultural holdings which are less than five acres in extent, and only 14,000 which are more than 300 acres.

Research workers now point out that there is a strong tendency to carve the countryside of Britain into even smaller pieces. City dwellers are moving out of their towns into satellite garden suburbs. Indeed, building of these new country towns has reached such a point that the railways are complaining.

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When one considers this state of affairs, it is hard to understand why Britain should be one of the most popular countries in the world from the point of view of immigrants. But it is. In 1936, 30,999 persons left Britain to seek their fortunes elsewhere, but 49,026 left other countries to seek their fortunes in Britain.

Which give Britain a plus balance of 18,027, about 15 times as great as that of Australia and two and a half times as great as that of the United States of America.

Nobody seems to be very greatly concerned about it. But perhaps they do not realize that there is sufficient telegraph wire in Britain to be wound round the coastline of Great Britain 2,666 times. That would make a wire fence 200 feet high if one inch were left between each wind.

Such a fence would be very welcome. Because, between you and me and the gatepost, there isn't much room between you and me and the gatepost.

Fishermen Dry Their Nets on the Isla de Janitzia in the Lake Near Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, West of Mexico City. (Inset) A Small Farm Boy Helps One of His Long-Horn Friends Pose for a Photograph

Paradox of Mexico

The Administration, Working to Improve the Position of the People, May Be Rewarded by Losing Office, but Neither Public Nor Officialdom Can Alter the National Heritage of Beauty

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT IN THE CITIES, some quaint and some taking on the airs of a modern civilization, does one find a true picture of Mexico. Not in the spacious hotels built for the comfort of tourists using the remarkable automobile highway between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City, the capital, does one gain a realization of rural Mexico, which is both the strength and weakness of the Republic.

Over the peoples of this vast land there has hung, for centuries, a dense cloud of ignorance and superstition. Succeeding generations have learned only that which mentors, adept in their peculiar school of thought, have taught them. Crumbling retreats, moldering walls which once concealed cells and torture chambers, remain to tell mutely the story of suppression, oppression and enforced servitude to gilded idols which men have raised up and sought to glorify.

It is because of its promised emergence from beneath this shadow that Mexico is acquiring a new status among the nations of the West. Nominally, Mexico is a democracy, with a republican form of government. It has a President and a Congress, and its several states, under a Constitution, are theoretically independent. Today, perhaps more truly than in the past, the government is representative of the people governed. But actually it is representative of the National Revolutionary Party now established in authority. Its tenure is as stable only as the thought of those who have extended to it the right to govern. Its stability is not, actually, within itself.

* * *

That may be said as truthfully of any political party anywhere. Minorities are frequently consoled by the assertion that even those comprising minorities combined into controlling majorities cannot all be wrong. But, happily or unhappily, the people of Mexico seem disinclined to think the thing through on this basis. They are not thus occupied now, possibly because they are not conscious of any precedent, within their own experience, which might guide them.

So it is possible that the generous provision being made for the extension of rural schools, the expropriation and allotment of vast landed estates, the building of highways and the gradual raising of cultural standards by President Cardenas may, instead of prolonging the tenure of his political party, conspire to encourage those now its wards to seek even greater individual freedom. That, strangely enough, seems the real problem in rural Mexico today. It poses a unique paradox.

Any study of racial comparisons is interesting, though possibly odious. It is interesting, however, to compare Mexico's present problem with that of the reconstruction period in the United States following the emancipation of the Negroes. These descendants of transplanted forebears were not slaves to tradition. Generally speaking, they sought to adapt themselves to a new and better order. Their superstitions were harmless. False concepts were not indelibly ingrained. A half-century proved, it must be admitted, their unquestioned loyalty to established institutions of government.

* * *

The native Mexican, whether descended from aboriginal forebears or of intermixed Spanish and Indian strains, yields reluctantly to imposed temporal authority. He has seen political dynasties come and go while he himself remained sublimely secure in the possession of the things about him. He is untroubled by thoughts of better surroundings, of greater freedom. Freedom, he imagines, is his own proud possession.

It is when the real awakening comes to this somnolent mass that rural Mexico will assert itself as a determining factor in the nation's future. What influences are being exerted to direct the course of this important march? What forces, hidden, crafty, or designing, are preparing the superstructure which will form the platform upon which a new generation of liberators will stand?

ON THE PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY
Scenes Along the Well-Made Road in the Jacala-Zimapan Sector

These are the immediate problems which actually concern and which demand the thought of Mexico's neighbors north of the Rio Grande. Mexico's future strength, as has been said, does not lie in its cities, along its scenic highways, or in its towering mountain peaks. It is in the valleys, along the seacoasts, in the mines, and in the primitive villages where the relics of mysticism, superstition and imposed ignorance still shut out the light of progressive thought.

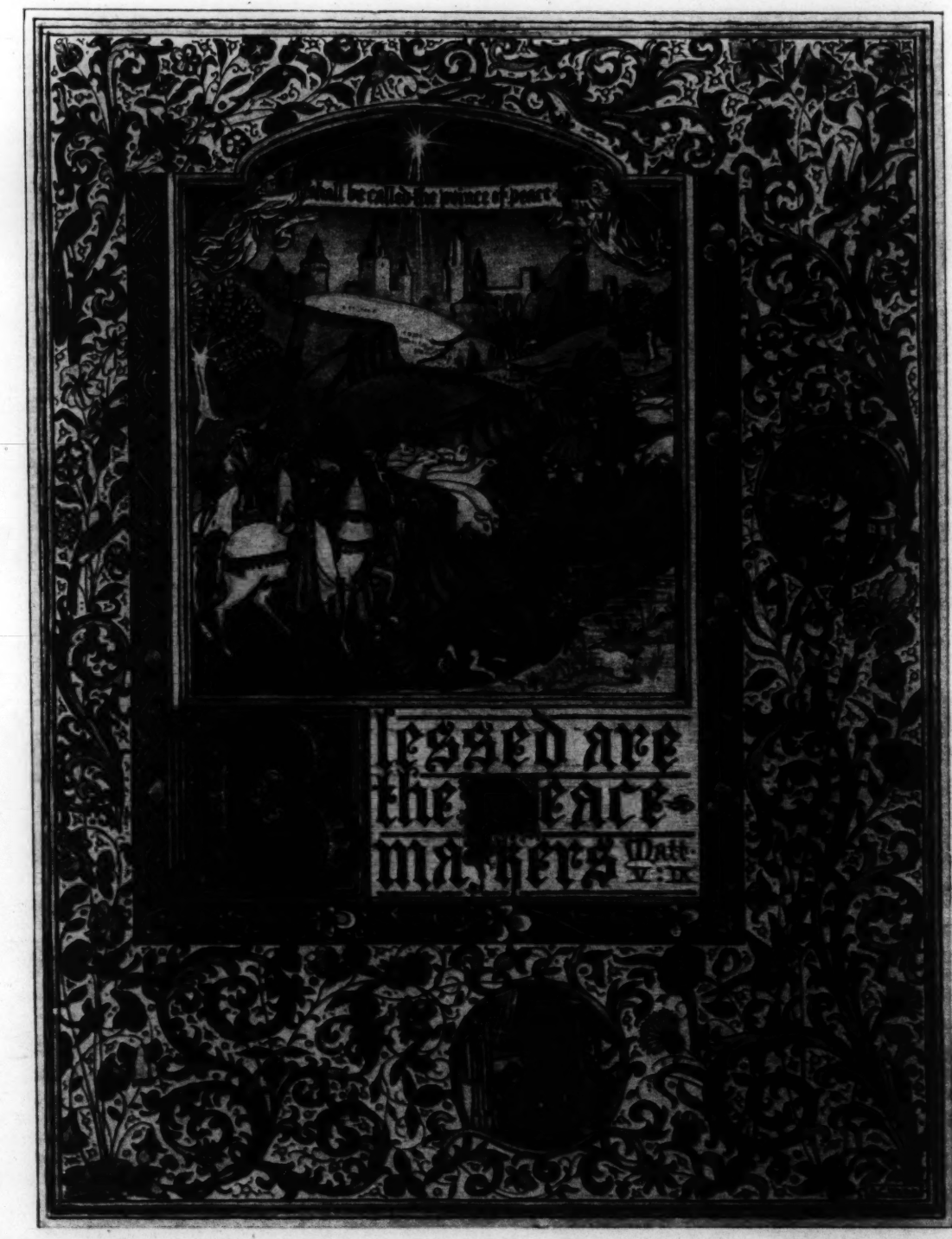
Those who come to the realization of the import of this problem, and those who come after them a generation hence, must witness tremendous changes in a now relatively quiescent land. Tactically considered, the directors and administrative officials of the National Revolutionary Party are undertaking a tremendous experiment. No longer do they content themselves with the vain belief that it is best to allow a nation to sleep in ignorance of its true destiny. They willingly take the responsibility of arousing underprivileged millions to a realization of their own and the nation's need. It is better when wise and unselfish leaders direct and encourage such a metamorphosis.

None of these things need too greatly to concern the tourist who seeks to discover new beauties and new diversions in the fabled Aztec land. The beauties are there, in great abundance. Through rich valleys, across drab desert lands, over grand mountain passes, modern highways, winding railways and speeding airplanes lead invitingly to perpetual summer. Those contemplating

(Continued on Page 14)

THE ROAD TO PEACE

By George Channing



From a talk on world peace given by Mr. Channing, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California, before the Open Road Club, San Francisco State College, Nov. 10, 1937.

IN ANY discourse on World Peace, an enlightened audience, such as this is, will expect to hear a reference to the futility of war. In common with that portion of mankind which is making some approach to genuine thinking, you are doubtless agreed, and expect to find me agreed, that war as a human institution is at least undesirable. I do not think you invited me here to convince you of that. The disastrous results of the World War, in which, by the way, I was myself a soldier, are too evident to need re-emphasis here. The hollowness of victory, which turned out to be defeat masquerading in the guise of victory, has made its point with us all. We are, I take it, united in our common hope for light that will enable us to see our way to the abolishment of war.

* * *

As an approach to the realization of that hope, does it not strike you as significant that more and more discussions of World Peace are containing references to Deity and to ideas based upon an acceptance of and reverence for Deity? In this particular time of the world's history, when mechanical notions of theology have been mistaken for religion and therefore forsaken for something less than religion, is it not interesting that the apparent failure of the human intellect to devise a way of saving mankind from death-dealing conflict is turning thought anew to a recognition of the divine Father?

Present-day religious thought, feeling the demands which world problems are making for its refreshening and re-vitalization, is typified in the words of Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London: "We seek to know what Christ has to say to this generation and to proclaim it in the language of this generation. The work of the modernist Christian is most desperately needed, and offers the only hope of exit from our state of spiritual incoherence." More pointed than this, perhaps is that part of the report of the recent Oxford Conference of Protestant Churches which declares: "The disintegration of society has one root cause. Men have fallen away from God in sin. Human life is falling to pieces because it has tried to organize itself into unity on a secularistic and humanistic basis without any reference to the Divine Will and Power, above and beyond itself. It has sought to be self-sufficient—a law unto itself."

* * *

World peace hinges on a regeneration of mind and spirit that will set up a new sense of values, a new understanding of "worthwhileness," and relegate to its properly relative place the material standard of value which is the cause of conflict.

However, the world is today fiercely competitive. Competition between nations is for the acquisition of raw materials, for as great a supply of them as can be had by fair means, if possible, but nevertheless had; because raw materials are regarded as the life-substance of a nation, determining its trade and its material wealth. The world seethes today over the raw material controversy, and it seethes because raw materials are limited. There are seemingly not enough to give every nation all it wants of them, especially when some nations seem to have cornered an excessive share. This is no incomprehensible condition, for material values are always limited. When some of them go in one direction, there is automatically less to go in another. When some nations get an abundant share, other nations feel themselves deprived. And from a sense of deprivation the step is a short one indeed to hating, hurting, and even killing, in the hope of removing that sense. The sense of being deprived when one feels himself worthy—that, I repeat—is the cauldron in which war is brewed.

It is peace that you and I are seeking, and condemnation of persons or nations under the notion that greed and impatience are personal or national will not, and cannot, bring peace, but war. Perhaps someone may mistake my meaning just here and suggest that the nations which "have" shall deliberately deplete their own possessions to give to those that "have not."

A nation's true substance and power is in the spiritual qualities its people embody and express. I can almost hear the general approval of that statement as an idealistic one and the partial rejection of it as an impractical one. And, if any of you are among those who reject it as impractical, I, for one, cannot blame you, in view of the world's long failure to apply it or even to understand it. But it remains the truth, nevertheless, and the experiences of mankind will force us to accept and use it. Nineteen centuries ago it was the meat of the message of the Messiah and it will yet be digested by men. Substance and power are in the spiritual qualities we express.

* * *

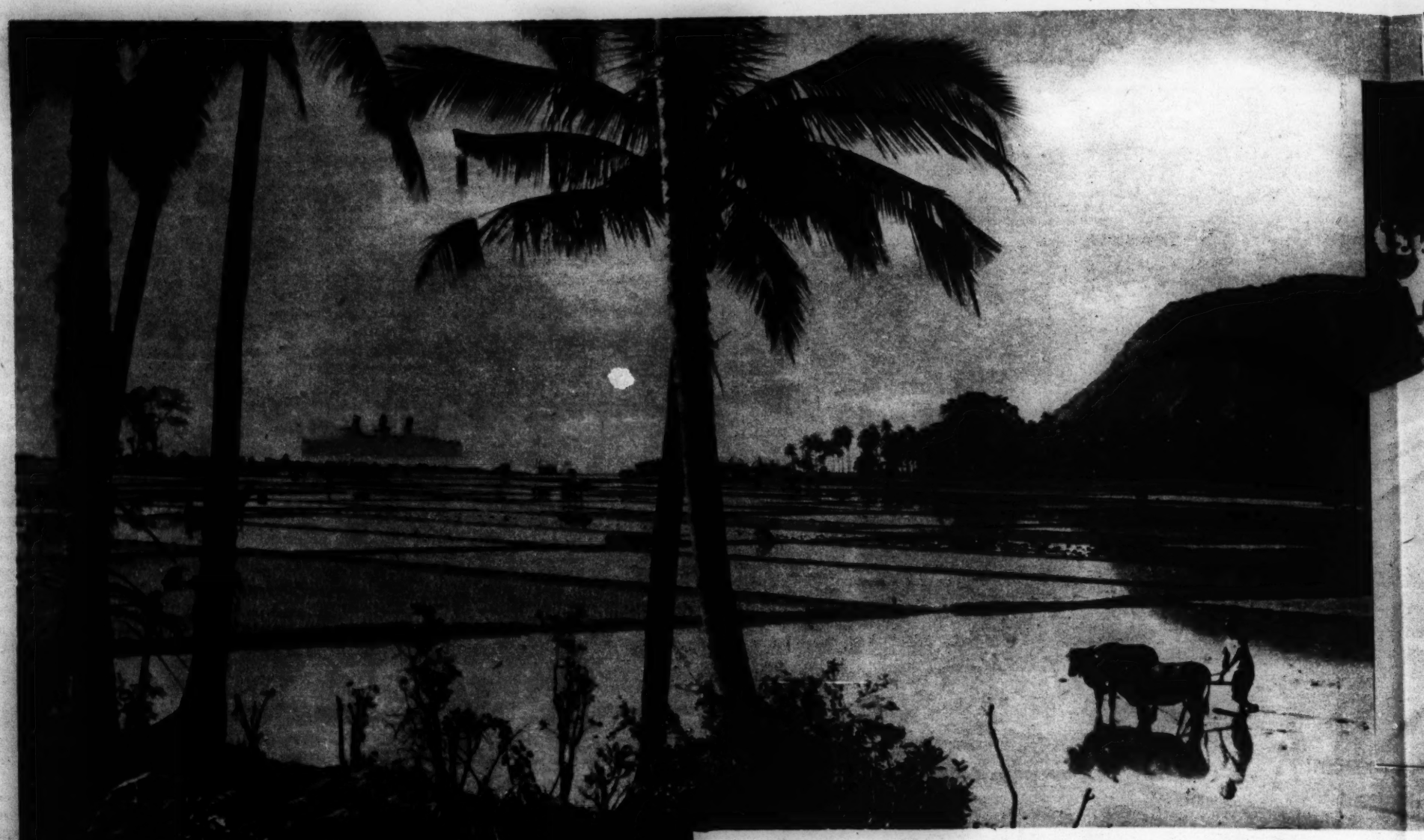
Yes, I know the objections. A nation, it is supposed, may try to be honest and thereby lose shrewdness until victimized by a dishonest neighbor. A man, presumably, may be kind and generous until presently he finds himself impoverished. I present no such doctrine as an aid to World Peace. But I do take the position that spiritual qualities embodied and expressed constitute substance and power. A spiritual quality is a quality of divine Spirit. Therefore the freedom to use spiritual qualities is not won by material warfare and does not require or countenance material war. Accordingly, war will be outlawed when we come to see spiritual qualities as substance and to recognize the law by which they meet men's needs. Indeed, it is the failure to see them as substance that has caused and is causing all the conflict in the world.

The world is in the throes of apparent disaster and the human mind is confused with failure because the spiritual qualities of the Mind that is divine have been erroneously thought to be beyond the reach of men. Nations and men must ultimately see and practice and enjoy the fruits of spiritual activity, and by that means the harmonious state of active peace which we all crave must come.

Fortunately, we are not at the mercy of the decisions of others to make a start in this march toward peace. Each of us is a law to himself, herself. As the individuals are who live in the world, so is the world and the nations that subdivide it. Salvation is individual; and peace, so far as it is real to any individual, must abide in his own mental dwelling place. How can nations abolish fear so long as individuals are afraid? How can nations remove the sense of limitation so long as individuals harbor the sense of being deprived of what is good for them? How can the nations seek first and single-mindedly that spiritual wisdom which guides and directs in harmony, and unfolds true substance, when individuals neglect to seek after spiritual wisdom? No man can be in need who lets spiritual qualities shine forth to identify him as he really is, and no nation can lack the full realization of its destiny when at least some of its citizens are individually and increasingly utilizing their endowment of spiritual qualities.

* * *

Sooner or later, men must discover their ability to be supremely intelligent, because the divine Spirit which is the Principle of life is supremely intelligent. And intelligence means spiritual self-knowledge which has no element of destruction. For this is not giving up work and activity which bring to human experience its happiness. It demands the displacement of material conceptions of substance by the divine qualities that are actually substance and which, when truly practiced, will be manifest as such in daily experience. The individual (and, consequently, the nation) who has material substance and no spiritual qualities is in danger of losing his material substance. The individual (and, consequently, the nation) who has spiritual qualities and is cultivating them increasingly cannot be deprived of anything needed nor be unaware of the affluence of his own usefulness and security. In these facts lie the true concept of "something"—the "something" that is ever available and all satisfying, yet cannot be had by war. In these facts, indeed, lies the road to peace—peace of mind and spirit for you and me and surcease from carnage of the nations of the world.



RICE TERRACES: A BALINESE LANDSCAPE James Sawders

HOMES OF NATIVE WORKERS Ewing Galloway

These Bank Houses Happen to Be in a Village in Central Sumatra. Throughout the Netherlands Colonies in the East Are Hundreds of Thousands of Men and Women Who Work to Supply the Marts of the World With Rubber and Spice and Everything Nice. They Dwell in Such Homes as These

"Spice Islands": A C

The Netherlands Eastern Empire, Populous and Immer Government and Well-Managed Economic Policies

By Lothrop Stodda

MOST PERSONS KNOW that the Netherlands have a big colonial empire in the Orient. Yet the vastness, wealth, and wider significance of that empire are seldom appreciated. In these crucial times, when the whole Far East is so profoundly disturbed and its future so uncertain, the status and prospects of Netherlands India—often called the Dutch East Indies—is a factor of prime importance.

Holland's eastern empire has an area of nearly 750,000 square miles. It is thus nearly as large as the United States east of the Mississippi River. This huge area is in a chain of islands stretching, roughly, east and west for 3,000 miles. The largest of these islands are of almost continental proportions. Dutch Borneo is the size of France, while Sumatra and the Dutch part of New Guinea rank not far behind. From these insular giants the roster runs down to a multitude of tiny islets strewn broadcast amid warm, tropic seas.

* * *

The population of this far-flung archipelago totals somewhat over 60,000,000, mostly of Malay stock, though with many differences in language and customs, and with cultural levels ranging from complex civilization to downright savagery. The ruling European group numbers about 200,000, chiefly Netherlanders by birth or descent. Next in the social scale rank the Chinese, who exceed 500,000. Settled in the islands for centuries, the Chinese play an important part in the economic life of the Netherland Indies, ranging as they do from wealthy merchants to indentured coolies on the plantations. Another foreign Oriental element of considerable significance are the Arabs, likewise long established, and devoted largely to small money-lending and retail native trade.

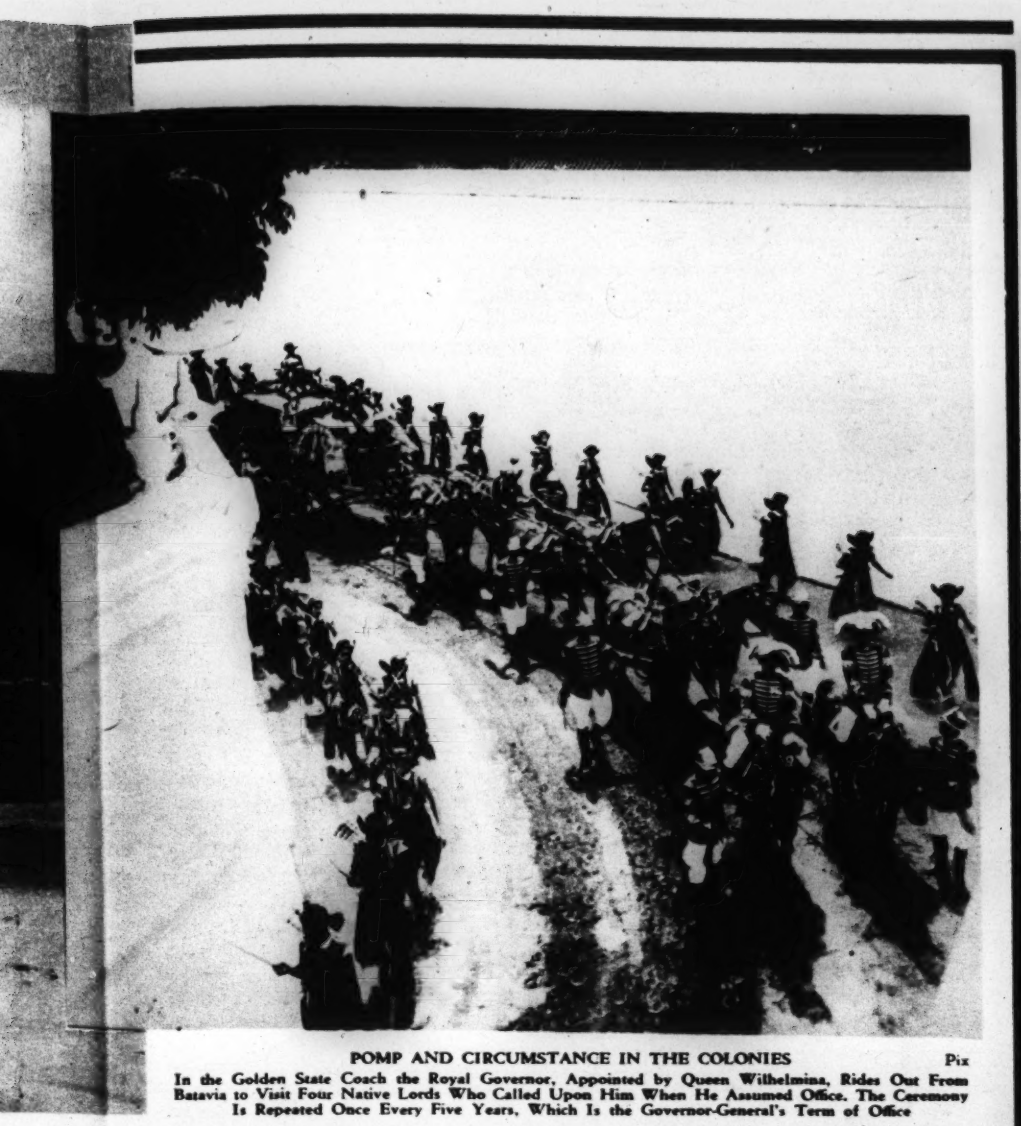
The wealth of Netherlands India is almost past computing. From time immemorial it was famed as the chief source of the world's spices. It was the lure of these legendary "Spice Islands" which first brought thither the enterprising voyagers from Holland, more than three centuries ago. Organized in their powerful East India Company, the sturdy Hollanders ejected their Portuguese predecessors in the field, outmaneuvered their English rivals, and laid the foundations of a colonial empire that has endured and flourished to our own days. Today, one third of the world's rubber is grown in the Netherland Indies.

The mineral resources of Netherlands India are equally significant. Already it is one of the world's chief sources of oil and produces one quarter of the world's tin. Enormous iron deposits exist, thus far almost unused. Great areas like Borneo are known to possess great mineral wealth.

From the beginning, Hollanders have exploited their colonial empire with characteristic moderation, proceeding methodically to develop one area before proceeding to the next. Even today, Dutch Borneo and New Guinea have economically been hardly touched. The center of Netherlands power and activity is the island of Java with its historic capital, Batavia. Java is a prize exhibit in the annals of tropical colonization. The phenomenal success of Holland's colonial methods can be gauged by the growth of population. Somewhat over a century ago, Java—about the size of New York State—had approximately 5,000,000 inhabitants. Today it has 42,000,000, still rapidly increasing. That is as dense a ratio as the most favored areas of China. Yet this enormous population is well-fed and contented.

* * *

That speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Netherlands rule, which is strong and frankly paternalistic but wise and just. No attempt has been made to Westernize the natives, who have been encouraged to retain their ancestral culture and way of life. Wherever possible, native rulers have been kept in office, tactfully guided by resident advisers. Even in Java there are still several of these native states, while elsewhere this indirect system of government is almost the rule. The complex fabric of Netherlands ascendancy is safeguarded by a colonial army of 30,000, of whom only 7000 are Euro-



POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE IN THE COLONIES Pix

In the Golden State Coach the Royal Governor, Appointed by Queen Wilhelmina, Rides Out From Batavia to Visit Four Native Lords Who Called Upon Him When He Assumed Office. The Ceremony Is Repeated Once Every Five Years, Which Is the Governor-General's Term of Office

Pix

A Colonial Model

s and Immense, Illustrates the Benefits Which Skillful nic Policies Can Bring to Natives and Rulers Alike

Lothrop Stoddard

peans, the remainder being native troops under Dutch officers. The civil service is perhaps unsurpassed by that of any other colonial Power in talent and ability. Some Dutch families have devoted themselves to the colonial services for many generations.

The Netherlands colonial rule is seen at its best in Java, that favored island of fertile plains and valleys criss-crossed by rice fields and thickly dotted with native villages embowered in trees and walled with living bamboo. Here a docile, industrious, and fairly intelligent folk live placid lives, secure from violence in their little homes under a government which, though strict and stern on occasion, is farsighted and solicitous for their welfare.

* * *

With this paternal rule from above the masses seem measurably satisfied. Of late years, to be sure, Western ideas of parliamentary institutions and political democracy have stirred the educated minority, while discontent crops out among the lower classes in the cities and towns. Demands for self-government have been periodically made by a "Nationalist" Party composed chiefly of native intellectuals and with a Left Wing which aspires to full independence. All this applies mainly to Java. The other islands are still too untouched by Western ideas to show much political or social restlessness.

In response to these stirrings, the Netherlands Government has made some cautious experiments. Twenty years ago, a "Volksraad" was installed, to discuss the budget and advise the Government on matters of general importance. This Volksraad, though ostensibly a first step toward self-government, can hardly be considered a parliamentary body. Many of its members are appointed by the Governor General, who is the ruler of Netherlands India and derives his power directly from the Crown. For the past decade, the duties of the Volksraad have been slightly enlarged in internal matters. Most Dutch authorities say frankly that they believe parliamentarism would be a dangerous experiment, out of keeping with the traditions and temperament of the people.

Internally, Netherlands India thus appears uniquely stable and prosperous. This skillful fabric of empire is the work of a small nation which, from the military and naval standpoint, ranks as a third-class European Power. The Dutch army and navy are alike insignificant.

Netherlands India has been preserved partly by the neutrality of the Dutch in world affairs, but perhaps even more by the mutual jealousies of the Great Powers, none of whom could endure to see a rival walk off with so rich a prize. Furthermore, the Dutch have been wise enough to maintain a commercial policy of the "Open Door," with equal opportunities for all nations to trade with Netherlands India.

Before the Great War, Dutch anxieties over their Eastern empire centered chiefly around Germany's colonial aspirations. Since then, an even keener concern has been Japan. While the number of Japanese settlers is small, Japanese trade with Netherlands India has increased enormously. During the depression years, especially, low-priced Japanese goods flooded the islands, though recently the tide has ebbed somewhat. In return for her manufactured goods, Japan buys great quantities of the islands' products. Nearly one half of Japan's normal oil supply today comes from the extensive Borneo and Sumatra oil-fields.

For Britain, the Netherland Indies are both a neutral buffer and a strategic bridge between her own Indian Empire and her great Pacific Dominions—Australia and New Zealand.

In the interest of world stability, it thus appears highly desirable that the existing status of Netherlands India remain unaltered. From a world aspect nothing would be gained and much might be lost if this peaceful, prosperous, well-governed region, open to the commerce of all nations, should become a field of strife or be transformed into the closed preserve of a Great Power. Netherlands India is one colonial achievement that seems to merit survival from about every point of view.

Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

SUMATRA AFTERNOON

There Is the Quality of a Painting About This Photograph on the Rice Terraces in the Padang Hills, Where Irrigation Has Been Developed by the Natives to Make Every Square Foot of Land Yield Grain

Among the New Books

A Monument Turned From Stone to Life

Helen's Tower, by Harold Nicolson. London: Constable. 15s. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

SINCE THE DAYS of "Some People" Mr. Harold Nicolson's waywardness has become self-conscious. Possessed of a broad common sense, discrimination and wit, he has not been content to be the man of the world; he has strenuously wanted to be a highbrow as well, to be, as it were, the Virginia Woolf of the chancelleries. In consequence there is an air of strain. The aspiration does not improve his prose; and the "search for the past," by means of autobiography and biography mingled, which he sets out upon in this book, looks, at first, a forbidding prospect. It is to the credit of his natural ease of manner and perspicacity that the prospect improves as one reads on.

Lord Dufferin, Mr. Nicolson's uncle, is the central point of his digression. Crushing in formal biography, this incredibly noble and decorative ambassador and viceroy responds pleasantly to fragmentary treatment. Mr. Nicolson was a child of 5 when, under the care of his delightfully fatuous governess Miss Plimsoll, he first received the avuncular pat on the head and caused misery to the servants—how well he draws them—by letting a balloon loose in the Paris Embassy. Afterwards the boy saw his uncle in the strange family mansion at Clandeboye in Ulster. There was a tactfully toned down portrait of Sheridan in that house, for Sheridan was an ancestor and an awful warning to his descendants. Already Lord Dufferin had trouble enough with his Scottish romanticism. His passion for the heroes of Sir Walter Scott made him see himself as another Quentin Durward, chivalrous, courtly and the soul of honor. Hence his difficulties. For the canons of chivalry were not always helpful in politics; Mr. Gladstone's mind worked in a different way, and like other men who are the soul of honor Lord Dufferin sometimes found himself in ambiguous situations.

Generosity and charm were his virtues; an incapacity to make up his mind his vice. Thus he was too honest to be able to enjoy fully his immense wealth and happiness as an Irish landowner because he knew the misery of the peasants; yet he was acutely sensitive to the charge that he was betraying his own caste. His dilemma, observes Mr. Nicolson, suggests that political agony has not been the monopoly of our times. In Canada and in France, too, Lord Dufferin found his situation invidious. His first success in Syria was followed by a long period of marking time. And at the end of his life he had the tragic misfortune to be at the head of the Globe companies which defaulted, while himself hesitant about his respective duties to his friends and his directors, innocent of sin and innocent of finance.

England had in fact passed from the hands of a territorial oligarchy to the hands of a plutocracy; and Lord Dufferin was between two worlds. He was one of the flowers of privilege. Here Mr. Nicolson is at his best:

> On leaving Oxford the road to eminence would be cleared of all subsidiary traffic. Did he hesitate to face the vulgarities of Parliamentary election? An English peerage was at once placed at his disposal. Did he desire to obtain some official position? He had but to call at Downing Street to become a Lord-in-Waiting.

It was not so bad. He had the plums.

Such was the man who has been adroitly rescued by Mr. Nicolson from that rapid oblivion which overtakes diplomats as it does actors. A monument has been re-veiled, as it were, and turned from stone to life.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Ker-Seymer
HAROLD NICOLSON

Miss Anthony's Miss Alcott

Louisa May Alcott, by Katharine Anthony. New York: Knopf. $3.

A BIOGRAPHER who has been able to deal wholeheartedly with the intricate and gorgeously colored careers of Queen Elizabeth, Catherine the Great, and Marie Antoinette might easily have passed Louisa May Alcott by as being made of too plain fabric. We should remember, however, that Katharine Anthony began writing biographies with one of Margaret Fuller, and that in spite of wide temperamental differences between Margaret and Louisa, it would not be hard to move from the environment of the former to that of the latter.

The story of Miss Alcott's life has been told many times, both by itself and in connection with that of her family. Miss Anthony has pointed out that books heretofore written about the author of "Little Women" are classed as children's books. Miss Anthony is writing for adults, and hopes that her contribution will not take the unfailing path to the children's department that seems to await all books on the subject.

* * *

The reason for the author's insistence on the mature point of view lies in the position she gives Louisa May Alcott in the history of the American novel. Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and its successors were books for everybody. In her own time they were read by men and women as well as by boys and girls. If they have been read less by adults since then it is because they had been read in youth. They are love stories. "Little Women" is also, in Miss Anthony's opinion, the first purely American novel. That point needs more elaboration and defense than she has given it, but her argument evidently is that preceding novels were sectional, whereas "Little Women," though it had a New England setting, drew a picture of home life that could be found anywhere in the country, North or South.

* * *

Moreover, Miss Alcott began writing with short fiction, for the popular weeklies, and her first and unremembered novel, "Moods," published in 1864, was a tale of love and marriage, based on the triangle situation. Incidentally, evidence of the adultness of Miss Anthony's biography is the implication she conveys in the statement that "the emotional situation which developed between Warwick, Sylvia, and Moor (chief characters in 'Moods') was probably suggested by the crisis between Bronson Alcott, Charles Lane and Abba Alcott" at Fruitlands, where Alcott and Lane established a communal settlement. This statement, if it means what it seems to hint, needs evidence which Miss Anthony has not offered.

Other fresh material or theory lies in assigning episodes and characters in the Alcott novels to their sources, as in the identification of Jo's husband, Professor Bhaer, with Dr. William Rimmer, Boston sculptor and art instructor of May Alcott. More substantial than that is Miss Anthony's divergence from tradition in her estimate of Bronson Alcott. Other writers have emphasized his improvidence and inability to provide for his family. Miss Anthony stresses his devotion to his children, the practical results of his method of educating them, and the success of his western lecture tours. Alcott shines with not bright but steadier light than in the evaluations of several other biographers, even in Odell Shepard's sympathetic "Pedlar's Progress." Mrs. Alcott, moreover, declines as Bronson rises in estimation.

* * *

Miss Anthony has written a clear and orderly book, free from enthusiasms and from platitudes, yet an occasional inaccuracy tempers the reader's confidence. How did it happen, for example, that she could speak of Fruitlands as a farm in Roxbury, or of "the Laurences" of Boston with a u rather than a w? These are minutiae, of course, but troubling. As for the tall, boyish, hypochondriacal, conscientious woman, whose true home was a storyland in which she now and again lived for six or eight weeks of "work-delirium" and all the rest of her life was in exile, this woman her biographer respects as the discoverer and reporter of a valuable continent, the continent of youth. But, after all, one suspects that Louisa's youngest sister, the talented, charming, realistic May, would be a subject more to Miss Anthony's taste.

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The O. Henry Award, 1937

O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1937, edited by Harry Hansen. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

O. HENRY awards for the "three best" stories published in American magazines in the 12 months previous to June, 1937, have gone, in the order named, to Stephen Vincent Benét, for "The Devil and Daniel Webster"; to Elick Moll, for "To Those Who Wait," and to Robert M. Coates for "The Fury." These with 18 other stories considered by the judges to be the finest of the year's crop, are published in this annual volume, the eighteenth of its kind to appear since 1919.

Harry Hansen, who since 1933 has edited the O. Henry Award volume, speaks in his introduction of the increasing inclination to "escapist fiction" as an aid to balance in a puzzling and unsettled condition of society. In mentioning that kind of fiction he has in mind not simply the 21 stories in this volume but the whole stream of short fiction as he and his collaborators have watched it pouring forth in American magazines of the better sort. The 21, taken numerically, are not conspicuously of the "escapist" type—historical fiction or stories about topics and scenes remote from immediate concern.

It is true, however, that the story at the top of the list does take us outside our own experience. Mr. Benét's "The Devil and Daniel Webster" is based on a character from history, it is legendary in its origin, and it has the "escape" gift of humor. Elick Moll's "To Those Who Wait" is a stream-of-consciousness story about a man who had just got his job back after four years of unemployment—a theme not likely to induce forgetfulness of today's problem, and the material for the third prize winner, Robert Coates's "The Fury," might have come from the files of a police court.

Of the other stories, current economic problems are made actual in Benjamin Appel's "Awroopdedoop!" a story of the melting-pot; Hamlen Hunt's "The Saluting Doll," with its protest against anti-Semitism; Charles Martin's "Hobogenesis," which is just what its name implies; and surely Prudencio de Pereda's story of a tiny fragment of today's war-stricken Spain furnishes no escape from our own time.

Clothes and Art

Taste and Fashion: From the French Revolution Until Today, by James Laver. London: Harrap. 12s. 6d.

MR. LAVER is Keeper of the Department of Paintings and of Engraving, Illustration and Design at the Victoria and Albert Museum; he has also, to judge from his earlier writings, taste and discrimination, a pleasant wit and an elegant style. Not only, therefore, had he unique opportunities, but he appeared to have precisely the qualities a writer on this subject requires. He has made full use neither of his opportunities nor of his qualities.

* * *

To describe the changes in dress during the past 50 years is fascinating. To discuss the real relationship between taste and fashion, the connection between fashion in its highest sense and the other arts, is far more fascinating. Mr. Laver has done only the first of these things. He has treated the apparent side of his subject excellently. His history of clothes is interesting, clear, and sometimes throws amusing lights on history proper. But on the profounder, speculative, mysterious side of his subject, the author is much less satisfying. The title of the book implies a relationship between taste in its wider sense and clothes. The connection between architecture or interior decoration and women's clothes is fairly clear. But what is the relationship between painting and dress? Mr. Laver talks a good deal about the influence of the Russian Ballet on Poiret, but he is silent about other people. Yet Marie Laurençin, for example, has both influenced fashion and been influenced by it. She has influenced, directly or indirectly, many great dressmakers, such as Madeleine Vionnet; she has herself been influenced by Nicole Groult, the dressmaker sister of Poiret, who, as she says, helped her to discover pink as a color. Is Marie Laurençin an isolated case or are there others?

* * *

Again, what, if any, is the connection between clothes and music? Mr. Laver writes of the "dance mania" of the Directoire period, but one would like to know what music was performed then, what composers were in vogue. Does music go on an inexplicable way, or is it related to other arts, and thus to fashion? Or is only dance music related to fashion?

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The History of Art Made Fluent, Instructive and Palatable

A World History of Art, by Sheldon Cheney. New York: Viking. $5.

BRINGING the world history of art within the compass of a 900-page volume is a feat which has often been attempted. Only those who write or speak upon the subject of art in this immense scope appreciate what a gigantic task it is. Merely to read such a book is a job in itself, taking many, many hours and a great deal of concentration. In the dual role of reader about and expositor of the arts, this reviewer is full of admiration for Sheldon Cheney's book. Without doubt, he has produced the best and most stimulating survey of fine art in this decade. The history of art is here made fluent and instructive, and in the most acceptable contemporary manner, palatable.

Most interesting are two factors in the book, one the glowing enthusiasm of the author for the works, or artists, or epochs dearest to him. Those passages are written in a rousing manner. Second is the recasting of history of art in terms of modern criticism. Mr. Cheney is probably the most intelligent exponent of so-called "modernistic" art in America today. His fervor is always supported upon the base of knowledge and research, and it is very dependable. The French masters of the last 50 years have given us a refreshed viewpoint and we not only have come to value all that they have left as a heritage, but we have also learned from them to appreciate vast riches in the history of art to which we had hitherto been oblivious because of sheer ignorance.

* * *

Mr. Cheney leans in the direction of expressive form and to picture- and statue-making which is replete with the qualities that make form and formal organization more opulent and more expressive. And wherever he finds it among primitives or sophisticates, in ancient or modern guise, in Orient or Occident, there he symbolizes it and gives it full due. The glowing light of every enthusiasm has its shadowy counterpart, and where Mr. Cheney fails to find a dynamic, organic content in the form of works of art, his enthusiasm vanishes, and his prose style becomes indifferent. For he is a sensitive historian, who reacts in a very human and variable manner to the material which he is handling. Such a personal presentation has its flaws for the encyclopedist, but it is invaluable for communication of heightened feeling about a subject which in its nature evinces it.

"A World History of Art" is honeycombed with revealing little phrases which establish the marked attitude of this historian, and some of which may seem heretical. Here are some abbreviated examples: "Babylonian-Assyrian sculptor is . . . typically realistic, propagandist and showy. . . ." "It is in the early and middle sixth century that the Golden Age of Greek pottery should be placed—and not in the fifth. . . . (Mr. Cheney frequently shifts the established axes of art history.)" "There is nothing in the range of world art so overpraised as Greek sculpture in the round as achieved in the Periclean Age and after." "The western eye . . . has been form blind and imagination shy."

* * *

Mr. Cheney turns to the Orient as the great reservoir of artistic ideas. He finds all western religious art a continuation in spirit of that of Asia, and keeps stating that Asiatic art in its various phases surpasses that of any other continent. Because Eastern art is comparatively new to us, this is a fresh and probably a revolutionary viewpoint. But in the esoteric discussions of art criticism, first place and even a humbled attitude is offered to Asiatic art. Herein Mr. Cheney is a present-day critic, voicing the conviction of those in the vanguard of art appreciation. Because Oriental art is so summarily treated in other volumes of kindred nature, many of us welcome the exposition. Mr. Cheney is most poetic in his appreciation of what the Oriental artist achieved and of kindred spirits of the Western world such as El Greco, who receives proportionately more space than most other accepted masters. The Oriental note is traced in Gothic art, and all European art is tinged in some way by migrations from the East.

The book is stimulating and provocative throughout, too meaty to quote at length, but deserving of reading from cover to cover. The illustrations are well chosen and conveniently placed in the text—but one would wish in these days of improved photography for more adequate reproduction. D. A.

A Poet All Too Scholarly

Thomas Gray, Scholar, by William Powell Jones. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

IN THE popular imagination naturally the poet of the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" has absorbed the scholar. Yet if Gray was not what William Johnson Tempie called him, "the most learned man in Europe," he was certainly with Milton the most learned of the English poets. Few men can have learned more and produced less: Gray was a man possessed by the vanity of silent knowing. "Have something to do," was his recipe for happiness, but men who seek a self-conscious activity usually are driven to it by an inner deficiency and discontent, and the results are more likely to be at best a negative content rather than a positive happiness.

Mr. Jones offers us a critical study of Gray's scholarly interests. In succession he examines Gray's reading in the classics; his excursions into the literature of travel, particularly the works of travelers in the Orient; his studies in the sources of English poetry, Romance, German, Welsh; his researches into English history through its manuscripts, heraldry, and architecture; his later study of natural history. In each one of these fields Gray did enough work to earn him the reputation of an authority, had he published his findings. Students of literature have also regretted not only the poems but also the criticism he did not write. His letters show that he could have done for English criticism in the later middle eighteenth century much of what Coleridge did in the early nineteenth.

This is a good book. Mr. Jones has made a clear, orderly study of Gray's scholarship, and few will be able to find much fault with his control of deep and difficult backgrounds except to point out some such small point as his apparent unawareness of the phenomena of assonance in Celtic poetry. What Mr. Jones does not reveal is why Gray himself allowed the scholar to absorb the poet, why he substituted scholarship for the creative work for which he was gifted, why he monastically secluded himself in Cambridge rather than buffeted the world, why he spent his life collecting materials for works he never finished. But he does give us evidence upon which to draw our own conclusions. His book definitely contributes to our knowledge of Gray, and students of the scholar poet will welcome the convenience of the text of Gray's notebooks and Gray's notes on current learned journals which are here printed as Addenda. HORACE REYNOLDS

Manitoba Essays

Manitoba Essays, by Teaching Staffs, University of Manitoba. Toronto: Macmillan. $2.75.

THIS IS NOT an anthology, nor even a book of essays in the usually accepted meaning of the term. It is rather a literary-historical-scientific hodge-podge that sets a knotty problem for the reviewer. One must be charitable, however, remembering that the purpose of this volume is not to please the world but to present a fitting commemoration of the first 60 years of a great educational institution that will impress its alumni and its supporters throughout the province. In addition, it cannot fail to impress the general public with the comprehensive complexity and immense erudition of a modern university.

The collection opens with a long and meaty poem, called "Manitoba Symphony," by Watson Kirkconnell, and then devotes 100 pages to the history of the university and the province. From there, it broadens out to include "Loyalist Migrations," "The King and Crown" and "L'Humanisme Classique" (written in French). Suddenly it narrows down to such specialized and technical subjects that the layman is left floundering.

Whitaker to Date

Whitaker's Almanack, 1938. London.

STIRRING EVENTS of British politics in 1937 find that 70-year-old stand-by, Whitaker's Almanack, equal to the occasion. The 1938 issue, bearing the title, "King George VI Edition," will give you all the information you are likely to ask on King Edward VIII's brief reign, the abdication, the constitutional questions raised, their settlement, the beginning of the new reign, the Coronation, and the change in the Prime Ministership.

That is, it will give you all, if you know where to find it. Everything in the nature of established and properly collated fact that the student or business man is likely to ask about any part of the world is neatly filed somewhere in this amazing book, but he must know where to look for it. One desiring information on, say, Edward VIII's abdication would find no help in looking up the index under "Crown" or "Throne," but he would gain some satisfaction if it occurred to him to look up "Parliamentary Summary." Otherwise, he would have to try "King" or "Abdication."

Nevertheless, in so compact a volume, even the index pages probably have to consult economy, and in a generation reared on cross-word puzzles, the sense of digging up information that is certainly all there is probably well developed. The only reference that floors almost any reader is such a one as "See Whitaker's Almanack 1932, pp. 884-885."

Particularly valuable in this volume are the 1937 developments in the realm of such varied subjects as radio, television, philately, stratosphere flights, gliding, natural science discoveries, with its literary, dramatic, and film summary of the year and the year's political developments in every nation in the world.

The Story of Printing

The Book: The Story of Printing and Bookmaking, by Douglas C. McMurtrie. New York: Covici Friede. $5.

THIS IS a revised, largely rewritten, and expanded (by 275 larger pages) fifth edition of Mr. McMurtrie's "Golden Book" of 1927. It is noteworthy on several counts, but the pleasantest thing about it is the compliment its publisher pays to the improving taste and judgment of American bookbuyers. Nobody among those who are competing for a front table in the bookstores has a keener instinct for what the buyers want to look at than Pascal Covici. When he dropped the "Golden" of the first edition, and the slathers of gilt that went with it, and kept the quiet blue that was concealed in 1927, one may be sure that it was because he believes this will catch the eye of more people who spend money for books.

Mr. McMurtrie, during these intervening 10 years, has been the most diligent American student of typographic annals. Like every investigator who contributes while he delves, he has utilized whatever came to his net, fitting his own findings into the picture made up of what others have done. Frankly a compiler when he began, gifted with a confidence in what he then knew, he has largely overcome the prejudices awakened by his limitations, through the steadiness with which he has stuck to his self-imposed task of making himself an authority on the history of printing. His judgment has become sounder as his information broadened, and he has come to have a surer instinct in choosing where to quote from the works of the great ones of the bibliophilic past.

Many readers will find the most valuable chapters in this volume near the end, where the author, with the collaboration of Will Ransom, surveys the accomplishments of the better-known typographers of the present day. This is never an easy thing to do, but the appraisals are fair in nearly every case, with surprisingly few traces of favoritism or personal bias. Occasionally, where there might be a temptation to raise a question, criticism is forestalled by a protective phrase identifying the subject under discussion as "my good friend." It provides a much-needed "Who's Who" in contemporary fine bookmaking.

G. P. W.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Early Man, edited by George G. MacCurdy (Lippincott, $5). The combined studies of 36 authorities on the prehistoric evidence available pertaining to the story of mankind. The book was born out of the symposium held last spring at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Of All Places, by Patience, Richard and Johnny Abbe (Stokes, $2). Further adventures of the Abbe children, mostly in Hollywood.

Her Majesty the Queen, by Lady Cynthia Asquith (Dutton, $3). An authorized biography of the British Queen.

Spider Architect, by Mary Sinton Leitch (Putnam, $2). Readable, rather sing-song poems. Mainly sentimental.

The Trial, by Franz Kafka. (Knopf, $2.50). A strange allegory in which a young man, arrested without explanation, struggles to clear himself and finally succumbs to the mysterious power of the charge about which he never has any clear knowledge. The posthumously published work of a Hungarian writer.

Old London, by E. F. Benson (Appleton-Century Co. Four volumes, boxed. $5). Four novelettes of English society laid respectively in the Georgian, Victorian, Mid-Victorian and Edwardian periods.

This One Mad Act, by Isola Forrester. (Hale, Cushman & Flint, $3). Granddaughter of John Wilkes Booth explores the theory that Lincoln's assassin escaped his pursuers.

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Hill-Top in the Himalayas

ACROSS THE ROOF of the world drives a cold wind. Twenty young men with white robes and khaki helmets are singing in the darkness, a bearded father leading the magnificent Latin voices. In a group apart stands a grey-haired Scottish missionary woman with her Nepalese girls. When the last deep notes of the choir fade, there is a pause. Then the girls chant a hymn.

We are all conscious of the wind from the snows, but no one moves for shelter. This is the period before dawn on a hill-top in the Himalayas—such a dawn as I shall never see again. "Ten minutes," whispers my Moslem guide from the Hotel Mount Everest.

I had come up from the furnace of Calcutta, joining the "Darjeeling Mail" two nights before. The railway police with fixed bayonets on the Sealdah platform, the feverish bazaars, the masses were left behind as the train, one of India's finest, went swiftly over clicking point, through roaring tunnel, to a land of bamboo and palm. It was a relief, a taste of the greater release ahead.

There was a motor-car waiting, ready to climb eight thousand feet in three hours. As we mounted the narrow hill trail I looked back and saw the Grand Trunk Road, "bearing without crowding India's traffic for fifteen hundred miles—such river of life as nowhere else exists in the world." Down there was another India. Here I could button a leather coat round me and begin to breathe air that refreshed.

The cart road, fifty miles to Darjeeling, follows the railway track closely; a track that even visiting engineers must gaze upon in wonder. It has daring loops and those peculiar "reverses" which are supposed to have been suggested by the wife (a skillful dancer) of a construction engineer who had brought the line into a tight corner and could see no way of carrying it further up the precipitous hillside.

Soon we are in the Terai, forest of wild game. Here station-masters barricade themselves against tigers and engine-drivers whistle hopefully while elephants tear up the mile posts. The car encounters none of these difficulties. At each railway station my driver reports and is handed a printed chit signifying a road clear of down-coming motor-cars to the next section. The precaution is necessary. All the bends are hairpins, always the road is narrow and littered with bullock carts. We are shut in by a jungle of rubber.

* * *

At Kurseong, a hill station below the five thousand foot level, I see the first of the hill people with their Mongol faces and sturdy appearance. Here is Buddhism, prayers fluttering on banners in the wind.

Another nineteen miles, through rice fields and terraced tea gardens, past the monastery of the merry lamas at Ghoom, through the main street (where the trains run, puffing smoke into the huts), and the car rounds a pine-clad spur and enters Darjeeling on its ridge nearly a mile and a half above the sea.

Darjeeling, they say, is the most pleasant of India's thirty hill stations. This town of Swiss chalets and solid British mansions is the summer headquarters of the Bengal Government, wisely chosen.

Parts of Darjeeling reminded me of Madeira, others of Gibraltar. Few towns present more contrasts during a short walk. The new wing of the Planters' Club is modern enough for a Johannesburg suburb; but you see members arriving at a jog-trot in sedan chairs. At the "Chowrasta," where the streets converge near the bandstand and everyone—white, brown and yellow—stops to gossip, you see the Charing Cross of Darjeeling and shops like little London shops. The pillar-boxes and lamp-posts might have been uprooted from London and planted in this weird scene.

* * *

But down in the market-place you realize that you have come almost to the edge of the known world. Here among the heaped mangoes and coconuts move men and women from the remote and inaccessible native states of Sikkim and Nepal. Here, too, are people in hundreds from beyond a more mysterious frontier—wild Tibetans in blanket robes, pig-tailed women, gipsies from an unexplored country selling prayer wheels and beaten brass. This district lies on the main caravan route to Tibet. Only in recent years, however, have the Tibetans ventured into Darjeeling. Now they arrive regularly with their wives and children, their long-haired, grunting yak oxen, and dogs.

Darjeeling is perched on the hillside so that from the valley you look up at hotels and bungalows, mosques and missions and cantonments one above the other for more than a thousand feet. The town ends in a tea garden. Though there is hardly an acre of flat land anywhere, a golf course has been laid out at Senchal, the "hill of mists." When the air is clear, the players look across at the world's grandest panorama—the whole Kanchenjunga range.

The mountains, of course, explain the fascination of Darjeeling. That was why I found myself waiting for daybreak on the summit of Tiger Hill. At the impossible hour of three that morning, Mowla Buksh had brought my tea and thrown logs on the fire. Half an hour later I was wrapped in blankets in a rickshaw hauled by four fur-capped Tibetans. Later I discovered that I could have avoided this primitive form of transport by taking a small car to within three-quarters of a mile of the summit. The knowledge came too late. My muscular Tibetans were tackling the climb of seventeen hundred feet to the Tiger Hill observatory. Beside us rode the guide, mounted on a pony, making the journey for the thousandth time, probably, and enjoying it.

During the halts I learnt that the Tibetans had all accompanied Mount Everest expeditions as porters. Proudly they showed me papers signed by a man whose name I read respectfully and with a thrill—Hugh Ruttledge. The oldest man had been to London and Paris with a band of Tibetan dancers. Two days after his return to Darjeeling he had gambled all his earnings away.

Yet they were happy, those Tibetans; I wondered how they had developed their sense of humour in the highest inhabited land on the earth's surface. They had a joke for everyone on the road.

So I stood there on the hill-top at last watching the strange, unearthly colours of dawn touching the Himalayas. When the light came, with unexpected swiftness, I saw the clouds below me as I have seen them from aeroplanes. But this was different. There was a memorable stillness, the vast hush that rests always over the high places. In silence the guide pointed so that I should not miss the first rays of the sun leaping from range to snowy range like a brand of fire setting the highest of the globe ablaze.

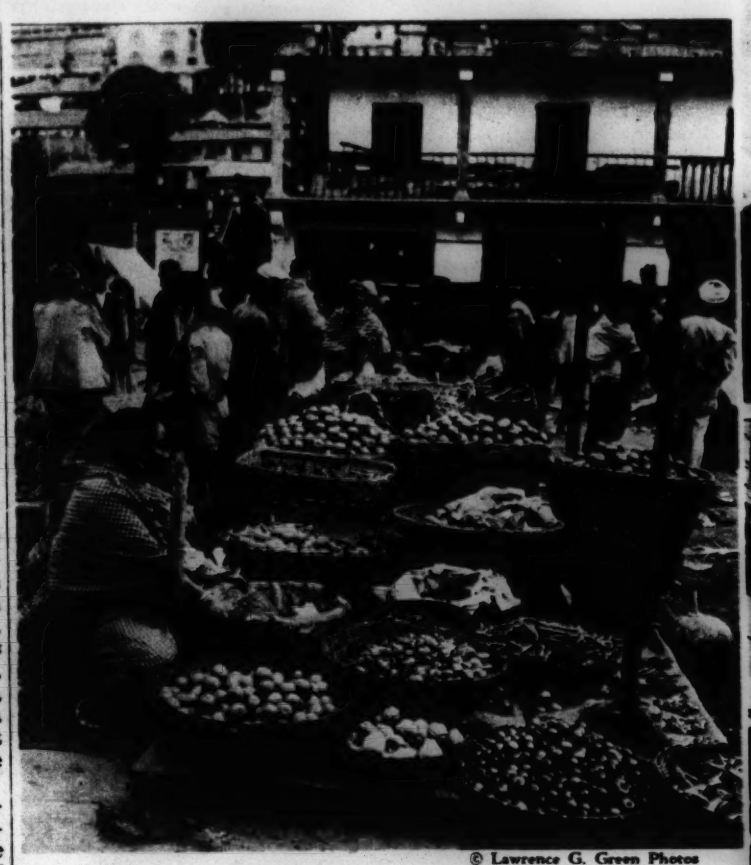
* * *

Everest, more than a hundred miles away, was a flash that vanished. We faced Kanchenjunga; and the day was so clear that the glacier at thirteen thousand feet could be seen without glasses. That was the level of the snow. Once in ten years, perhaps, it is possible to watch the snows of Kanchenjunga torn by a blizzard. At other times the mist comes down like a curtain.

From this point twelve peaks, all more than twenty thousand feet high, can be seen at a glance. Turn round, and there are the distant river steamers where the Ganges winds across the plains. But you will not gaze long in that direction. Peak after peak, range after dazzling range, grip and hold you. Over there is Chomolungma—Goddess Mother of Mountains. Your eyes rove towards it again and again.

Reluctantly I left the great scene. I have stared unmoved at the Victoria Falls; before that day I traveled to see cities and people, contemptuous of mere landscapes. The Himalayas showed me the bright face of adventure in a new mood and I came away marveling at the courage of men who cannot rest until they have won their victory over the highest peak of all.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN



© Lawrence G. Green Photos

WHERE MANY RACES MEET

The Market Place of Darjeeling Lies on the Main Caravan Route to Tibet and Is Crowded With Men and Women From Remote and Inaccessible Native States

OLD AND NEW

The New Wing of the Planters' Club (Above) Is as Modern as a New York or London Hotel and Contrasts Strangely With the Oriental Atmosphere of the Darjeeling Bazaar

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Lumber Without Knots

IN AN EFFORT to wrest from nature a short cut in the production of knotless lumber, the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, has completed a study of 10,000 knots in timber trees.

By scientific pruning of the lateral branches of young trees, the proportion of knotless lumber can be greatly increased and the market value of the trees correspondingly enhanced, according to Benson H. Paul, senior silviculturist at this laboratory, who conducted the experiments. This method, practiced sporadically in Europe, assumes great importance in America, where high taxes, interest rates and labor costs, and the lack of a market for "thinnings," face the forester.

Virgin forests produce the highest type of knotless lumber. They are so thickly stocked with trees that the lower side branches gradually fall off, due to lack of sunlight to promote their growth. But it sometimes takes a whole century before this process of natural pruning takes place and the trees begin to produce an outer layer of timber that is free from knots.

* * *

"In the second-growth forests of today, man impatiently wants to produce the same quality of timber found in the virgin forest, but in much less time," Mr. Paul points out. "Yet he has so changed the forest conditions by heavy clearing that future production of clear wood will be delayed for a long time."

In these more open forest areas, the abundance of sunlight causes the trees to retain their green branches almost to the ground, and for an indefinite period, fostering development of a large center core, or tight-knot zone, in the tree. When the side branches are completely dead, but remain on the tree, they are enveloped by the new growth layers on the tree trunk much as a fence post is enveloped by layers of drifting sand, forming a second, or loose-knot, zone which often continues for decades, producing lumber of lower grade.

"The quickest way to reduce the time that elapses during the formation of the knotty zones of a tree is by pruning," Mr. Paul declares. At present, foresters restrict pruning, if they practice it at all, to the dead branches. Yet the pruning even of green branches, particularly from young coniferous trees, appears entirely feasible on the basis of existing knowledge.

* * *

Successful pruning of green branches has been accomplished, to cite one example, in second-growth white pine and Norway pine in a forest near Holderness, New Hampshire. A representative white pine log from this forest produced over 90 per cent clear timber. This proportion probably could have been further increased by more efficient pruning.

Young forests that are not too closely stocked afford the best fields for pruning, as the trees grow rapidly in diameter and the scars left by the pruners heal more quickly as a result of the faster growth. For this reason, also, best results in producing knotless lumber from dense timber stands will be obtained by thinning out the trees to promote more rapid growth.

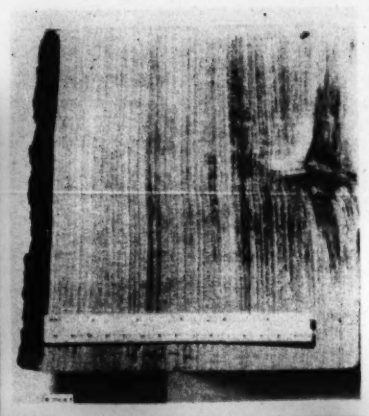
"In young second-growth American forests, there is undoubtedly greater need of pruning than in the carefully tended forests of Europe," Mr. Paul states. "For one thing, our forests are irregularly stocked, and this alone will give rise to very knotty lumber. We have in the South and elsewhere extensive young forests the future value of which undoubtedly would be greatly heightened as a result of pruning."

* * *

Second-growth oldfield loblolly pine in North Carolina and Louisiana would have been worth upwards of $100 per acre more had the trees been pruned when young, as they would have produced more high-grade lumber. The higher price received for the better lumber more than offsets the costs entailed by pruning. By thinning out the more densely stocked forests, there would be the further advantage of larger trees to send to market, and fewer to cut down.

Recently new impetus has been given to the possibilities of forest pruning operations by the need of providing employment of real economic value for persons living near the forest areas who are out of work. A limited amount of this type of pruning has been done experimentally, and it is understood that some of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps have attempted it. Otherwise, there is no extensive operation under way by the government in the United States. A number of individuals, however, have pruned privately owned timber with very satisfactory results, it is reported by Mr. Paul.

With the lumber industry predicting an output in 1938 that may break all existing production records, and with the Federal Government promoting a huge program of low-cost dwellings, added significance is attached to the studies of the Wisconsin laboratory blazing the way to the growing of timber that is knotless to a large degree.



Courtesy U. S. Forests Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS

This Forest (Top) Was Carefully Pruned to Produce High-Quality Lumber, While the Neglected One (Above) Will Show Only a Low-Grade, Knotty Product. Inserts Show the Details of a Tree That Was Smoothly Pruned and Another Where the Jagged Wound of an Ax Retarded the Healing Process and Left an Uneven Bulge in the Outer Growth

Java Head

BOSTON BAY to Java Head via Cape Horn. A matter of 12,000 miles but all in the day's work for an oldtime Yankee skipper. Around the Cape of Storms and then diagonally across the vast tropic sweep of the Indian sea with never a landfall, unless perchance upon rare occasion the low and dangerous shores of the Cocos Islands. Then, as with t'gallant and st'nsails drawing bravely in the steady trades, the sharp-prowed clipper drove at sixteen knots into the Sunda Straits, the sight of Java Head meant the East at last to the callous-palmed New England sailors. And so the log, in its simple but ever-dramatic phraseology: "Today made Java Head. Closes clear and pleasant."

* * *

Just around the corner, as you might say, from this notable landmark on the oldtime seaman's rudimentary map of the world lies Batavia, even as it lay then. But the bright and lively Batavia of today is another kind of place altogether. Here now, as you step ashore from the finely equipped Dutch steamer that has brought you swiftly from Singapore to Batavia's port of Tanjong Priok, bright-saronged Malay coolies by the score throng about you, eager to bear your belongings to the electric train that waits at the pierhead to carry you to the city itself. Hundreds of Soendanese men and women, making in their many-hued garb a kind of animated rainbow, line the wharf. And upon each brown face sits so friendly a look that you feel each is extending you an individual welcome to the sweet and lovely land that lies past Java Head.

When you come to the lower town you find a bit of Amsterdam or Rotterdam in the Tropics, even to the long canal that bisects it and the smaller ones that lead off in every direction. Here, if it chances to be Sunday morning, you discover the Javanese at their laundering, hundreds of them beside the waters of the main canal for half a mile on either side.

* * *

Leaving the lower town and its warmth behind, you ascend to the foreign section, Weltevreden. Still essentially Dutch, this partakes of all the charm of home and garden developed by a people who have been two hundred years and more accustoming themselves to the tropical East. Dwellings that are mostly veranda clustered about cool and airy and high-ceilinged rooms in the midst of radiant gardens, far-spreading banyans shading it all, with everywhere the lush green of a moist climate, much running water and many pools and fountains, servants in their kaleidoscopic dress, the air odorous with flowers and rich vegetation, all that is the foreign quarter of the capital of Dutch Malaysia, past Java Head.

M. T. G.

. . Mexico

(Continued from Page 6)

the journey, by whatever route, need not expect adventure or anticipate dangers. It is more likely that some disappointment will be felt because so much attention has been given to providing modern conveniences for guests and travelers.

But, if one chooses to depart slightly from the conventional routes, he will discover, at the turn of some road, or in a sheltered recess between mountains, that which will satisfy his desire to behold the primitive. Picturesque Mexico still remains. Off the beaten track, it exists in all its primitive and rugged beauty, nakedness and ruggedness. And Mexico invites you.

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Aerial Bargain Counters for Wives

AN UNPORTENTOUS ENOUGH light glowed on the switchboard at an American Airlines office, and when the operator answered, a woman's voice said, sternly and without preamble, "My husband is on his way to your office. You'll know which one he is, when he gets there because he looks like Huck Finn, running away from home. He has to go to Chicago on business, and he's got a notion he wants to fly. He doesn't want to fly. Or perhaps I should say that he's not going to fly. Our family has traveled on the ground for years, and we can continue to do so. Kindly do not sell him a ticket to fly to Chicago or anywhere else. Thank you. Good-by."

Multiply the general outlines of this brisk ultimatum by several thousand, over a period of years, and you have one reason why the major airlines lately announced that, for a limited period, wives whose husbands buy tickets to fly on business trips, could travel along with their husbands free of charge. The geographical limits of the offer were originally set for short trips as between New York, Albany, Buffalo, Boston, and Chicago, but such was the response to the offer that the territory was extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

It has been axiomatic ever since air transport began really to find its—well, air legs—that, for every ten women who would allow their husbands, and sons, and brothers, to fly, there were ten who said flatly, "No."

The deliberate program of wife-education began with United Airlines and Transcontinental and Western Airlines, out on the Pacific Coast, offering free trips for wives of regular patrons between San Francisco and Los Angeles. American Airlines fell quickly into line with offers of free trips between New York, Boston, Buffalo and Washington to holders of travel cards between given dates. That meant offering free trips to the women folk of approximately 10,000 regular patrons of the line, but January, February and March are lighter months, and the line could afford to do it. Eastern Airlines followed suit, notwithstanding that these particular months are not light with Eastern, due to southern resort schedules.

* * *

All kinds of theories are bandied around in the airlines offices, as to what started the wives up like coveys of partridge, at the call for a free ride. Some of the airline officials don't believe it yet. "Yesterday they not only wouldn't fly themselves—they wouldn't let their husbands fly, if they could help it. And today—why it just can't be!"

But it is. Even the ordinarily taciturn Irishman who drives one of the limousines between Vanderbilt Avenue in New York and Newark Airport, can spot 'em at ten paces. He looks at the night plane down from Boston, grins slightly, and says, "Uh-huh; five of 'em tonight."

Miss Patricia O'Malley of American Airlines thinks the plan has set off the bargaining instinct in women. "Show women a bargain, and they'll forget their prejudices. They've had the idea all along that air transport was the expensive kind of transportation, notwithstanding they could take paper and pencil and figure a business trip between, say New York and Chicago with meals en route, tips, sleeper, and so on, to say nothing of the time involved, and find that going by air might bring the figure out 50 cents more expensive—but probably not much more. And now along comes this proposal that they travel what they've been thinking was the expensive way, free. It seemed to bring them on the run, like a sale at a third off of Paris originals.

Both American and United have had to extend the time limit to take care of the large number of wives who wanted to make first flights. United has taken a minor census, and found out that 62 per cent of the wives who have accepted their offer have never flown before.

Of course there have been plenty who were piqued by the offer but who hung back, nevertheless. They called up and asked barrages of questions. And then, with embarrassed giggles that still held traces of doubt they said, "Well, my husband flies twice a week regularly to Chicago. I'll—I'll think it over—and maybe I'll call you again."

* * *

The day after American set its plan in motion, flights which happened to fall on what had ordinarily been "light" days were sold out, and out of 42 passengers, five were wives of travel card holders. The other air lines have had the same experience.

We decided on a bold question.

"Everybody knows some wives have kept their husbands from flying. How about the husbands? Have any of them ever said they didn't want their wives to fly?"

The airline people looked startled.

"Why—now that you mention it—don't believe they have."

"Why do you suppose that is?"

Quoth one, who must have seen a good deal of vaudeville in his time, "Couldn't say, lady. I just tell 'em. I don't explain 'em."

J. M.

Courtesy United and American Airlines

COMFORT PLUS

Interior of the Skylounge Mainliner, First Extra-Fare Plane, Which Makes Non-Stop Flights Between New York and Chicago. In the Lower Picture, an American Airlines Sleeper Is Loading at Glendale, California, for a Hop to Points East

Man on the Plow

Rich smells of freshly turned earth rising over northern farming regions announce the arrival of the spring planting season.

More than ever before, power-driven machinery is being used to put down the new crops. The up-to-date farmer is riding over his fields comfortably in tractors equipped with huge rubber tires and sometimes with a radio to keep him in close touch with market conditions and to entertain him.

* * *

Something over one century ago, it took the labor of 83 out of every 100 workers in the United States to run the farms. But modern agricultural machinery, and better distribution facilities, have so altered this picture that only 17 out of every 100 workers are now needed on the farms, releasing a large amount of man power for other productive enterprises.

Looking back down the centuries gives one a clear picture of how man has been emancipated from the physical drudgery of farm work. In the early days of America's development, the brawn of man was required to pull the clumsy plows then in use, but horses took over this burden eventually.

* * *

In the Middle Ages, English peasants were prevented by law from using horses for plowing. Man power was cheap in comparison with horses. It was thought, moreover, that horses broken to farm work would be useless in war.

Widespread as is the use of modern farm implements, it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 farms in the United States remain to be mechanized.

Today's Contributors . .

ADULT EDUCATION is a topic which is regarded as holding an important clue to the future stability of every land. LEWIS R. ALDERMAN describes some of the practical work being done in the field in the United States. Dr. Alderman is a specialist in adult education, chief of the service division in the United States Office of Education, in Washington, since 1925. He has directed the educational programs under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and under the Works Progress Administration. Previously, Dr. Alderman was educational director of the United States Navy for five years, was with the Army Educational Corps in France and Germany in 1919, and had wide experience in educational work in Oregon, where he was state superintendent of public instruction from 1908 to 1910.

Long experience in India as a representative of Reuters, and visits there on other occasions, gives E. C. COTES an exceptional background for his article this week. Mr. Cotes is a member of the Monitor's editorial bureau in London.

ROBERT SHELLABY is the Monitor's staff correspondent in Los Angeles, JOHN ALLAN MAY is a member of the London bureau of the paper, and FRANK L. PERRIN is associate editor of the Monitor, in Boston. He writes of Mexico on the basis of his own observations there.

The week's Magazine Editorial is by GEORGE CHANNING, of San Francisco, and Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California. LOTHROP STODDARD is an authority on racial and administrative questions, and has made a particular study of the portion of the world of which he writes this week.

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NEW ENGLAND THRIFT BEATS THE "H. C. of L."

in many, many Monitor homes

Put Prudence at the top of today's shopping list. For Prudence controls your food budget. Does it without stinting quality or good living. This prize New England dish is as fresh, wholesome and delicious as if made in your own kitchen. So save with Prudence—and enjoy doing it. Ask your grocer.

PRUDENCE

Corned Beef Hash

FROM AN OLD NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN

Try all the Prudence Home Quality Foods. Lamb and Beef Stews, Beef Loaf with Gravy, Macaroni with Beef Sauce. Boston Food Products Co., Boston.

Here's a HE-MAN Salad

HOME RUN SALAD

(Serves 6)

1 envelope (¼ package) Knox Sparkling Gelatine*

¼ cup cold water

1 cup mayonnaise

4 hard cooked eggs (either sliced or diced)

½ cup celery, chopped

2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped

2 tablespoons pickle relish or chopped pickle

1 tablespoon lemon juice

¾ teaspoon salt

Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Let soak 5 minutes. Place bowl over boiling water and stir until gelatine is dissolved. Cool, and beat into the mayonnaise. Add other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water; chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Garnish with egg slices and radish roses.

*Use pure, unsweetened gelatine. Gelatine dessert powders won't do.

It takes a salad that's tart—not sweet—to please a man. So be sure to use pure, unsweetened Knox Gelatine for your jellied salads. Not gelatine dessert powders. They're 85% sugar! Use real fruits and vegetables in your recipes. Knox has no ready-packaged flavor to compete with home ingredients.

There are 4 envelopes in every Knox package. Each one serves six people.

FREE! 2 books of recipes: Man-Pleaser Salads and Mrs. Knox's Recipe Book. Address Knox Gelatine, Box 808, Johnstown, N. Y.

KNOX GELATINE

is Pure Gelatine—No Sugar

Muffins? Not at all···

CODFISH CAKES!

BAKED IN MUFFIN TINS···and are they G-O-O-D!

Not only good but unusual ... inexpensive ... a very tasty change from the regulation fried fish cakes. The recipe given here can be used for halibut, salmon, tuna or crabmeat, any flaked fish, canned or fresh. All make fish cakes of particular interest and flavor.

Shredded codfish is used here, and the potatoes are sliced raw. But if you use a canned fish, cook the potatoes by themselves and blend with the fish flakes later. Also since certain fish are fatter than cod, cut down on the butter a little when using the fatter varieties.

BAKED CODFISH CAKES

1 cup shredded codfish
1½ cups sliced raw potatoes
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste
1 tablespoon butter
Whites of three eggs
½ level teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Cook the codfish and potatoes in boiling water to cover. When the potatoes are very soft, drain the mixture, beat it thoroughly and add the milk, salt and pepper and butter, melted. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites to which the baking powder has been added. Drop into buttered muffin tins and bake in a moderate 350 to 375 degree oven until browned, or about thirty-five minutes. This serves six.

The surprise ingredient, Rumford Baking Powder, is what helps make these unusual fish cakes so good.

Just as this pure all-phosphate leavener raises hotbreads and cakes just right, so does it make the fish mixture lighter, creamier, improved in texture, more delicate in flavor. This is only one of the many interesting Uses given in the Rumford New Use Cook Book . . . which is yours for the asking. Included in it also are several pages of standard Rumford recipes for cakes, hotbreads and pastry.

Rumford Baking Powder has been the standby for more than three generations of successful home bakers in thousands and thousands of families all over the country.

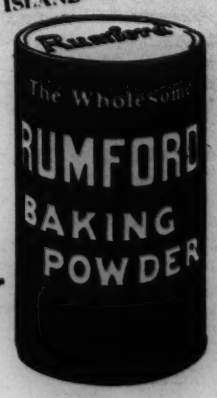
Uniformity in composition and action . . . controlled double action . . . makes Rumford the most helpful aid to baking success that a beginner can have. It is dependable . . . thoroughly efficient . . . and economical as well because it never wastes other more expensive ingredients.

Rumford bakings are fine flavored, even-textured, stay fresh longer. And because it is a pure all-phosphate baking powder, Rumford can never leave any bitter taste. Your grocer has Rumford . . . buy a can today.

The Rumford New Use Cook Book is Free. You will find much of interest in it. Write for a copy, including a set of Fish and Vegetable Recipe cards. Just send your name and address to

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
RUMFORD, RHODE ISLAND

RUMFORD *Baking Powder*



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